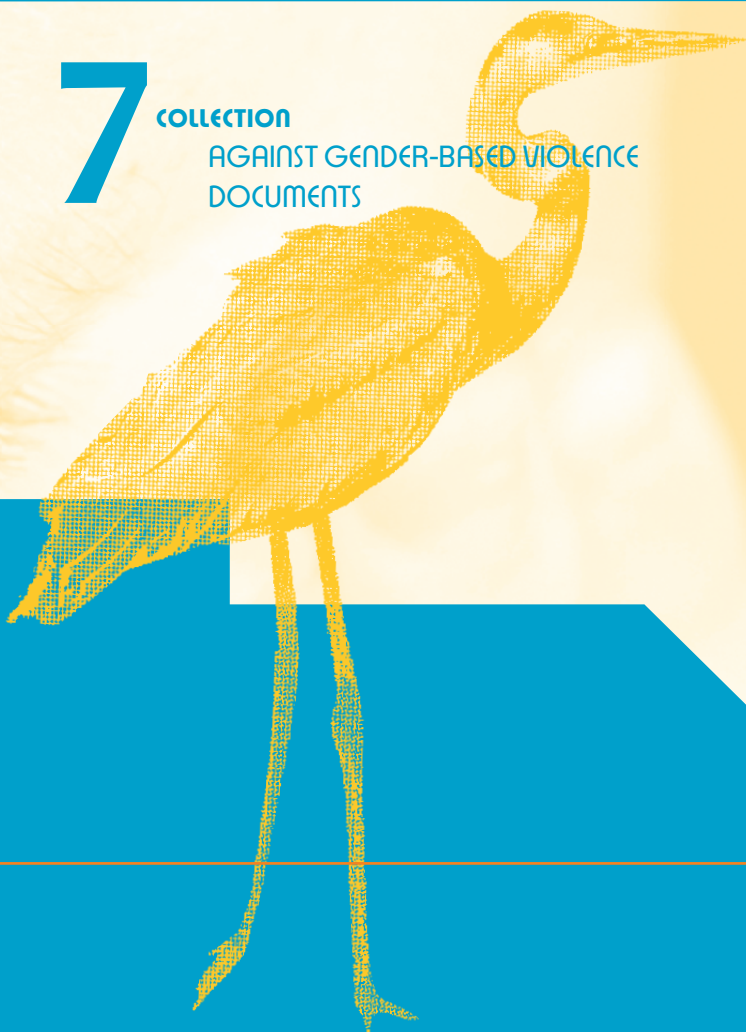


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COLLECTION

AGAINST GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE
DOCUMENTS



THIRD REPORT BY THE
NATIONAL OBSERVATORY
ON VIOLENCE AGAINST
WOMEN 2010



GOBIERNO
DE ESPAÑA

MINISTERIO
DE SANIDAD, POLÍTICA SOCIAL
E IGUALDAD

**III REPORT BY
THE NATIONAL
OBSERVATORY
ON VIOLENCE
AGAINST WOMEN
2010**



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Centro de Publicaciones

Pº del Prado, nº 18. 28014 MADRID

NIPO: 800-10-060-2

ISBN: 978-84 937545-5-6

Correo electrónico: publicaciones@mpsi.es

<http://www.060.es>

PRESENTATION

The National Observatory on Violence against Women debated and approved this Third Annual Report in meetings held on 9 June and 13 July 2010, in compliance with article 30 of Organic Law 1/2004 of 28 December, on Comprehensive Protection Measures against Gender-based Violence.

The Report consists of a **Statistical Annual Report on Gender-based Violence** prepared by the General Sub-directorate for the Prevention and Information Management of Gender-based Violence (Government Office on Gender-based Violence) and of a second chapter dedicated to the **Report by the Research Task Force on the so-called Parental Alienation Syndrome**.

The **Statistical Annual Report on Gender-based Violence** has fourteen sections, which include 186 data charts, 206 graphs and 20 maps. The subjects addressed are:

- Fatal victims
- Complaints
- Court cases of gender-based violence
- The 016 helpline
- The mobile tele-assistance service
- Employment contracts
- Recipients of the labour-market insertion benefit (RAI)
- Recipients of the financial aid established in article 27 of the Comprehensive Law

- Temporary residence permits for exceptional circumstances granted on humanitarian grounds to foreign women
- Gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences.
- Electronic monitoring system of restraining orders for gender-based violence offenders
- Telephone and on-line information and advice service to men on gender equality issues and policies.
- Social perception of violence against women in Spain
- Opinion poll on gender-based violence

This Annual Report reflects the sustained effort of the different Public Administration agencies to improve the administrative registers that contain information on gender-based violence.

In this Third Annual Report, the Observatory on Violence against Women has sought to consolidate and purge the statistical data already included in its Second Annual Report, for the purpose of analysing the evolution of the phenomenon and learning more about its characteristics. Apart from that, it analyses more cross references of variables and introduces new data that can improve our knowledge of gender-based violence.

Among the new data provided, the opinion poll on gender-based violence is particularly worth highlighting. It shows that public opinion is very united in rejecting this type of violence which, on principle, is unacceptable to 91,6% of the resident population of Spain. However, the percentage of those who believe that the occasional use of gender-based violence is acceptable, 1,2%, is worrying because, although tiny, it largely reflects what is happening in our society.

Although one more year I reiterate the need to improve the information and hold relevant data on gender-based violence in new areas of reality and on the measures taken by the public authorities, I believe that the figures presented in this Third Annual Report by the Observatory represent a further step toward greater insight into gender-based violence, making the eradication of violence against women an increasingly reachable objective.

The Government Office on Gender-based Violence is working on a new tool to make statistical data and information on gender-based violence available to the public administrations and the research community through a new Digital Platform for Managing Information on Gender-based Violence, which will be put into operation in 2011. Among others, the Platform will contain updated data on all the different areas addressed in this Third Annual Report, exploited as at 31 December 2009.

With regard to the **Report by the Research Task Force on the so-called Parental Alienation Syndrome**, it is worth mentioning that the Task Force was set up as a result of an agreement adopted by the National Observatory on Violence against Women in the plenary session held on 12 May 2009, putting Ana María Pérez del Campo, member of that plenary and president of the Federation of Associations of Separated and Divorced Women, in charge of its co-ordination. The Report was debated at length in the Observatory's plenary session held on 9 June 2010 and finally approved at the Observatory's Standing Committee meeting held on 13 July 2010.

The Task Force has analysed the scope and manifestations in Spain of the so-called "Parental Alienation Syndrome" - a pseudo-scientific construct that claims to "explain" and "treat" children's rejection of the parent claiming the custody - from a global perspective, which includes medical-psychiatric, legal and psychosocial points of view.

As an annex to the Report by the Task Force, we include a declaration by the Spanish Association of Neuropsychiatry against the clinical and legal use of the so-called Parental Alienation Syndrome.

The aim of the Observatory's Annual Reports is to provide in-depth knowledge of the characteristics of gender-based violence in terms of its manifestations, the response from some of the resources and measures aimed at assisting and protecting women who suffer this violence, prevention and awareness-raising, as well as the response from the institutions to perpetrators.

It is vitally important to obtain a global picture of gender-based violence so as to avoid the distorted view that one gets by looking at individual indicators in isolation, especially when accompanied by an emotional impact, as in the

case of fatal victims. The dark shadow of fatal victims frequently hides the reaction of a society that has said no to gender-based violence, and the initiative of so many women who have said yes to a life without gender-based violence.

We must continue to broaden our knowledge and we need to do so in a global manner. That is one of the Objectives of the National Observatory on Violence against Women, which is clearly reflected in this Third Annual Report.

Miguel Lorente Acosta
Government Representative for Gender-based Violence

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CHAPTER 1

STATISTICAL ANNUAL REPORT ON GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE 2010

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

According to the Comprehensive Law, gender-based violence is any form of physical or psychological violence against women perpetrated by a spouse, ex-spouse, intimate partner or ex-intimate partner as a manifestation of discrimination, inequality and power imbalances between men and women. The gender-based violence referred to in this Law includes violent acts such as rape, threats, coercion and privation of freedom. This type of violence is recognised in other countries as domestic violence or intimate partner violence.

In compliance with article 30 of Organic Law 1/2004 of 28 December, as regards Comprehensive Protection Measures against Gender-based Violence (hereinafter referred to as “the Comprehensive Law”), on 28 June 2007 the National Observatory on Violence against Women approved its 1st Annual Report.

That 1st Report was prepared by a group of experts and addressed gender-based violence from different areas, disciplines and perspectives. In terms of the information available to shed light on gender-based violence so as to be able to address the problem adequately, the Annual Report¹ affirmed:

“Determining the scale of gender violence is a complex and difficult task which not only requires defining an objective reality, but also looking at and analysing the entire social framework that keeps violence against women hidden from the public eye. (...)”

It is precisely this unaltered presence and its nature of ideological violence that places us so close to it that we cannot set it apart from other common conducts, behaviours and justifications in

¹ *Annual Report of the National Observatory on Violence against Women*. Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. Madrid, 2007. Pages 33 and 34.

The full content this Report is available in the website of the Ministry of Equality: <http://www.migualdad.es>

our daily lives, to the point of preventing us from becoming aware of its real scale; at the same time, however, when we step back to gain some kind of reference of the problem, the results tend to be so limited that the vision appears reduced, like «a bird's-eye view» due to the lack and dispersion of the data.

“...the information currently available in Spain presents deficiencies, often restricting adequate follow-up, comparison and analysis.”

Together with its 1st Annual Report, the National Observatory on Violence against Women approved the System of Indicators and Variables on Gender-based Violence, which stressed that²:

“The heterogeneity of the data and the disparity of the sources available make it necessary to propose a set of indicators or statistic variables to structure a future database on gender violence that will enable us to analyse the phenomenon and to adopt measures to control it.”

In 2008, the Report by the Government and the Autonomous Regions, “Assessment of the implementation of Organic Law 1/2004 of 28 December, three years after its introduction”, stated:

“Improving administrative records and, as a result, the possibility of producing statistics based on those records, is currently a task being tackled in Spain and other countries which is expected to bear fruit in the short and medium term. However, the results are always bound to be partial since they will be confined to cases of gender-based violence which come to the surface as victims and aggressors turn to the institutional resources and as the institutions monitor known cases of violence

“(...) Furthermore, the data which comes from the administrative records, although limited from the point of view of the scale of this social scourge, enable us to know the extent to which the legal, police and social mechanisms are being used by victims of gender-based violence. The need to improve the information in certain areas, as this Report reveals, highlights the need to continue to work in this direction.

² *System of Indicators and Variables on Gender-based Violence*. Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. Madrid, 2007.

The full content is also available in the website of the Ministry of Equality.

“Since the introduction of the Comprehensive Law there has been growing public interest and concern about gender-based violence. The need for sound knowledge on this phenomenon was the reason why Royal Decree 253/2006 of 3 March, which established the functions, operating system and composition of the National Observatory on Violence against Women, established the creation of a reference database and the standardisation of a system of indicators on gender-based violence. These measures were included in the National Plan on Awareness and Prevention of Gender-based Violence (2007-2008), and in the course of 2007 the system of indicators was established and the initial design of the database was created, which in the near future will enable us to hold more and better information to get a clearer picture of the phenomenon, make a better assessment of the measures adopted and make decisions based on that knowledge and assessment.”

Despite the short period elapsed, in its 2nd Annual Report³, approved on 12 May 2009, the National Observatory on Violence against Women presented a large and exhaustive compilation of statistical data arranged in ten sections and prepared by the General Sub-directorate for the Prevention and Information Management of Gender-based Violence (the Government Office on Gender-based Violence), which was put together using the main sources of data, many of which present in the Observatory. This statistical information shed light on different aspects of gender-based violence.

In this 3rd Report by the National Observatory on Violence against Women, the Statistical Annual Report has fourteen sections. Apart from increasing the number of sections, in general, new data has been analysed, the data has been exploited further and new cross-references of variables have been carried out.

In these notes we provide details of the information sources used, which we thank for their efforts and collaboration, and we also highlight a number of aspects worth bearing in mind when interpreting the figures that make up this Annual Report.

³ 2nd Annual Report by the National Observatory on Violence against Women. Ministry of Equality. Madrid, 2009.

The full content of this 2nd Annual Report is available in the website of the Ministry of Equality: <http://www.migualdad.es>

1. FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

In this Report, the Government Office on Gender-based Violence presents data, as of 1 January 2003, based individual reports related to fatal victims of gender-based violence as described in the Comprehensive Law (women killed by their partners or ex-partners).

The data for 2003 to 2005 comes from the Women's Institute, whose source is the media. The data for 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 comes from the Government Office on Gender-based Violence, which records each case based on the reports issued by the Offices and Regional Offices of the Government, the Co-ordination Units and Violence against Women Units, which are currently functionally attached to the Ministry of Equality. These Units obtain the data on each case from the Law Enforcement Agencies or the Police of the Autonomous Regions and also from the courts and the Prosecutor's Office.

The diversity and foreseeable disparity in the criteria of the information gathering systems over time, as well as the limited statistical significance of the gender violence crime figures, make it necessary to use the data included in this Report with caution. Nevertheless, the report seeks to be exhaustive. In this respect, it is worth bearing in mind that the more disaggregated the data, the less its significance. Each case refers to the circumstances of a specific crime; they all hold the same social value but each modifies the analysis that follows.

The database that we have created to prepare this Report only contains comprehensive and solid information on the actions taken by victims as of January 2006 with the Law Enforcement Agencies and the courts of justice prior to the crimes which ended their lives.

Each time a death occurs as a result of gender-based violence and whenever a case of violence comes to light where the victim is not killed but the case gains special relevance either due to the gravity of the injuries or the social alarm generated, the Legal Service of the State appears in court as private prosecutor on behalf of the head of the Government Office on Gender-based Violence to defend the rights and interests of the victim by virtue of the power conferred by the Comprehensive Law.

This makes it possible to monitor each case and gain first-hand information on the court decisions issued in the proceedings. We should point out that some of the cases included in this Report are provisional, since charges have been brought against the alleged perpetrators but a final judgement has yet to be issued.

Furthermore, it is worth mentioning that, since 2007, the Government Office on Gender-based Violence has been making strong efforts to compare information with the Prosecutor's Office and the General Council of the Judiciary for the purpose of combining criteria so as to avoid counting cases using different parameters.

2. COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

The source of the figures on complaints of gender-based violence is the Spanish General Council of the Judiciary and come from questionnaires of aggregate data supplied every three months by the court clerks. The Spanish General Council of the Judiciary publishes this data, which it began to compile on 1 January 2007, every three months.

These figures refer to complaints presented in the courts by the Law Enforcement Agencies and the police of the autonomous regions and the different town/cities, as well as complaints which come from injury reports and those filed in the courts by the victims, their relatives or third parties.

The information that we hold has a low level of disaggregation. The Spanish General Council of the Judiciary began to compile the data as of the first quarter of 2007. Therefore, we can only analyse its evolution over time, always quarterly, given the characteristics of the data obtained, the origin of the complaints and their geographic distribution, without being able to establish the socio-demographic characteristics (age, marital status, education level, employment status, nationality, etc.) of the victims and the reported perpetrators.

3. COURT CASES OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

The statistical information stemming from judicial activity in the area of gender-based violence is an important reference for gaining insight into one side of the violent phenomenon and the institutional response to it. The compilation of data began on 29 June 2005.

Royal Decree 95/2009 of 6 February, which regulates the System of Administrative Records which lends support to the Justice Administration (SIRAJ), in article 27 establishes that the General Administration of the State, in the framework of the Plan for Judicial Transparency, may produce statistics using the data contained in the Central Registers, avoiding all personal references in the information. Furthermore, it provides that the

Registry for the Protection of Victims of Domestic Violence shall supply to the Government Office on Gender-based Violence the necessary information to enable adequate knowledge, analysis and assessment of gender-based violence, with the exception of the personal data of the parties involved in the judicial proceedings. The statistical data are to follow the criteria established by the National Commission of Judicial Statistics.

To prepare this Report, the Ministry of Justice has transferred statistical data from the Register. Although of an aggregate nature, the data enables us to make an analysis that we consider of interest. The figures specifically refer to gender-based violence in the terms described in article 1 of the Comprehensive Law.

The Ministry of Justice is currently adapting its Information System to that established in the above-mentioned Royal Decree 95/2009. In this respect, the information contained in this Report exclusively refers to certain socio-demographic characteristics of the parties involved in gender-based violence proceedings initiated between 29 June 2005 and 31 December 2009.

4. 016. HELPLINE FOR INFORMATION AND LEGAL ADVICE ON GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

The Council of Ministers held on 15 December 2006 approved the National Plan for Awareness and Prevention of Gender-based Violence and a Series of Urgent Measures in this area. Both instruments were conceived as tools aimed at achieving the objectives pursued by the Comprehensive Law as soon as possible..

Among the measures adopted, one of the most salient is aimed at ensuring the establishment of a new helpline to provide information and legal advice adapted to the personal situations of victims of gender-based violence throughout the territory, regardless of their place of residence, in order to guarantee victims of gender-based violence their right to information, established in article 18 of the Comprehensive Law, a basic and fundamental right to ensure that they receive assistance, exercise their rights and gain access to the resources available to them.

As well as providing specialised assistance 24 hours a day, 365 days of the year, free of charge, this helpline, which began to operate on 3 September 2007, is characterised by:

- Access through a short three-digit number, 016, as it is considered a service of public interest, which is easy to remember and reach.
- Universality in the provision of the service. Apart from Spanish, English and the co-official languages (Catalan, Gallego and Euskera), as of November 2009, the service takes calls in 45 other languages.
- Constant update of the information given on the rights of female victims of gender-based violence and the specialised resources available in the area of employment, social services, financial aid, information and assistance services or the shifts worked by each duty solicitor in the legal aid scheme, in order to provide immediate assistance in situations of abuse.
- Provision of the information service by a team of qualified operators with specialised training in gender-based violence.
- Specialised legal advice provided by a team of lawyers specialised in gender-based violence (between 9:00 and 21:00 hours from Monday to Friday, and between 12:00 and 20:00 hours Saturday, Sundays and Bank Holidays).
- Guarantee of confidentiality in the data of the users of the service.
- Automatic referral of emergency calls to the 112 centres of the autonomous regions.

To avoid overlapping with existing services, and as agreed in the Conference held on 23 August 2007 by Central Government and the Autonomous Regions on Women's Issues, collaboration agreements have been signed with the autonomous regions of Andalucía, Aragón, Asturias, Baleares, Canarias, Cantabria, Castilla La Mancha, Ceuta, Comunidad Valenciana, Extremadura, Melilla, Navarra and País Vasco, and an agreement is in the process of being reached with Cataluña, to which calls have been referred since the service was first introduced. The aim of these agreements is to guarantee the referral of calls, depending on the characteristics and facilities of the telephone information services of each autonomous region, ensuring that the persons who call the 016 helpline receive the best attention for their particular situation in a single call.

The data used to prepare this Report was supplied by Qualytel and refers to calls received between 3 September 2007 and 31 December 2009.

5. FEMALE USERS OF THE MOBILE TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

The Plan of Urgent Measures for the Prevention of Gender-based Violence of 7 May 2004 envisaged entrusting the State Department for Social Services, Families and the Disabled, attached to the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, with the cover, through the Institute for the Elderly and Social Services (IMSERSO), of the tele-assistance service to victims of gender-based violence who meet the requirements established in the Plan. To provide this cover, the Agreement on Tele-assistance signed between the IMSERSO and Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces (FEMP) was broadened.

On 4 October 2004, the Institute for the Elderly and Social Services (IMSERSO) and the Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces (FEMP) signed an Addendum, in the Framework Agreement signed by both institutions on 20 April 1993, to set up a home tele-assistance service for the elderly and the disabled and, on account of the IMSERSO, the Mobile Tele-assistance Service for victims of gender-based violence with court protection measures. This service began to operate in December 2005 and the enterprises which were awarded the service were the Spanish Red Cross and Eulen Servicios Sociosanitarios.

In accordance with the terms of the contract, the Spanish Red Cross is responsible for providing the service in the north of Spain (the autonomous regions of Aragón, Asturias, Baleares, Cantabria, Castilla y León, Cataluña, Madrid, Galicia, La Rioja, Navarra and País Vasco), and Eulen Servicios Sociosanitarios in the south of Spain (the autonomous regions of Andalucía, Canarias, Castilla La Mancha, Extremadura, Comunidad Valenciana, Murcia and the autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla).

The information related to the data included in this Report was supplied by the IMSERSO and the FEMP and refers to the period between December 2005 and December 2009. The data for 2005 was supplied by the Spanish Red Cross on 8 December and by EULEN on 16 December.

6. EMPLOYMENT CONTRACTS FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE WITH SUBSIDISED EMPLOYER SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTION RATES AND EMPLOYMENT CONTRACTS FOR SUBSTITUTING VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE WITH SUBSIDISED EMPLOYER SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTION RATES

Organic Law 1/2004 of 28 December establishes and guarantees a series of labour and social security rights to victims of gender-based violence in order to help them balance their labour obligations with their protection and full recovery needs.

In the same way, Royal Decree 1917/2008 of 21 November, which approves the social and labour insertion programme for victims of gender-based violence, envisages active employment measures with the aim of making it easier for victims to gain access to employment, increasing their personal independence and making available to them all the resources established for the purpose. Among the measures included in this Royal Decree, we can list: Individual guidance on social and labour insertion by specialised personnel; Training programme; Incentives to start a freelance activity; Incentives to companies which hire victims of gender-based violence; Incentives to facilitate geographic mobility; Incentives to compensate for salary differences; and Agreements with companies to encourage hiring victims of gender-based violence.

The data presented in this Report refer to the periods between 1 January 2003 and 31 December 2009 with regard to subsidised contracts, and between 1 January 2005 and 31 December 2009 with regard to subsidised substitution contracts. The source is the National Public Employment Service (SPEE, Ministry of Labour and Immigration).

Although the data for subsidised contracts goes back to 2003, we should point out that prior to December 2006 there was no specific code for subsidised contracts related to victims of gender-based violence, therefore the data analysed will at all times refer to victims of domestic and gender-based violence.

Geographically, although the data is distributed by provinces, there is no information related to the autonomous city of Melilla.

The following relevant aspects are worth bearing in mind:

- For a clearer follow-up, in the analysis of subsidised contracts according to education level, the levels used by the National Public Employment Service (SPEE) have been grouped together as follows:
 - No education: Illiterate Group.
 - Primary education: Primary Education Group (unfinished or finished).
 - Secondary education: Group of First and Second Stage Secondary Education and Occupational Training and Labour Insertion Courses of more than 300 hours.
 - Higher education: Groups of Higher Education or Equivalent Occupational Training, Plastic Arts and Design, Unofficial University Qualification, Integral Training and Education Courses (FEI) of more than 300 hours, First and Second Cycle University Education, Official Specialisations and Third Level University Education.
- For a clearer follow-up, in the analysis of subsidised contracts according to occupation groups based on the coding system of the National Classification of Occupations (CNO), the different jobs performed have been grouped as follows:
 - Armed Forces.
 - Management: Company and Public Administration Management.
 - Professional Technicians: Technicians, Scientific and Intellectual Professionals and Support Professionals.
 - Administrative: Administrative Employees.
 - Skilled Workers: Catering, Personal, Protection and Shop Sales Assistance Service Workers, Skilled Agriculture and Fishing Workers, Craftsmen and Skilled Manufacturing Industry, Construction and Mining Workers, except installation and machine operators.
 - Operators: Installation and Machine Operators.
 - Unskilled: Unskilled Workers.

7. VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECIPIENTS OF THE LABOUR-MARKET INSERTION BENEFIT, RENTA ACTIVA DE INSERCIÓN (RAI)

The labour-market insertion benefit programme, Renta Activa de Inserción (RAI), is part of the unemployment protection initiative of the public Social Security system and, in accordance with the EU employment guidelines, as well as the payment of a benefit allowance, the programme includes specific training, improvement, guidance, reconversion and professional insertion measures.

Royal Decree 1369/2006 of 24 November, which regulates the RAI programme for the unemployed with special economic needs and difficulties in gaining access to the labour market, in article 2 includes as beneficiaries unemployed female workers under 65 years of age who, on the date of applying to join the programme can show proof, from the competent Administration, of being victims of gender or domestic violence, unless they are living with the aggressor, and are registered job seekers who are not entitled to claim unemployment benefit, income support or agricultural income aid and don't have an income, from any source, calculated on a monthly basis, of more than 75 % of the Minimum Inter-professional Salary (SMI), excluding the proportional part of two extraordinary monthly payments.

These female workers are to apply for and sign a commitment of activity, by virtue of which they are to carry out the different activities established by the public employment service in their personal labour-market insertion plan, which are to be performed whilst the woman is in the programme. Furthermore, they must fulfil other obligations, such as accepting the appropriate job offered to them, update the application for employment when necessary, actively look for work, etc.

The amount of the RAI is equal to 80% of the monthly public indicator of multiple effects income (IPREM) in force at each moment in time and is received during a maximum period of 11 months.

Likewise, a supplementary lump-sum payment allowance is regulated, whose amount is the equivalent of three months of the RAI, and it is paid to women who can prove that they were forced to change address for reasons of gender-based violence in the 12 months prior to applying to join the programme or whilst in the programme. This payment does not reduce the duration period of the RAI and can only be received once each time a woman joins the RAI programme.

Receiving the RAI is incompatible with the financial aid regulated in article 27 of the Comprehensive Law described in the following section, which is envisaged for victims of gender-based violence who, due to their circumstances, have special difficulties in finding a job and therefore do not participate in the established programmes for labour-market insertion, such as the RAI programme. That notwithstanding their ability to participate in the RAI programme once those circumstances change or disappear.

The source of the data used to prepare this Report is the National Public Employment Service (SPEE, Ministry of Labour and Immigration) and the data refers to the periods between 1 January 2006 and 31 December 2009.

In the analysis made, domestic violence and gender-based violence are treated as the same. When analysing the data, the following points are worth considering:

- As in the case of subsidised contracts, prior to December 2006 there was no specific code for victims of gender-based violence, therefore the analysis refers to female victims of domestic and gender-based violence.
- In the analysis by nationality, out of all the women who received the RAI for reasons of gender-based violence, four stateless women were found.
- For the analysis according to age group, the age in which the woman began to receive the RAI has been taken into account.
- For purposes of calculating the women who received the RAI, we have taken into account the province where the benefit was last collected, the most recent nationality and the age in which the woman began to receive the benefit in the last province where the benefit was collected. This criterion has been applied to the data as of the year 2006, therefore the data for 2006 to 2008 included in the 2nd Report by the National Observatory on Violence against Women, has undergone changes.

Female workers who suffer gender-based violence are entitled to suspend their labour relation on a temporary basis with reservation of their jobs or to request the termination of the labour relation. Both instances are considered situations of involuntary unemployment, which entitles them to a contributory benefit or income support, depending on the contribution period.

In this section we have included a reference to the number of women who, between 2006 and 2009, received unemployment benefit or income support after terminating or suspending their employment contract.

8. VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECIPIENTS OF THE FINANCIAL AID ESTABLISHED IN ARTICLE 27 OF THE COMPREHENSIVE LAW

Article 27 of Law 1/2004, whose implementation rules are established in Royal Decree 1452/2005, guarantees financial aid to victims of gender-based violence whose income is below a specific rate and due to their age, lack of general or special skills or social circumstances will have special difficulties in finding a job, provided that they meet both of the following requirements:

- Don't have an income of more than 75 per cent of the minimum inter-professional salary in force, calculated on a monthly basis, excluding the proportional part of two extraordinary monthly payments.
- Have special difficulties in finding a job, to be certified by means of a report issued by the Public Employment Service.

In general, the amount of this aid is equivalent to six months of unemployment benefit. However, the amount may range from twelve, eighteen to twenty-four months of the unemployment benefit amount, depending on the beneficiary's family responsibilities and, as the case may be, the degree of an officially recognised disability, equal to or above 33% (applicable to both the victim and any family member under her care or fostered minors living under her roof).

This aid is compatible with any of the aid allowances provided for in Law 35/1995 of 11 December, on Aid and Assistance to Victims of Violent Offences and Offences against Sexual Freedom.

This aid allowance is granted and paid as a lump sum by the competent Administrations in the area of social services, i.e., the Autonomous Regions, in accordance with their rules of procedure. On account of the National Budgets, the Ministry of Equality shall reimburse the full amount of the aid to the Autonomous Regions which have made the payments, in accordance with that established in the 2005 Conference on Women's Issues held by Central Government and the Autonomous Regions.

The Government Office on Gender-based Violence is responsible for gathering, analysing and exploiting the data related to the financial aid granted under article 27 of the Comprehensive Law.

The data available covers from 2006 to December 2009. This data is obtained from the reimbursement applications which the autonomous regions send to the Government Office on Gender-based Violence every six months. The data that appears in this Report coincides with the information held by the Government Office as at 31 December 2009. No information was available for Baleares, Murcia, Navarra, País Vasco, Melilla and Ceuta. We should point out that, due to their respective Economic Agreements, Navarra and País Vasco are not subject to the general reimbursement procedure.

9. TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS FOR EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES GRANTED ON HUMANITARIAN GROUNDS TO FOREIGN WOMEN VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Organic Law 1/2004 of 28 December, on Comprehensive Protection Measures against Gender-based Violence, in article 17 guarantees the rights of victims of gender-based violence, regardless of their origin, religion or any other personal or social condition or circumstance.

Law 4/2000 of 11 January, on the rights and liberties of foreigners in Spain and their social integration, in article 31.3 envisages the granting of temporary residence permits “for situations of settlement, as *well as humanitarian reasons*, collaboration with the Justice or other statutorily established exceptional circumstances”.

Royal Decree 2393/2004 of 30 December, which approves the Regulations of Organic Law 4/2000 of 11 January, on the rights and liberties of foreigners in Spain and their social integration, in article 45.4 establishes that “A permit may be granted for humanitarian reasons, in the following instances:

- a. To foreign victims of offences defined in articles 311 to 314 of the Penal Code, offences combined with the aggravating circumstance of being committed for racist, anti-Semitism or any other type of discrimination defined in article 22.4 of the Penal Code, or *violent behaviour offences committed in the family environment, in the terms established in Law 27/2003 of 31 July, which regulates the Protection Order for victims of domestic violence*, provided that a sentence has been passed.

Instruction 14/2005 of 29 July from the State Department for Security, on action procedure in judicial premises with foreign women victims of domestic or gender-based violence in an irregular administrative situation, established the procedure to follow whilst victims obtain a protection order.

Subsequently, Organic Law 2/2009 of 11 December, which amends Organic Law 4/2000 of 11 January, on the rights and liberties of foreigners in Spain and their social integration, in article 34 added a new article 31 bis with the following wording:

«Article 31 bis. Temporary residence and work for foreign women victims of gender-based violence.

1. Foreign women victims of gender-based violence, regardless of their administrative situation, are guaranteed the rights recognised in Organic Law 1/2004 of 28 December, on Comprehensive Protection Measures against Gender-based Violence, as well as the protection and safety measures established in the legislation in force.

2. If when a situation of gender-based violence against a foreign woman is reported her irregular situation comes to light, the administrative disciplinary proceedings initiated as a result of violation of article 53.1.a) of this Law shall be suspended by the instructor until a judgement has been passed in the criminal proceedings.

3. A foreign woman who finds herself in the situation described in the previous paragraph may apply for a residence and work permit for exceptional circumstances as of the moment a protection order is issued in her favour or, otherwise, a Report from the Public Prosecution Service confirming the existence of evidence of gender-based violence. A final decision on this permit shall not be issued until the criminal proceedings have concluded.

Notwithstanding the above, the authority responsible for granting the permit for exceptional circumstances may grant a provisional residence and work permit to the foreign woman. The provisional permit granted shall conclude the moment the permit for exceptional circumstances is finally granted or denied.

4. When the criminal proceedings conclude with a verdict of guilty, the victim of gender-based violence shall receive confirmation that the temporary residence and work permit that she applied for

has been granted. If she failed to apply for it, she will be informed of the possibility of obtaining a residence and work permit for exceptional circumstances, given her a certain period of time to apply for it.

When from the conclusions of the criminal proceedings a situation of gender-based violence is not drawn, the initially suspended administrative disciplinary proceedings shall be resumed.»

In this respect, the joint Instruction by the Directorate General of the Police and the Civil Guard and the Directorate General of Immigration of 18 December 2009, as regards the application of Organic Law 4/2000 on the rights and liberties of foreigners in Spain and their social integration, after the reform introduced by Organic Law 2/2009 of 11 December, on the residence and work permit granted for exceptional circumstances to foreign women victims of gender-based violence, establishes both the procedure and the steps to follow with residence and work permit applications when a complaint of gender-based violence against a foreign woman in an irregular administrative situation has been filed.

This 3rd Report by the National Observatory on Violence against Women includes all the temporary residence permits for exceptional circumstances granted on humanitarian grounds to foreign women victims of domestic violence, which were entered in the Immigration Computer Application before 31 December 2009, and the source of the data is the Ministry of the Presidency.

The statistical exploitation of this data only takes into account women over 15 years of age. We can assume that in practically all the cases the permits relate to applications and decisions dating back to before the amendment to above-mentioned Law came into force. Although no information is held on the relationship of the victims of domestic violence who were granted a temporary residence permit with the person they were protected from, it is estimated that practically all the victims were victims of gender-based violence.

10. GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES

The figures for gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences come from the Directorate General of Penitentiary Centres (Ministry of the Interior) which, since the end of 2009, on a monthly basis, sends to the

Government Office on Gender-based Violence aggregate microdata on the number of gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences.

This data refers to convicted offenders serving sentences for gender-based violence offences, but not all of these offenders were exclusively convicted for this type of offence.

The microdata is segregated by age, nationality and normal place of residence declared by the offender, length of the sentence and type of offence. The source is the S.I.P. (Information System of Penitentiary Institutions).

11. ELECTRONIC MONITORING SYSTEM OF RESTRAINING ORDERS FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS

Article 64.3 of Organic Law 1/2004 of 28 December, on Comprehensive Protection Measures against Gender-based Violence, among the precautionary and monitoring measures, envisages prohibiting the reported perpetrator from going near the protected victim and also establishes the possible use of adequate technological instruments for the purpose of immediately verifying that the reported perpetrator is complying with the restraining order. In this manner, the possibility of using these mechanisms, initially only envisaged for convicted offenders barred from going near their victims, is broadened for the purpose of controlling restraining orders imposed as a precautionary measure in gender-based violence proceedings in progress within the scope of the Comprehensive Law.

To introduce this system, in an agreement adopted by the Council of Ministers held on 21 November 2008, the Ministry of Equality and the Ministries of Justice and of the Interior were called to take the necessary measures to introduce electronic devices to detect when perpetrators of gender-based violence go near their victims, in order to guarantee the restraining orders established by judges by virtue of that established in article 64.3 of the above-mentioned Organic Law 1/2004.

The electronic devices were introduced on 24 July 2009 throughout the Spanish territory, both in the territories under the competence of the Ministry of Justice and those of the Autonomous Regions with competence in the area of justice.

The system is made up of two devices for the reported perpetrator: a radiofrequency transmitter and a mobile unit with GPS tracking capacity, and

a device for the victim: a mobile unit with a GPS receptor which provides information on the reported perpetrator's whereabouts.

The system is constantly monitoring the whereabouts of both the reported perpetrator and the victim and generates an alarm when the distance between them is less than the distance established by the judicial authority in the restraining order imposed on the reported perpetrator. The victim's device gives her an audio, visual and/or vibration alert and sends an alarm to the control centre when it detects the radiofrequency signal from the bracelet worn by the reported perpetrator. In ideal conditions, this distance can be up to 500 metres.

The device worn by the reported perpetrator generates an alarm when an incident occurs in the electronic device or when any of the terms of the restraining order established in the court sentence is breached, called "events". The system allows fixed exclusion zones to be established (the victim's address, place of work or any other place frequented by her, etc.) as well as mobile exclusion zones, which can be changed according to the victim's whereabouts at any given time.

The data on installed and uninstalled devices is included according to autonomous regions, whilst the data related to the evolution and management of events is broken down by month, day of the week, time of day and type of event.

The data used to prepare this Report has been supplied by the Temporary Joint Venture between Telefónica Soluciones and Securitas Direct, which is the company that controls this IT tool.

12. 900 21 00 21 – TELEPHONE AND ON-LINE INFORMATION AND ADVICE SERVICE TO MEN ON GENDER EQUALITY ISSUES AND POLICIES

On 4 December 2009, the telephone and on-line assistance service on equality issues and policies aimed at men, whose number is **900.21.00.21**, was introduced with a double objective:

- On the one hand, it endeavours to contribute to making progress in achieving more equal relations between women and men.
- And on the other, as a result of the previous manifestation, it enables to continue joining efforts in combating gender-based violence, the maximum expression of inequality between men and women. Gender-based violence can only be eradicated if men

participate in this change and initiatives are taken with those who perpetrate it.

The main functions of this service are giving men information and advice on areas and issues related to gender equality, bringing resources and information to them for the purpose of engaging them in the change and informing them of the avenues, channels, programmes, measures and resources available to them to work towards equality and the eradication of violence against women.

In this respect, the “information and advice to men telephone service” is another measure aimed at the primary prevention of gender-based violence, and its introduction is associated with the rest of the existing resources.

In general, the new service answers the following queries:

1. It offers men who are interested in the equality issue links and resources that encourage and channel egalitarian stances (putting them in touch with organisations for egalitarian men, informal reading sessions, etc.).
2. It informs men of their rights in the areas of balancing their personal, family and professional lives, parent-child relationships, separation and divorce, child custody, etc.
3. It answers questions and gives advice on the issues that arise when couples break up and on the conflicts stemming from the new context.
4. It provides specialised information to professionals, as well as to relatives and close friends of the men on equality issues.
5. In general, it provides information on all issues that may be of interest to men in relation to equality policies.

The data used to prepare this Report was supplied by Qualytel Teleservice, and refer to calls answered from the time the service was introduced to 31 December 2009.

This service answers all calls from any part of Spain in Spanish. However, there is a 4-hour time slot one afternoon a week when calls can be answered in any of the other co-official languages.

The service is free and available between 9:00 and 23:00 hours from Monday to Friday. Outside those hours, an automatic answering machine provides information on the opening hours.

On-line queries must be answered within a period of 72 hours from reception.

13. SOCIAL PERCEPTION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Since the mid-eighties, the Sociological Research Centre (CIS) has been sounding out the public every month on the issues the respondents feel are the major problems in Spain and on the problems that personally affect them the most.

The questions of the CIS's monthly survey, with an open and unprompted response, are literally:

- “What, in your opinion, is currently the major problem in Spain? And the second? And the third?”
- “And, what is the problem that is currently personally affecting you the most? And the second? And the third?”

We should point out that, up until now, in its monthly surveys the CIS only interviewed people of Spanish nationality.

In the September 2000 survey “violence against women” came up for the first time as one of the most relevant problems mentioned spontaneously by the public. From that moment on, that specific response has not failed to appear in all the monthly surveys, which shows that one section of the Spanish population places the problem among the three major problems in Spain and as one of their main personal problems.

The Government Office on Gender-based Violence has exploited the microdata of the monthly surveys of the CIS which refer to both the above questions, relating the responses that mention “violence against women” with the rest of the responses.

Also, the following data related to the profile of the respondents who answered both the above-mentioned questions has been exploited:

- Sex.
- Age.
- Education level.
- Employment status.
- Religious self-positioning.
- Ideological self-positioning.
- Geographical location: autonomous region and size of town/city.

Provided below is a brief analysis of the data related to the responses that mentioned “violence against women” as one of the main problems in Spain or of the respondent, compiled by the CIS in the entire national territory (except the autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla) between September 2000 and December 2009. No data is available for:

- October 2001, because the questionnaire did not include questions related to the main problems perceived by the respondents.
- August of the years taken into account, because the CIS does not conduct its opinion poll in the month of August

The total number of persons interviewed in the period taken into account is 253.357, with a monthly average of 2.484 interviews.

In the CIS survey the interviewee is asked to position himself/herself from a political point of view in one of the boxes of the following scale:

Izda.

Dcha.

01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10
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The “values” of the above political scale have been grouped as follows:

- 1-2-3: Left.
- 4: Centre-Left.
- 5-6: Centre.
- 7: Centre-Right.
- 8-9-10: Right.

Technical details of the monthly surveys:

- National sphere.
- Spanish population of both sexes and of legal age.
- Size of sample: 2.500 persons per month.
- Sampling points: 237 municipalities and 50 provinces (excluding the autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla).
- Data collection through home interviews.
- Confidence level of 95,5% (two sigma) and $P = Q$, the error is $\pm 2\%$ for the sample as a whole and in the case of simple random sampling.

Surveys used: 2.398, 2.400, 2.402, 2.405, 2.406, 2.409, 2.411, 2.415, 2.419, 2.423, 2.428, 2.429, 2.439, 2.441, 2.444, 2.448, 2.452, 2.454, 2.457, 2.459, 2.463, 2.466, 2.468, 2.471, 2.474, 2.477, 2.481, 2.483, 2.508, 2.511, 2.528, 2.531, 2.535, 2.541, 2.545, 2.548, 2.554, 2.556, 2.558, 2.561, 2.565, 2.568, 2.570, 2.573, 2.577, 2.581, 2.584, 2.589, 2.594, 2.597, 2.602, 2.607, 2.612, 2.616, 2.618, 2.622, 2.625, 2.630, 2.633, 2.635, 2.636, 2.640, 2.644, 2.649, 2.651, 2.654, 2.657, 2.662, 2.666, 2.672, 2.677, 2.681, 2.700, 2.705, 2.724, 2.728, 2.732, 2.735, 2.742, 2.746, 2.749, 2.754, 2.758, 2.761, 2.763, 2.766, 2.769, 2.771, 2.775, 2.778, 2.781, 2.782, 2.788, 2.794, 2.798, 2.801, 2.806, 2.811, 2.812, 2.815, 2.820, 2.824.

The October 2001 survey (2433) has not been taken into account because it did not include the questions on the three major problems in Spain and those which affected the respondents the most.

We should point out that all the surveys completed each month, regardless of their final results (correct, incorrect or null, the percentage of null or incorrect surveys is less than 0,2% per month) have been included in the statistical analysis.

14. OPINION POLL ON GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE.

MAIN RESULTS

Assessing violence against women through the follow-up of specific official records and observable events is insufficient to adequately manage

the knowledge on the phenomenon. Gender-based violence is a social behaviour pattern and, as such, needs to be addressed from an integral approach to the phenomenon, which takes into account:

- not only the real component: what happens on a day-to-day basis and the developments which mark the evolution of the event.
- but also the rational component: the state of opinion which shapes the social perception of what is happening.
- and the emotional component: the symbolic and attitudinal substratum on which violent behaviour is based.

Because of this, the Government Office on Gender-based Violence, through the General Sub-directorate for the Prevention and Information Management of Gender-based Violence, commissioned a survey to find out the opinions of the Spanish public on gender-based violence.

The survey was conducted through the internet in June 2009 on a sample of 1008 people. The Web is increasingly used as a means of gaining insight into states of opinion for two reasons: making the most of the new information and communication technologies and widening the contact and interaction channels with sections of the public which in our country are gaining increasing representation in the Web.

The pre-established socio-demographic characteristics to be met by the persons who participated in this survey were:

- Between 18 and 64 years of age.
- Residing in Spain.
- 50% women and 50% men.
- Size of town/city falling within one of four brackets of 25% each, up to 10.000 inhabitants, between 10.001 and 20.000, between 20.001 and 200.000, and more than 200.000 inhabitants.

This survey marks an important step in the analysis of the state of opinion on gender-based violence. Its scope has the limitations of the channel used to collect the information, but, even so, the results mean significant progress in our knowledge of how gender-based violence is socially perceived.

Beyond a merely descriptive analysis, the sociologist, Fernando González Hermosilla, prepared a report in November 2009 which includes the main conclusions of this survey.

1

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

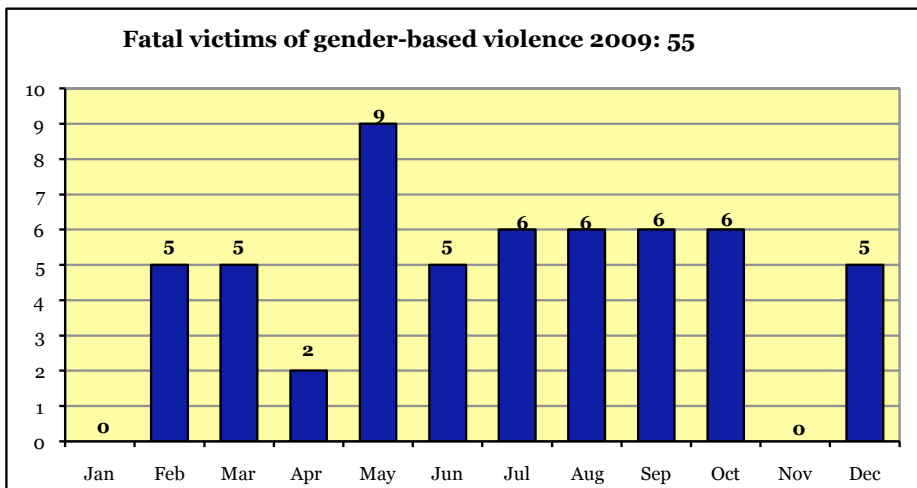
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009

1.1. FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE. 2009

In 2009, 55 gender-based violence crimes were committed; this number was the lowest recorded in the period between 2003 and 2009.

May was the month with the highest number of fatal victims (9), whereas there were no fatal victims in the months of January and November.

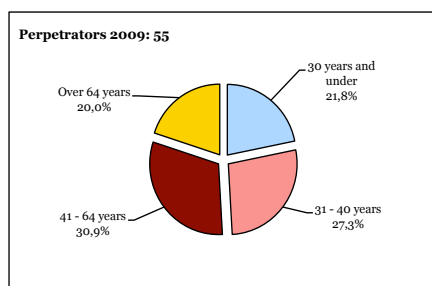
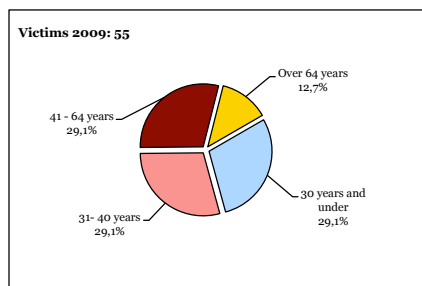
The following graph shows the monthly trend.



1.1.1. Age of fatal victims and perpetrators. 2009.

Of the 55 fatal victims of gender-based violence who died in 2009, 29,1% were aged 30 or under (16), 29,1% were between 31 and 40 (16), 29,1% were between 41 and 64 (16) and 12,7% were over 64 years of age (7).

In terms of the perpetrators, 21,8% were aged 30 or under (12), 27,3% were between 31 and 40 (15), 30,9% were between 41 and 64 (17), and 20,0% were over 64 years of age (11).



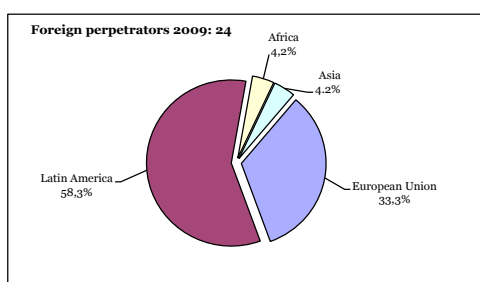
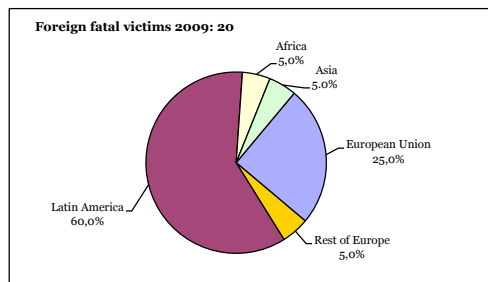
The average age of the victims in 2009 was 41 years and the average age of the perpetrators was 46 years.

1.1.2. Nationality of fatal victims and perpetrators. 2009

In 2009, 35 fatal victims of gender-based violence were of Spanish nationality, representing 63,6% of the total number of victims, whilst 20 were foreign (36,4%).

Of the 55 perpetrators in 2009, 56,4% were of Spanish nationality (31) and 43,6% were foreign (24).

Most of the foreign victims and perpetrators came from Latin American countries.



In 2009, Latin American women aged 15 or over made up 5,1% of the foreign women in that age group residing in Spain⁴, whilst Latin American men made up 3,1% of the foreign men aged 15 or over residing in Spain.

⁴ The population figures used are from the Municipal Register of Inhabitants. They refer to 1 January of each year and are available in the website of the National Statistics Institute: www.ine.es.

1.1.3. Relationship between victims and perpetrators. 2009

More than half of the fatal victims held a partner relationship with the perpetrator, representing 31 women (56,4%), and 24 victims were killed by their ex-partner or partner during the breakup of the relationship (43,6%).

In terms of cohabitation with the perpetrator, 63,6% of the fatal victims were living with the perpetrator (35 women) whilst 36,4% were not living with the perpetrator (20 women).

1.1.4. Geographical area. 2009

The autonomous regions of Andalucía, Cataluña and Comunidad Valenciana accounted for more than sixty per cent of the crimes committed in 2009.

By autonomous region, Andalucía was the autonomous region with the highest number of gender-based violence deaths in 2009, with a total of 14 victims (25,5%), followed by Cataluña, with 10 victims (18,2%) and Comunidad Valenciana, with 9 victims (16,4%). In the autonomous regions of Madrid and Canarias, 5 crimes were recorded in each region (9,1% in each), in Galicia there were 3 victims (5,5%), and in Murcia and País Vasco 2 victims were recorded in each region (3,6% in each).

In Baleares, Castilla La Mancha, Castilla y León, Extremadura and Ceuta there was just one fatal victim in each autonomous region/city (representing 1,8% of the total number of victims in 2009).

1.1.5. Complaints and institutional protection. 2009

More than a quarter of the women who died in 2009 as a result of gender-based violence had previously reported the perpetrator (14 – 25,5%), although one victim had withdrawn the complaint.

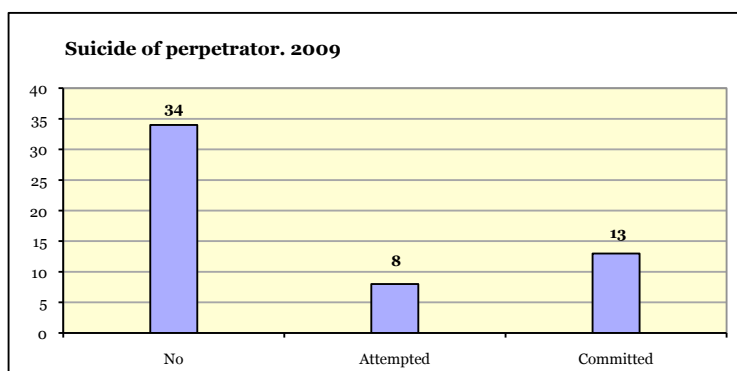
Of the total number of women who died as a result of gender-based violence in 2009, 13 had applied for protection measures, (23,6%), and 11 had obtained such measures (20,0%).

Of the 11 women who had protection measures, three had renounced the measures and two women's protection measures had expired at the time of the assassination, therefore only six of the women killed in 2009 had protection measures in force.

Of these six victims, three had underestimated the risk, and in the other three cases the violation of the protection measures took place without the victims' consent.

1.1.6. Suicide of perpetrator. 2009

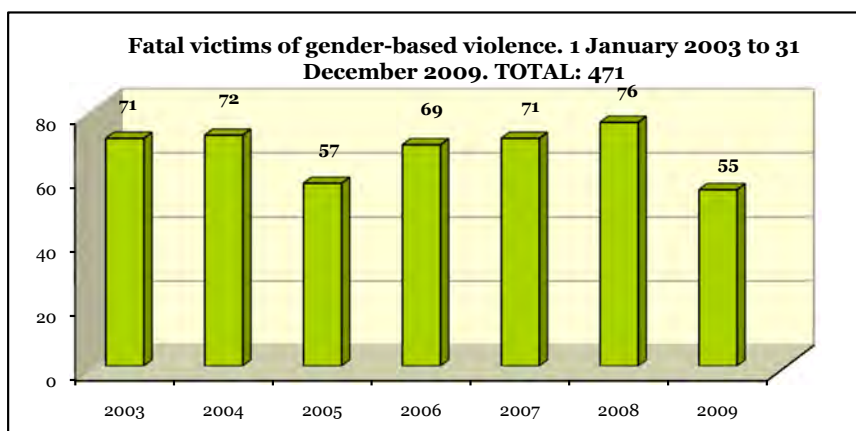
Of the 55 perpetrators of partner or ex-partner homicides, 13 committed suicide (representing 23,6%) and 8 tried to commit suicide without success (representing 14,5%). The other 34 murderers (61,8%) did not attempt to commit suicide.



1.2. EVOLUTION OF NUMBERS OF FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009

The number of women killed by their partner or ex-partner between 1 January 2003 and 31 December 2009 was 471. The trends for this period can be seen in the following graph.



The monthly average number of gender-based violence homicides for the entire period under review is 5,6, but there are marked differences from year to year in terms of the months when the crimes were committed.

	TOTAL	YEAR						
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
TOTAL	471	71	72	57	69	71	76	55
January	37	8	2	6	9	5	7	
February	40	4	5	5	4	9	8	5
March	37	6	6	3	9	4	4	5
April	32	5	6	5	5	4	5	2
May	42	6	8	4	5	7	3	9
June	42	8	6	6	2	10	5	5
July	46	8	7	4	8	8	5	6
August	50	8	6	6	9	7	8	6
September	36	4	7	4	4	4	7	6
October	38	2	7	5	6	5	7	6
November	34	9	4	6	2	7	6	
December	37	3	8	3	6	1	11	5

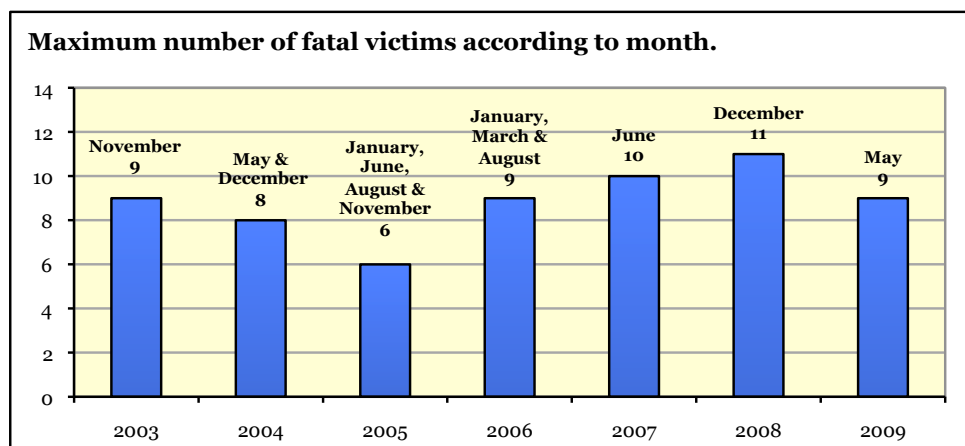
By year, the lowest monthly average was recorded in 2009 (4,6) and the highest monthly average in 2008 (6,3).

Furthermore, when we compare the number of crimes by month of the year with the total number of crimes committed each year between 2003 and 2009, we can see that the month with the highest number of crimes was August, with 50 (an average of 7,1 in the seven years under review), followed by July (46 crimes and an average of 6,6) and May and June (42 crimes in each case and an average of 6,0).

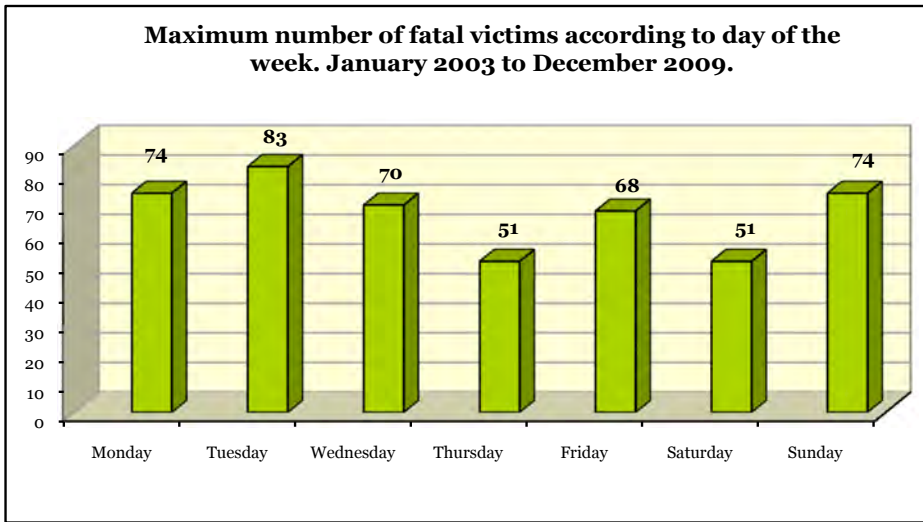
If we compare each month with the monthly average of the year, the month when that monthly average was most often surpassed was also August (the month when the monthly average was surpassed in six of the seven years under review and matched in another year), followed by July and October (the months when the monthly average was surpassed in five years in each case), and the month when the monthly average was less often surpassed was April (when the monthly average was only surpassed in 2005 and matched in 2004). These figures can be seen in detail in the following chart, which highlights, month by month, the months when the monthly average figure for each year was surpassed (green) or matched (orange). However, we do not see a clear trend in the crimes that would allow us to draw precise conclusions as to the relationship between the number of crimes and the month of the year in which they are committed, beyond the finding that the summer months were generally the ones with the highest numbers.

	YEAR							Average
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
January								5,3
February								5,7
March								5,3
April								4,6
May								6,0
June								6,0
July								6,6
August								7,1
September								5,1
October								5,4
November								4,9
December								5,3
Average	5,9	6,0	4,8	5,8	5,9	6,3	4,6	5,6

Despite this, as can be seen in the following graph, when we look at each year individually we find that the affirmation that more gender-based crimes take place in the summer months is often misleading.



Another unfounded affirmation is that most crimes take place at weekends. As can be seen in the following graph, in the period between 1 January 2003 and 31 December 2009, the day of the week when more deaths took place was Tuesday.



Between 2003 and 2009, Spain's resident population grew sharply, mainly as a result of an increase in the foreign population. At the beginning of 2003, there were 42.717.064 persons registered as residents in Spain, and the number rose to 46.745.807 in 2009; the increase in the Spanish population in those seven years was 9,4%.

By sex, the number of men registered as residents in Spain in 2003 was 21.034.326, whilst in 2009 the number was 23.116.988 (a 9,9% increase). In the case of women, the number rose from 21.682.738 in 2003 to 23.628.819 in 2009 (a 9,0% increase).

Also based on the data from the Municipal Register of Inhabitants⁵, for the purpose of relating the resident population of Spain to the fatal events of gender-based violence, we have calculated the annual rates of perpetrators and victims per million men and women aged 15 or over. The data can be seen in the following table.

⁵ See previous note.

YEAR	Population			Gender-based homicides	Variation %			
	TOTAL	Men	Women		Compared with previous year		Compared with 2003	
					Population	Gender-based homicides	Population	Gender-based homicides
2003	42.717.064	21.034.326	21.682.738	71	-	-	-	-
2004	43.197.684	21.285.247	21.912.437	72	1,1	1,4	1,1	1,4
2005	44.108.530	21.780.869	22.327.661	57	2,1	-20,8	3,3	-19,7
2006	44.708.964	22.100.466	22.608.498	69	1,3	21,1	4,7	-2,8
2007	45.200.737	22.339.962	22.860.775	71	1,1	2,9	5,8	0,0
2008	46.157.822	22.847.737	23.310.085	76	2,1	7,0	8,1	7,0
2009	46.745.807	23.116.988	23.628.819	55	1,3	-27,6	9,4	-22,5

YEAR	Population aged 15 and over		Gender-based homicides	Rate per million persons aged 15 and over	
	Men	Women		Rate of aggressors	Rate of victims
2003	17.929.043	18.744.542	71	4,0	3,8
2004	18.140.058	18.938.916	72	4,0	3,8
2005	18.559.552	19.283.825	57	3,1	3,0
2006	18.821.669	19.511.900	69	3,7	3,5
2007	19.006.970	19.712.935	71	3,7	3,6
2008	19.423.876	20.078.057	76	3,9	3,8
2009	19.610.946	20.316.981	55	2,8	2,7
Average rate				3,6	3,5

In the period under review, the average rate of perpetrators per million men aged 15 or over was 3,6, and the average rate of victims per million women aged 15 or over was 3,5. However, the average rate of perpetrators per million men and the average rate of victims per million women highlight a number of differences: the lowest rate of perpetrators relates to the year 2009 (2,8) as can be seen in the previous chart) and the highest rates relate to the years 2003 and 2004 (4,0 and 4,0 in both years). On the other hand, the lowest rate of victims relates to the year 2009 (as in the case of the lowest rate of perpetrators) whilst the highest rates relate to the years 2003, 2004 and 2008 (3,8).

In 2009, the rate of perpetrators was 0,8 points below the average of the seven-year period under review and the rate of victims was 0,7 points below the average.



1.3. FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE. AGE OF VICTIMS AND PERPETRATORS

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009

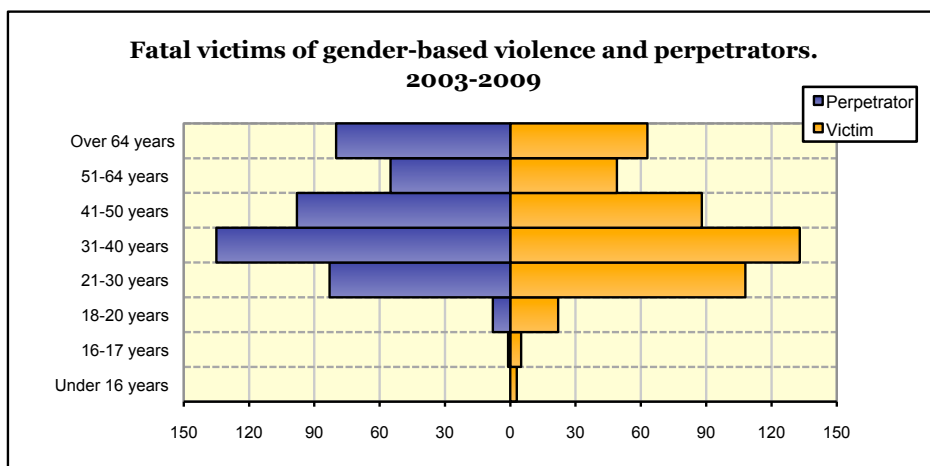
Over the period under review (1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009) women of different ages died as a result of gender-based violence, but the highest numbers belonged to the 31 to 40 age group (132 women, representing 28,2% of the total⁶) followed by the 21 to 30 age group (108 women, representing 23,1%); women aged 30 or under represented 29,5%, which means a certain overrepresentation of young women among the fatal victims of gender-based violence⁷.

The largest group of perpetrators was also made up of men between 31 and 40 years of age (135, representing 29,3% of the total), followed by those between 41 and 50 years of age (98, representing 21,3%). Whilst in the case of the victims we highlighted an overrepresentation of women aged 30 or under, in the case of the perpetrators there was a certain underrepresentation of young men, since those aged 30 or under represented just 20,0% of the total⁸.

⁶ There is no record of the victim's age group in three cases in the entire period under review, and there is no record of the perpetrator's age group in 11 cases. This data is not taken into account in the calculation of percentages.

⁷ For this report, we have not made a comparison by age group year after year, but we can highlight that, according to the data from the Municipal Register of Inhabitants of 1 January 2009, women between 15 and 30 years of age represented 22,9% of the total number of women aged 15 and over residing in Spain.

⁸ Male residents in Spain between 15 and 30 years of age represented 25,0% of the total number of men aged 15 and over, according to the figures of the Municipal Register of Inhabitants of January 2009.

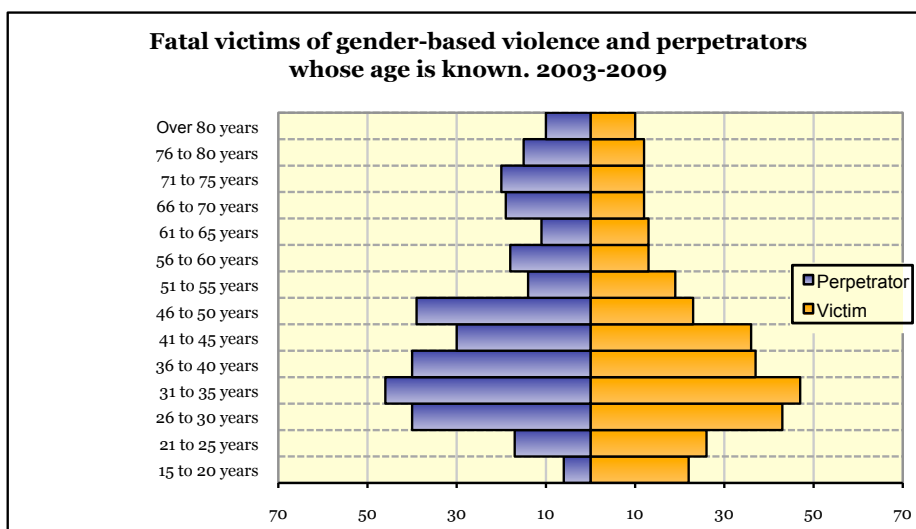


Most of the perpetrators were older than their victims. We know the exact age of both the victim and the perpetrator in 325 cases. In 238 cases (73,2%) the perpetrator was older than the victim, in 20 cases (6,2%) both were the same age and in 67 cases (20,6%) the perpetrator was younger than the victim.

	TOTAL PERPETRATORS	Age of perpetrators								No record
		Under 16 years	16 - 17 years	18 - 20 years	21 - 30 years	31 - 40 years	41 - 50 years	51 - 64 years	Over 64 years	
TOTAL VICTIMS	471		1	8	83	135	98	55	80	11
Under 16 years	3		1	1		1				
16 - 17 years	5			1	3	1				
18 - 20 years	22			3	14	4				1
21 - 30 years	108			3	48	41	14			2
31 - 40 years	132				16	73	35	5		3
41 - 50 years	86				1	14	43	23	3	2
51 - 64 years	49					1	5	25	17	1
Over 64 years	63						1	2	60	
No record	3				1					2

	TOTAL	YEAR						
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
TOTAL VICTIMS	471	71	72	57	69	71	76	55
Under 16 years	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
16 - 17 years	5	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
18 - 20 years	22	0	5	4	2	2	4	5
21 - 30 years	108	16	13	14	15	19	20	11
31 - 40 years	132	27	17	15	27	15	15	16
41 - 50 years	86	15	9	10	9	15	19	9
51 - 64 years	49	4	10	3	5	9	11	7
Over 64 years	63	7	12	10	10	11	6	7
No record	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PERPETRATORS	471	71	72	57	69	71	76	55
Under 16 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16 - 17 years	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
18 - 20 years	8	0	2	1	3	0	1	1
21 - 30 years	83	7	14	13	10	15	13	11
31 - 40 years	135	24	17	15	24	19	21	15
41 - 50 years	98	16	13	12	14	15	18	10
51 - 64 years	55	12	6	3	6	9	12	7
Over 64 years	80	7	16	10	12	13	11	11
No record	11	5	3	3	0	0	0	0

The distribution by five-year age brackets of the victims and perpetrators of the 325 cases where their age is known can be seen in the following population pyramid.



In the period under review, the average age of the victims was 42 years and the average age of the perpetrators was 46 years⁹. As can be seen in the chart, whilst the variations in the average age of the victims do not reveal a defined tendency, the average age of the perpetrators appears to have fallen in the period under review.

	Average age of victims	Average age of perpetrators
TOTAL	42	46
2003	42	51
2004	44	50
2005	41	49
2006	41	44
2007	43	45
2008	40	45
2009	41	46

1.4. FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE. NATIONALITY OF VICTIMS AND PERPETRATORS¹⁰

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009

In recent years Spain has become a country that receives immigrants from many parts of the world. As this section will show, fatal gender-based aggressions reveal a clear overrepresentation of both victims and perpetrators of foreign nationality.

Between 1 January 2003 and 31 December 2009 there is no record of the victim's nationality and continent of nationality¹¹ in two cases and there is no record of the perpetrator's nationality and continent of nationality in six cases. Based on the information available, we know that the perpetrator was Spanish in 326 cases and foreign in 139 cases; in that period, there were 327 Spanish and 142 foreign victims. The share of foreign perpetrators over the total number of perpetrators whose nationality is known was 29,9%; and the share of foreign victims was 30,3%¹².

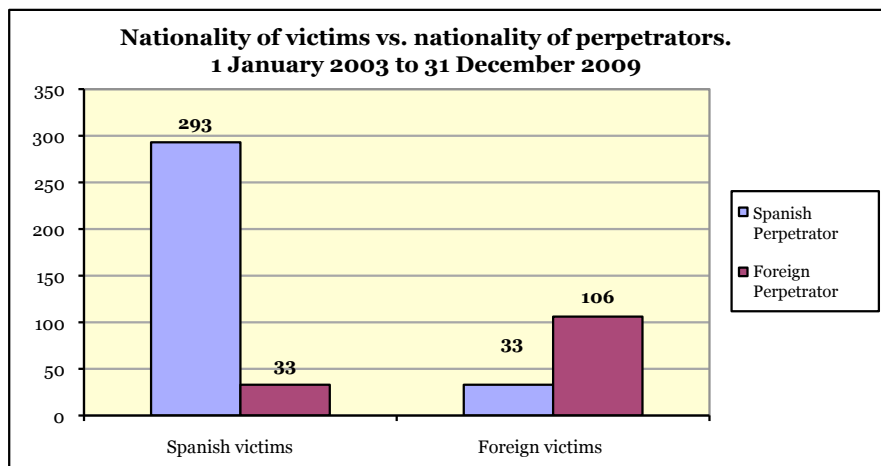
⁹ In the period under review, the exact age of the victim at the time of the crime is known in 451 of the 471 cases and the exact age of the perpetrator is known in 329 cases.

¹⁰ Different criteria were used in collecting the information related to this section, in which sometimes unspecific concepts are used. The data used in this section has been subject to recoding, but there may be errors in matching descriptions like "partner" with others which perhaps hold a different meaning, like "sentimental partner".

¹¹ The information available relating to the period 2003-2005 refers to whether the victim and the perpetrator were Spanish or of foreign nationality from one of the following geographical areas: European Union, Rest of Europe, Africa, Latin America and "Other nationality". The specific nationality of 431 victims and 425 perpetrators is available.

¹² In the charts which specify the characteristics of both the victims and the perpetrators, the numbers of victims are represented in rows and those of perpetrators in columns..

Victims	Perpetrators			
	Total perpetrators	Spanish	Foreign	No record
Total Victims	471	326	139	6
Spanish	327	293	33	1
Foreign	142	33	106	3
No record	2	0	0	2



Of the 326 fatal victims of Spanish nationality recorded in the period under review, 293 were assassinated by Spanish perpetrators and 33 by foreign perpetrators. In the case of foreign victims, 106 women were assassinated by foreign perpetrators and 33 by Spanish perpetrators.

From year-to-year, albeit with ups and downs, we see an upward trend in the number and share of both foreign victims and perpetrators, although the share of foreign victims over the total number of victims fell in 2009. The lowest number of foreign victims (9) was recorded in 2003, although the share over the total number of victims in that year was 12,7%; the highest number was recorded in 2008 (33, representing 43,4% of the victims in that year). As already mentioned, the share was 36,4% in 2009 (20 fatal victims of foreign nationality).

In terms of foreign perpetrators, the lowest number was also recorded in 2003 (11, representing 15,7%), whilst the number rose to 27 in 2007 (representing 38,0%), and to 28 in 2008 (representing 36,8%). Although the number of foreign perpetrators recorded in 2009 was lower than the number registered in 2007 and 2008 (24 foreign perpetrators), the share was the highest in the period under review (43,6%).

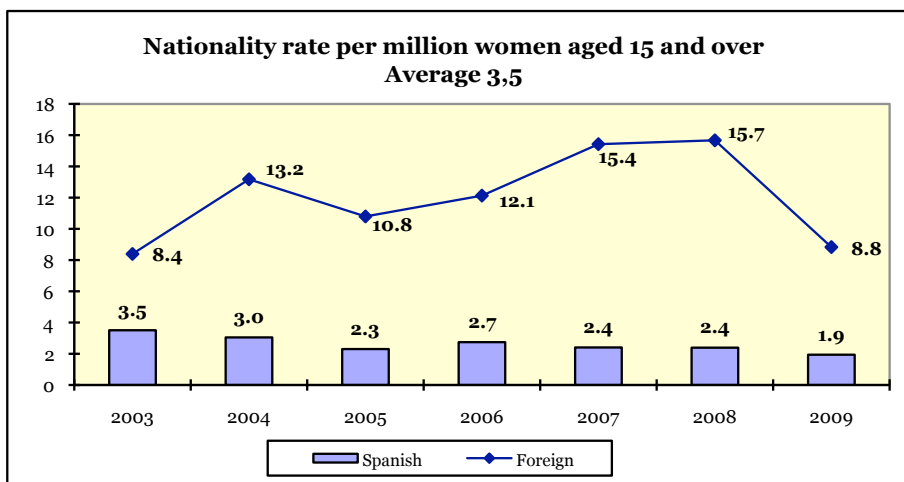
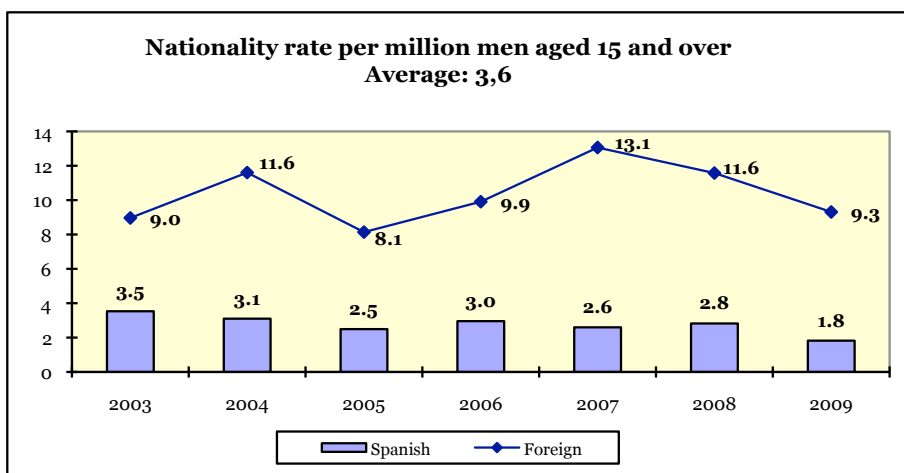
	TOTAL	YEAR						
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total Victims	471	71	72	57	69	71	76	55
Spanish	327	62	54	41	49	43	43	35
Foreign	142	9	16	16	20	28	33	20
No record	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Total perpetrators	471	71	72	57	69	71	76	55
Spanish	326	59	52	42	50	44	48	31
Foreign	139	11	16	14	19	27	28	24
No record	6	1	4	1	0	0	0	0

In terms of the rate per million men aged fifteen and over, Spanish or foreign¹³, in the period between 2003 and 2009 the average rate of Spanish perpetrators per million Spanish men was 2,8, and the rate of foreign perpetrators per million foreign men was 10,4; in terms of the victims, the average rate of Spanish fatal victims per million Spanish women was 2,6 and the rate of foreign fatal victims was 12,9.

TOTAL POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER			Number	Rate of perpetrators per million men aged 15 and over	Number	Rate of fatal victims per million women aged 15 and over
Spanish	Men	Women	Spanish perpetrator		Spanish victim	
2003	16.701.916	17.672.076	59	3,5	62	3,5
2004	16.761.328	17.724.277	52	3,1	54	3,0
2005	16.839.665	17.801.815	42	2,5	41	2,3
2006	16.904.308	17.863.025	50	3,0	49	2,7
2007	16.939.931	17.897.580	44	2,6	43	2,4
2008	17.005.296	17.972.234	48	2,8	43	2,4
2009	17.033.784	18.052.414	31	1,8	35	1,9
Foreign	Men	Women	Foreign perpetrator		Foreign victim	
2003	1.227.127	1.072.466	11	9,0	9	8,4
2004	1.378.730	1.214.639	16	11,6	16	13,2
2005	1.719.887	1.482.010	14	8,1	16	10,8
2006	1.917.361	1.648.875	19	9,9	20	12,1
2007	2.067.039	1.815.355	27	13,1	28	15,4
2008	2.418.580	2.105.823	28	11,6	33	15,7
2009	2.577.162	2.264.567	24	9,3	20	8,8

¹³ To calculate the rates, the data from the Municipal Register of Inhabitants of 1 January of each year according to sex and nationality has been used for people aged 15 and over. Individuals of foreign nationality may register in the Municipal Register of Inhabitants regardless of the regular or irregular status of their documents. Nevertheless, it is possible that both the immigration legislation and policy may have some influence on the variations of the figures affected by them..

These rates have varied substantially in relation to victims and perpetrators of Spanish nationality over the period under review, as can be seen in the previous table and the following graphs.

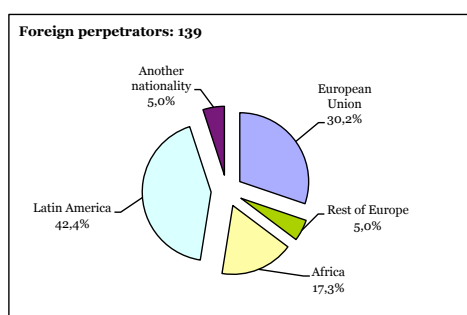
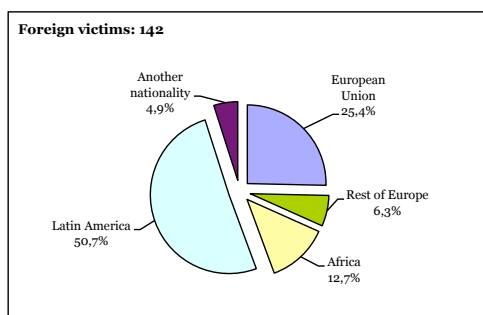


The rates of victims and perpetrators of Spanish nationality are similar to the total rates, whilst the rates of victims and perpetrators of foreign nationality show substantial deviations in relation to the total rates and show bigger variations from year to year.

The highest rate of Spanish perpetrators per million Spanish men aged fifteen or over was recorded in 2003 (3,5) and the lowest (1,8) in 2009; likewise, in relation to Spanish victims, the highest rate per million Spanish women aged fifteen or over was also recorded in 2003 (3,5), whilst the lowest was in 2009 (1,9).

In terms of foreign perpetrators, the highest rate per million foreign men aged fifteen or over was recorded in 2007 (13,1) and the lowest in 2005 (8,1); with regard to foreign victims, the highest rate was recorded in 2008 (15,7) and the lowest in 2003 (8,4). As mentioned above, the fall in the rate of foreign victims in 2009 (8,8) to one of its lowest levels (only behind the rate recorded in 2003) is surprising.

By continent, between 1 January 2003 and 31 December 2009, without taking Spanish men and women into account, most of the victims and perpetrators of foreign nationality were Latin American, followed by nationals of European Union countries¹⁴ and Africa.



Most of the homicides were committed by men from the same continent and of the same nationality as the victim. However, it is worth highlighting the cases of foreign women killed by Spanish men (a total of 33) and Spanish women killed by foreign men (also 33).

Perpetrators	Victims							
	TOTAL perpetrators	Spain	European Union	Rest of Europe	África	Latin America	Another nationality	No record
TOTAL	471	327	36	9	18	72	7	2
Spain	326	293	7	2	4	19	1	
European Union	42	10	26	2		3	1	
Rest of Europe	7	1	1	5				
África	24	6	1		13	4		
Latin America	59	15				43	1	
Another nationality	7	1			1	1	4	
No record	6	1	1			2		2

¹⁴ It should be taken into account that, in the period under review, the European Union went from 15 to 25 Member States (1 May 2004) and from 25 to 27 (1 January 2007). In the collection of the data, it is possible that some nationals of the States which joined the European Union in those years were included in the countries of the Rest of Europe.

Information on the specific nationality of both the victim and the perpetrator is only held in 409 of the cases. In most of the cases (356 of the 409 considered, which represent 87,0%), the victim and the perpetrator were of the same nationality; in this respect it is worth highlighting that the information available reveals that, in the 409 cases where the nationality of the victim and the perpetrator is known, 293 Spanish women, 10 Romanian women, 9 Moroccan women, 8 Bolivian women, 7 Ecuadorian women, 5 British women, 4 Brazilian and Chinese women, 3 Colombian women and 2 German women were killed by partners or ex-partners of their own nationality.

In terms of the victims and perpetrators of foreign nationality, they generally belong to large collectives of foreign citizens in Spain. The following chart shows the numbers of victims and perpetrators by nationality¹⁵.

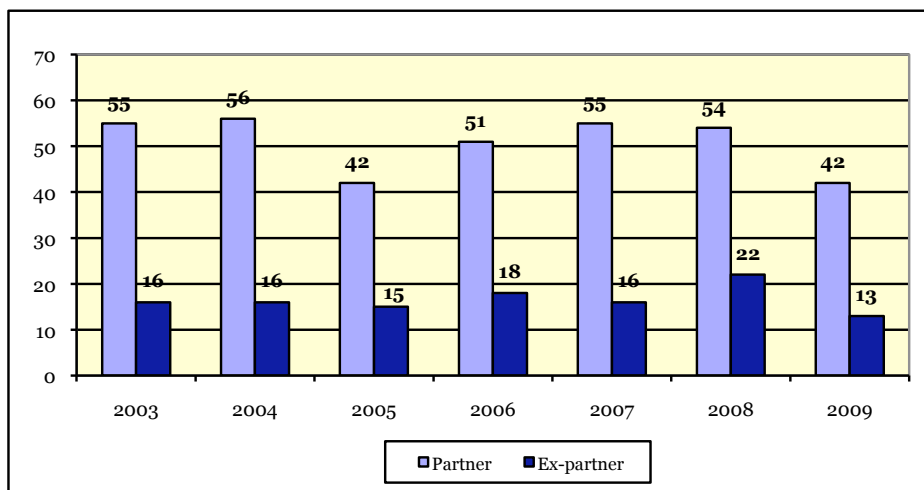
	TOTAL PERPETRATOR	Nationality of perpetrator										
		Spain	Ecuador	Bolivia	Romania	Morocco	Brazil	Colombia	United Kingdom	China	Germany	Other nationalities
TOTAL VICTIMS	409	313	7	9	11	13	5	7	6	4	4	30
Spain	310	293				1	1	3			1	11
Ecuador	10	2	7		1							
Bolivia	10	1		8				1				
Romania	10				10							
Morocco	9					9						
Brazil	9	4				1	4					
Colombia	7	2						3				2
United Kingdom	6								5		1	
China	5									4		1
Germany	3	1									2	
Russia	3	2										1
Other nationalities	27	8		1		2			1			15

¹⁵ Of the 15 cases in which both the nationality of the victim and the nationality of the perpetrator were included in the heading "Other nationalities", in 11 cases the victim and the perpetrator were of the same nationality and in 4 cases they were of different nationality.

1.5. FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VICTIM AND PERPETRATOR

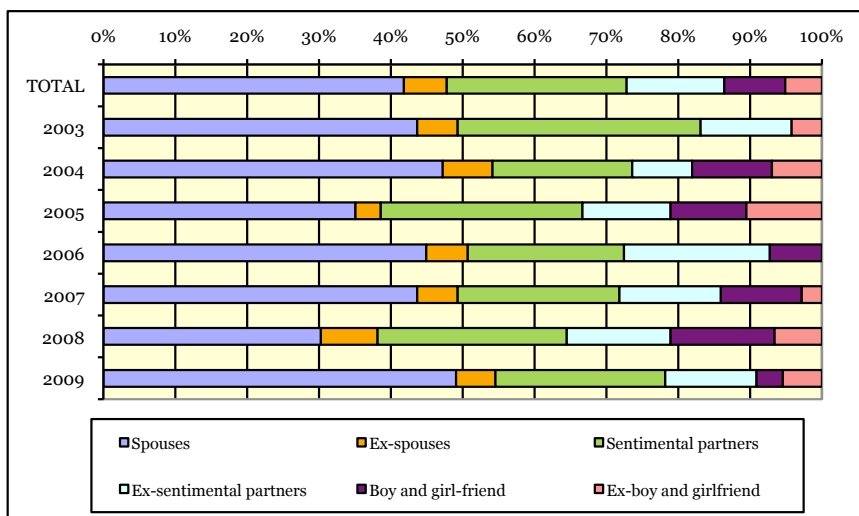
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009

Between 1 January 2003 and 31 December 2009, most of the gender-based violence assassinations were committed by the victim's partner (355 of 471, representing 75,4%), and 116 by the victim's ex-partner, representing 24,6%.



	%	Partner	Ex-partner
Total	100,0	75,4	24,6
2003	100,0	77,5	22,5
2004	100,0	77,8	22,2
2005	100,0	73,7	26,3
2006	100,0	73,9	26,1
2007	100,0	77,5	22,5
2008	100,0	71,1	28,9
2009	100,0	76,4	23,6

According to the relationship held between the victim and the perpetrator, most were spouses (in 197 cases, representing 41,8% of the total); followed in numerical order, by assassinations of women by their sentimental partners (118 – 25,1%), ex-sentimental partners (64 – 13,6%), boyfriends (40 – 8,5%), ex-spouses (28 – 6,0%) and ex-boyfriends (24 – 5,1%).



In most cases, the victim and the perpetrator were living together (306, representing 65,0% of the 471 analysed).¹⁶

As mentioned above, between 1 January 2003 and 31 December 2009, 116 women were assassinated by their ex-partners (representing 24,6% of the total). We should point out that at the time of the homicide 69 couples were in the stage of breaking up (representing 14,6% of the total number of crimes and 19,4% of the assassinations by the partner).

	Total	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VICTIM AND PERPETRATOR					
		Spouses	Ex spouses	Sentimental partners	Ex Sentimental partners	Boy and girlfriend	Ex-boy and girlfriend
TOTAL	471	197	28	118	64	40	24
2003	71	31	4	24	9	0	3
2004	72	34	5	14	6	8	5
2005	57	20	2	16	7	6	6
2006	69	31	4	15	14	5	0
2007	71	31	4	16	10	8	2
2008	76	23	6	20	11	11	5
2009	55	27	3	13	7	2	3

¹⁶ Different criteria were used in collecting the information related to this section, in which sometimes unspecific concepts are used. The data used in this section has been subject to recoding, but there may be errors in matching descriptions like "partner" with others which perhaps hold a different meaning, like "sentimental partner".

	Total	COHABITATION	
		YES	NO
Total	471	306	165
2003	71	55	16
2004	72	48	24
2005	57	36	21
2006	69	45	24
2007	71	47	24
2008	76	40	36
2009	55	35	20

Therefore, in a total of 185 cases the perpetrators assassinated women they were no longer in a relationship with or were separating from (39,3% of the total).

1.6. FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE. GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009

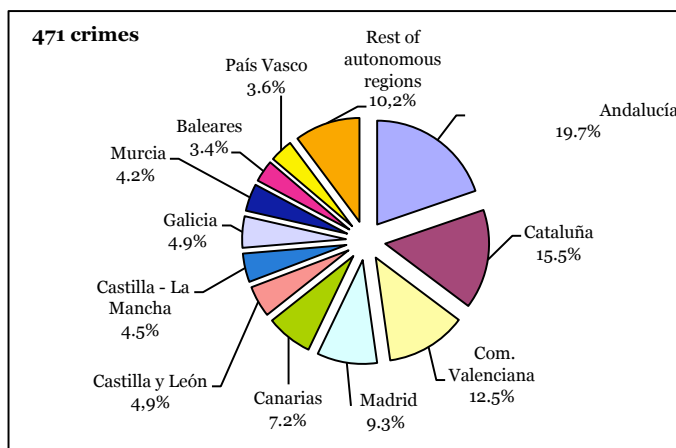
In the entire period under review, between 1 January 2003 and 31 December 2009, at least one gender-based violence homicide was committed in all the Spanish provinces, except Lugo and Palencia. The distribution by autonomous region can be seen in the table below.

	Total	YEAR						
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
TOTAL	471	71	72	57	69	71	76	55
Andalucía	93	13	19	9	21	8	9	14
Aragón	12	2	2	4	1	2	1	
Asturias	9	2		1	3	2	1	
Baleares	16	4	2	4	3	1	1	1
Canarias	34	6	2	6	4	6	5	5
Cantabria	5	1	2			2		
Castilla - La Mancha	21	2	4	2	4	5	3	1
Castilla y León	23	4	2	4	3	3	6	1
Cataluña	73	12	11	8	10	12	10	10
Com. Valenciana	59	7	9	6	8	10	10	9
Extremadura	5	1	2		1			1
Galicia	23	5	2	1		5	7	3
Madrid	44	5	5	4	5	9	11	5
Murcia	20	3	4	2	3	2	4	2
Navarra	8	1	1	2		1	3	
País Vasco	17		4	3	3	2	3	2
La Rioja	5	2	1				2	
Ceuta	2	1						1
Melilla	2			1		1		

Andalucía was the autonomous region where more crimes were committed (93, representing 19,7% of the total), followed by Cataluña (73–15,2%), Comunidad Valenciana (59–12,5%) and Madrid (44–9,3%). These four autonomous regions made up 57,1% of the total number of

gender-based violence homicides committed between 1 January 2003 and 31 December 2009.

The above autonomous regions are followed in numerical order by Canarias (34 victims, representing 7,2%), Castilla y León and Galicia (23 victims in each, representing 4,9% in each case), Castilla La Mancha (21 victims, representing 4,5%) and Murcia (20 victims, representing 4,2%). In all the autonomous regions mentioned, at least twenty gender-based violence crimes were committed between 1 January 2003 and 31 December 2009.



It is also worth highlighting that in 10 autonomous regions (Andalucía, Baleares, Canarias, Castilla La Mancha, Castilla y León, Cataluña, Comunidad Valenciana, Madrid and Murcia) gender-based violence homicides were committed in each of the years under review. The autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla recorded the highest number of years without crimes (5 of the 7 years under review) together with the autonomous region of La Rioja (4 years)¹⁷.

By year, in 2007 the highest number of crimes took place in Cataluña, 12 victims, representing 19,0% of the crimes committed in that autonomous region in the entire period. In 2008, the highest number of crimes was recorded in Madrid (11, representing 28,2% of the crimes committed in that autonomous region in the entire period); in the rest of years, between 2003 and 2006, the highest number of homicides took place in Andalucía, where 29 crimes were recorded in 2006.

The different population density of each autonomous region makes it advisable to relate the frequency of gender-based violence assassinations to the female population of the autonomous region. Between 2003 and 2008,

¹⁷ We should remember that the autonomous region of La Rioja and the autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla are the least populated in Spain.

the average rate of women killed as a result of gender-based violence per million women aged fifteen or over was, as mentioned above, 3,5.

	Total	YEAR						
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	3,5	3,8	3,8	3,0	3,5	3,6	3,8	2,7
Andalucía	3,9	4,0	5,8	2,7	6,2	2,3	2,6	4,0
Aragón	3,1	3,7	3,6	7,2	1,8	3,5	1,7	
Asturias	2,5	3,9		2,0	5,9	3,9	2,0	
Baleares	5,4	9,9	4,9	9,6	7,0	2,3	2,2	2,2
Canarias	5,7	7,5	2,5	7,2	4,7	7,0	5,7	5,6
Cantabria	2,8	4,0	7,9			7,7		
Castilla - La Mancha	3,7	2,6	5,1	2,5	4,9	6,0	3,5	1,1
Castilla y León	2,9	3,6	1,8	3,5	2,6	2,6	5,2	0,9
Cataluña	3,4	4,1	3,7	2,6	3,2	3,8	3,1	3,1
Com. Valenciana	4,1	3,6	4,6	3,0	3,9	4,7	4,6	4,1
Extremadura	1,5	2,2	4,3		2,1			2,1
Galicia	2,6	3,9	1,6	0,8		3,9	5,4	2,3
Madrid	2,3	1,9	1,9	1,5	1,9	3,3	4,0	1,8
Murcia	5,1	5,7	7,5	3,6	5,4	3,5	6,8	3,4
Navarra	4,4	4,0	3,9	7,8		3,8	11,3	
País Vasco	2,5		4,2	3,1	3,1	2,1	3,1	2,1
La Rioja	5,5	16,0	7,8				14,7	
Ceuta	9,6	34,2						32,7
Melilla	11,0			39,6		37,3		

The highest average rates relate to Melilla (11,0), followed by Ceuta (9,6) and Canarias (5,7). In Ceuta and Melilla, two gender-based violence homicides were committed in each city in the entire period, but in relation to their population of women aged fifteen and over, they recorded the highest rates (Ceuta: 34,2 in 2003 and 32,7 in 2009; and Melilla: 39,6 in 2005 and 37,3 in 2007).

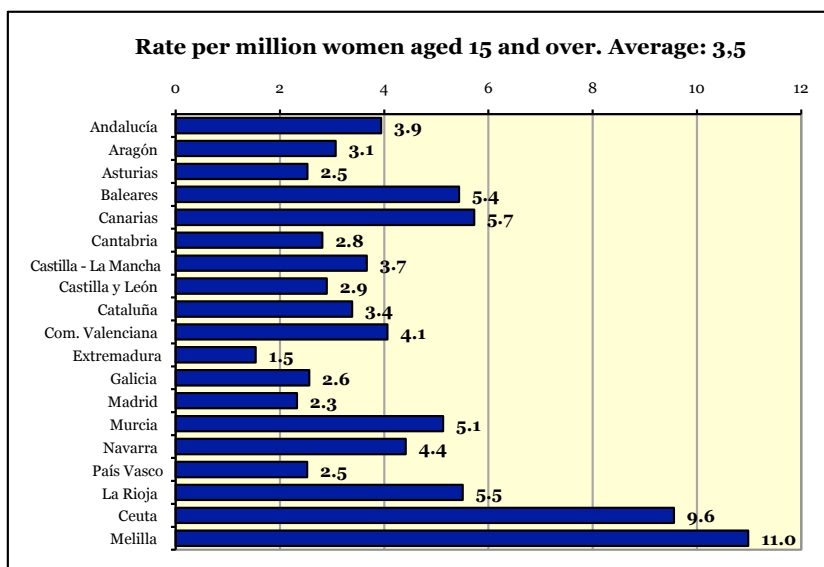
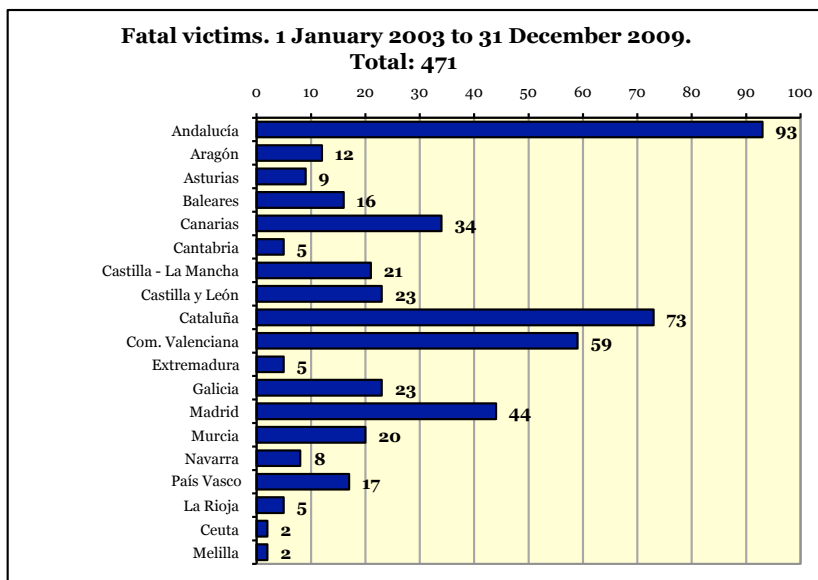
The lowest average rate was recorded in Extremadura (1,4).

According to autonomous region by year, in 2003, the highest rates were recorded in Ceuta (34,2), followed by La Rioja (16,0) and Baleares (9,9); in 2004, in Cantabria (7,9), also followed by La Rioja (7,8); in 2005, in Melilla (39,6), followed by Baleares (9,6); in 2006, in Baleares (7,0); in 2007, in Melilla (37,3), followed by Cantabria (7,7), and in 2008, the highest rates were recorded in La Rioja (14,7), followed by Navarra (11,3).

It should be taken into account that each assassination substantially modifies the figures and their distribution.

The territorial differences by autonomous region between the total number of crimes and their prevalence in relation to the total number of women aged

fifteen or over residing in each autonomous region are shown in the following graphs, which show the absolute figures of gender-based violence crimes committed between January 2003 and December 2009 and the average rate per million women aged fifteen or over between 2003 and 2009.



By province, in all the Spanish provinces, except Lugo and Palencia, at least one gender-based violence crime was committed in the period under review. In this respect, the most salient provinces were Madrid (44), Barcelona (43), Valencia (29), Alicante (23), Murcia (20) Santa Cruz de Tenerife (19), Málaga (17), Sevilla and Baleares (16); the assassinations committed in these nine provinces make up 48,2% of the total number of gender-based violence crimes committed in Spain between January 2003 and 31 December 2009.

The highest numbers of fatal victims of gender-based violence were recorded in the most populated cities (Madrid, Barcelona, Valencia, Alicante, Sevilla, Málaga and Murcia) and in both archipelagos.

1.7. FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE. COMPLAINTS

1 January 2006 to 31 December 2009

The database that we have created to prepare this Report only contains comprehensive and solid information on the actions taken by victims as of January 2006 with the Law Enforcement Agencies and the courts of justice prior to the crimes which ended their lives.

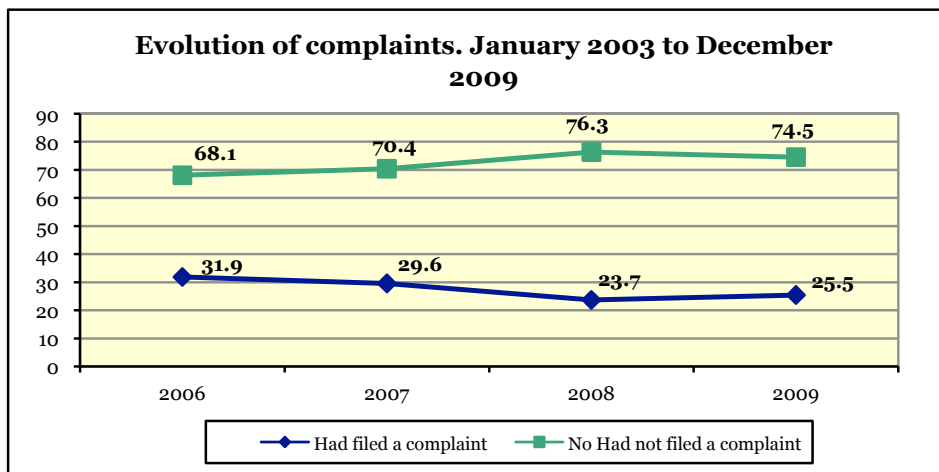
In this respect, between 1 January 2006 and 31 December 2009, of a total of 271 fatal victims, 75 women had previously reported the perpetrator of abuse (27,7%) and 196 (72,3%) had not.

	TOTAL	YEAR			
		2006	2007	2008	2009
TOTAL	271	69	71	76	55
Had filed a complaint	75	22	21	18	14
Had not filed a complaint	196	47	50	58	41

The share of women who had previously reported the perpetrator at least once varies relatively little from year to year over the period under review: In 2006, 31,9% of the victims had reported the perpetrator, whilst the percentage was 29,6% in 2007, 23,7% in 2008 and 25,5% in 2009. The share of women who had not reported the perpetrator was 68,1%, 70,4%, 76,3% and 74,5, respectively¹⁸.

¹⁸ As mentioned at the beginning of this Annual Report, from a statistical point of view, we are working with low figures and it is therefore impossible to show tendencies; nevertheless, we feel that we should at least try to highlight the similarities and differences in the basic characteristics of the women according to whether or not they had previously reported the perpetrator (which involves comparing the

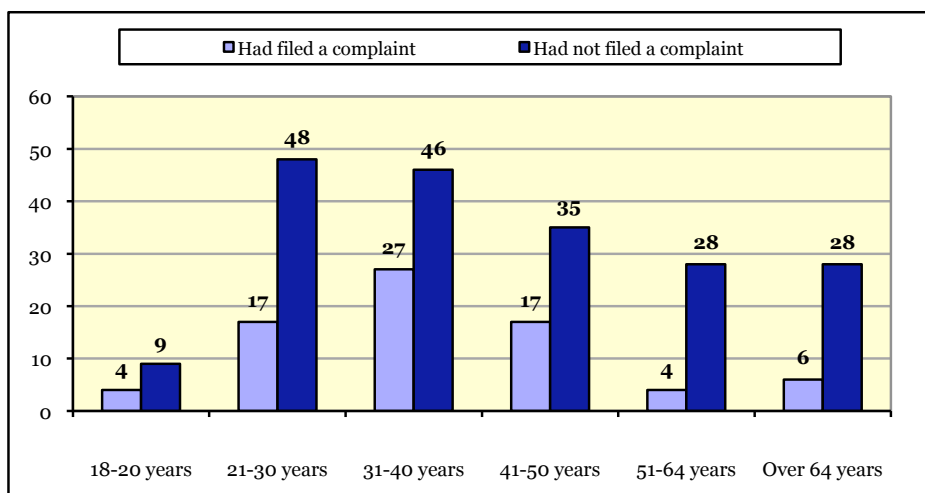
As shown, the share of fatal victims who had previously reported the perpetrator went down from year to year.



Within each age group, the biggest share of victims who had previously reported the perpetrator were between 31 and 40 years old (37,0% of the victims), followed by victims between 41 and 50 years old (32,7%). The smallest share belonged to the 51 to 64 age group (12,5%).

	%	Had filed a complaint	Had not filed a complaint
TOTAL	100,0	27,7	72,3
Under 16 years	100,0	-	-
16 - 17 years	100,0	-	100,0
18 - 20 years	100,0	30,8	69,2
21 - 30 years	100,0	26,2	73,8
31 - 40 years	100,0	37,0	63,0
41 - 50 years	100,0	32,7	67,3
51 - 64 years	100,0	12,5	87,5
Over 64 years	100,0	17,6	82,4

information on the 75 cases where previous complaints had been filed with the information on the 196 cases where no previous complaints had been filed). In any case, the data from January 2006 to 31 December 2009 has been included.



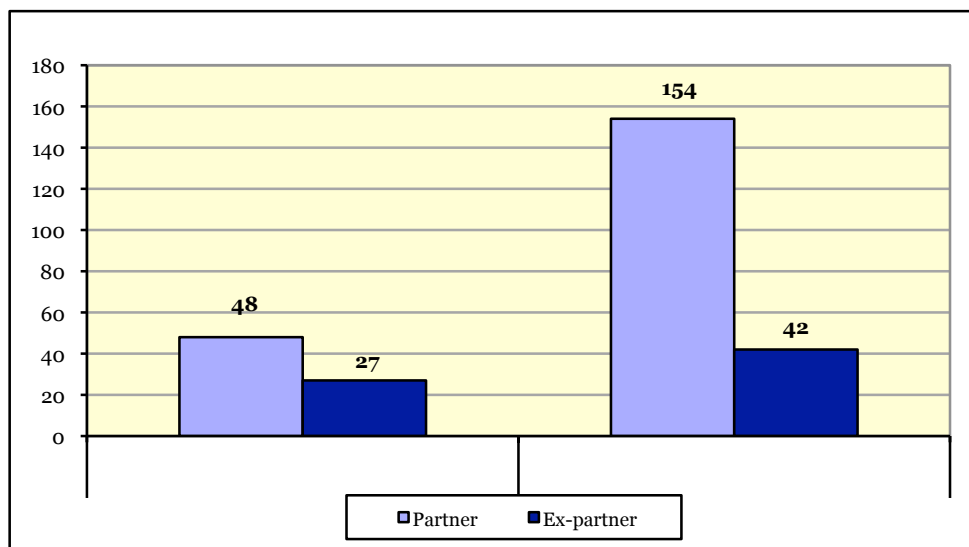
In terms of nationality, between January 2006 and 31 December 2009, 170 victims of gender-based violence were Spanish (62,7% of the victims recorded in that period) and 101 were foreign (37,3%).

The share of foreign victims who had reported the perpetrator (29,7%) is somewhat higher than the share of Spanish victims (26,5%). In this respect, as can be seen in the chart, of the 75 women who had reported the perpetrator, 60,0% were Spanish and 40,0% were foreign; of those who had not reported the perpetrator, 63,8% were Spanish and 36,2% were foreign.

	TOTAL	Had filed a complaint	Had not filed a complaint
TOTAL	271	75	196
Spanish	170	45	125
Foreign	101	30	71

	TOTAL	Had filed a complaint	Had not filed a complaint
TOTAL	271	75	196
Spanish	202	48	154
Foreign	69	27	42

Of the gender-based violence crimes recorded in the period under review, 74,5% were perpetrated by the victim's partner and 25,5% by the victim's ex-partner. Of the women killed by their ex-partner, 39,1% had previously reported him, and of the women killed by their partner, 23,8% had previously reported him. On another front, of all the complaints, 64,0% were filed against the victim's partner and 36,0% against the victim's ex-partner.



Between January 2006 and 31 December 2009, 61,6% of the 271 women killed as a result gender-based violence were living with the perpetrator at the time of the crime and 38,4% were not. Of the women who were living with the perpetrator, 24,0% had previously reported him, compared with 76,0% who had not; these percentages were 33,7% and 66,3%, respectively, in cases where the victim and the perpetrator were not living together at the time of the crime. On another front, 53,3% of the women who had reported the perpetrator were living with him and 46,7% were not; these percentages were 64,8% and 35,2% in the case of victims who had not reported the perpetrator.

	TOTAL	Had filed a complaint	Had not filed a complaint
TOTAL	271	75	196
Cohabitation	167	40	127
No cohabitation	104	35	69

By autonomous region, we find much dispersion and disparity in the data. The autonomous regions of Andalucía, Cataluña, Comunidad Valenciana and Madrid are where 59,4% of the total number of gender-based violence crimes were committed between 1 January 2006 and 31 December 2009; confining the analysis to these four autonomous regions based on whether or a complaint had been previously filed, we can see that Cataluña held the

lowest rate of complaints, where only 21,4% of the victims had reported the perpetrator; on the other hand, 43,2% of the fatal victims in the autonomous region of Comunidad Valenciana had filed a complaint against the perpetrator; in Madrid the share of victims who had filed a complaint against the perpetrator was 30,0% and in Andalucía it was 25,0%.

	TOTAL	Had filed a complaint	Had not filed a complaint
TOTAL	271	75	196
Andalucía	52	13	39
Aragón	4	0	4
Asturias	6	1	5
Baleares	6	2	4
Canarias	20	6	14
Cantabria	2	1	1
Castilla - La Mancha	13	6	7
Castilla y León	13	1	12
Cataluña	42	9	33
Com. Valenciana	37	16	21
Extremadura	2	1	1
Galicia	15	1	14
Madrid	30	9	21
Murcia	11	3	8
Navarra	4	1	3
País Vasco	10	3	7
La Rioja	2	1	1
Ceuta	1	0	1
Melilla	1	1	0

1.8. FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE. INSTITUTIONAL PROTECTION

1 January 2006 to 31 December 2009

In this section we look at the information gathered as of January 2006 related to court protection measures and violations of those measures.

We should begin by pointing out that of the 75 women who had reported the perpetrator in the period under review (27,7% of the victims in that period), 7 had subsequently withdrawn the complaint, and these 7 victims represented 9,3% of the women who had reported the perpetrator.

On another front, as shown in the chart, 68 of the 75 women who had reported the perpetrator (90,7% of the victims who had reported the perpetrator and 25,1% of the total number of victims in that period) applied for protection measures. Protection measures were granted to 63 women, which represented 23,2% of the total number of fatal victims between 1 January 2006 and 31 December 2009.

Either because the victim had renounced the protection measures or the protection measures had expired, at the time of the crime only 47 women (62,7% of the women who had reported the perpetrator and 17,3% of the total number of fatal victims as of January 2006) had protection measures in force at the time of the assassination.

FATAL VICTIMS	Number
TOTAL FATAL VICTIMS	271
Had filed a complaint	75
Withdrew the complaint	7
Applied for protection measures	68
Were given protection measures	63
Relinquished the measures	9
Expiration of the measures	3
Had protection measures in force	47
Violation of the measures with victim's consent	19
Violation of the measures without victim's consent	24
No record of consent	4

With regard to the 47 women who had protection measures in force, the perpetrator violated the measures without the victim's consent in 24 cases, with the victim's consent in 14 cases, and in 4 cases there is no record of whether or not there was consent.

1.9. FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE. SUICIDE OF PERPETRATOR

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009

Of the 471 perpetrators of gender-based violence homicides between 1 January 2003 and 31 December 2009, 17,8% committed suicide and 11,3% tried to commit suicide without success. The highest number of accomplished suicides was recorded in 2006 (one-fourth of the perpetrators committed suicide after killing their partner or ex-partner), and the lowest in 2007 (7.0%).

YEAR	Suicide of perpetrator				Horizontal % committed suicides
	TOTAL	No	Attempted	Committed	
TOTAL	471	334	53	84	17,8
2003	71	51	7	13	18,3
2004	72	56	7	9	12,5
2005	57	41	5	11	19,3
2006	69	43	9	17	24,6
2007	71	56	10	5	7,0
2008	76	53	7	16	21,1
2009	55	34	8	13	23,6

Nearly half of the suicides relate to perpetrators between 31 and 50 years old (45,2% of the total), although the share of perpetrators in this age group who committed suicide after assassinating their partner or ex-partner was 16,3%. According to age group, the biggest share of perpetrators who committed suicide belonged to the over 50 age group (34 committed suicide, representing 51,6% of the perpetrators over 50 years of age) and the smallest share belonged to the 21 to 30 age group (10 committed suicide, representing 12,0% of the perpetrators in this age group).

AGE GROUP	Suicide of perpetrator				Horizontal % committed suicides
	TOTAL	No	Attempted	Committed	
TOTAL	471	334	53	84	17,8
Under 16 years	0	0	0	0	-
16 - 17 years	1	1	0	0	-
18 - 20 years	8	6	0	2	25,0
21 - 30 years	83	65	8	10	12,0
31 - 40 years	135	97	16	22	16,3
41 - 50 years	94	78	8	16	16,3
51 - 64 years	55	30	9	16	29,1
Over 64 years	80	51	11	18	22,5
No record	11	10	1	0	-

According to nationality, between January 2003 and 31 December 2009, 68 Spaniards and 16 foreigners committed suicide; these figures mean that 20,9% of the Spanish perpetrators and 11,5% of the foreign perpetrators committed suicide, and 10,4% of the Spanish perpetrators (34) and 12,9% of the foreign perpetrators (18) tried to commit suicide without success.

	BY NATIONALITY INDICATOR				
	TOTAL	Suicide of perpetrator			% Suicides committed
		No	Attempted	Committed	
TOTAL	465	329	52	84	18,1
Spanish	326	224	34	68	20,9
Foreign	139	105	18	16	11,5

In terms of the relationship held between the perpetrator and the victim, based on whether or not the perpetrator subsequently committed suicide, 18,3% of the perpetrators of their partner's homicide subsequently committed suicide, and the percentage is slightly lower in the case of perpetrators of their ex-partner's homicide (16,4% committed suicide). In terms of attempted suicide, as mentioned above, 11,3% of all the perpetrators tried to commit suicide: 12,1% of those who killed their partner and 8,6% of those who killed their ex-partner.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VICTIM & PERPETRATOR	Suicide of perpetrator				Horizontal % committed suicides
	TOTAL	No	Attempted	Committed	
TOTAL	471	334	53	84	17,8
Partner	355	247	43	65	18,3
Ex-partner	116	87	10	19	16,4
No record	6	5	1	0	-

1.10 FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AND PERPETRATORS ACCORDING TO YEAR, BY NATIONALITY AND AGE GROUP

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009

Information is held on the nationality (persons of Spanish or foreign nationality) and the age group of 466 victims and 454 perpetrators. This information is analysed below.

VICTIM NATIONALITY									
Spanish									
	TOTAL	<16 years	16-17 years	18-20 years	21-30 years	31-40 years	41-50 years	51-64 years	>64 years
TOTAL	326	2	3	11	54	93	65	42	56
2003	61	0	0	0	12	23	15	4	7
2004	54	2	1	4	6	15	5	9	12
2005	41	0	1	2	11	8	7	3	9
2006	49	0	1	1	9	19	7	4	8
2007	43	0	0	1	7	9	11	7	8
2008	43	0	0	2	5	8	14	9	5
2009	35	0	0	1	4	11	6	6	7
Foreign									
	TOTAL	<16 years	16-17 years	18-20 years	21-30 years	31-40 years	41-50 years	51-64 years	>64 years
TOTAL	140	1	2	11	54	39	19	7	7
2003	9	0	1	0	4	4	0	0	0
2004	14	1	0	1	7	2	2	1	0
2005	16	0	0	2	3	7	3	0	1
2006	20	0	0	1	6	8	2	1	2
2007	28	0	0	1	12	6	4	2	3
2008	33	0	1	2	15	7	5	2	1
2009	20	0	0	4	7	5	3	1	0

In terms of age group, half of the Spanish victims were over 40 years of age, 28,5% were between 31 and 40 and 21,5% were 30 or under.

These percentages saw significant variations from year to year in the period under review, with a strong prevalence of victims over 40 years of age in 2007 and 2008 (26 victims, representing 60,5%, and 28 victims, representing 65,1%, respectively).

As of 2006 we see a fall in the share of Spanish victims aged 30 or under, which appears to stabilise over the period under review (49 victims, representing 22,4% in 2006; 43 victims, representing 18,6% in 2007; 43 victims, representing 16,3% in 2008; and 35 victims, representing 14,3% in 2009).

	TOTAL SPANISH VICTIMS	AGE GROUP			TOTAL % SPANISH VICTIMS	AGE GROUP		
		30 years and under	31-40 years	Over 40 years		30 years and under	31-40 years	Over 40 years
TOTAL	326	70	93	163	100,0	21,5	28,5	50,0
2003	61	12	23	26	100,0	19,7	37,7	42,6
2004	54	13	15	26	100,0	24,1	27,8	48,1
2005	41	14	8	19	100,0	34,1	19,5	46,3
2006	49	11	19	19	100,0	22,4	38,8	38,8
2007	43	8	9	26	100,0	18,6	20,9	60,5
2008	43	7	8	28	100,0	16,3	18,6	65,1
2009	35	5	11	19	100,0	14,3	31,4	54,3

	TOTAL FOREIGN VICTIMS	AGE GROUP			TOTAL % FOREIGN VICTIMS	AGE GROUP		
		30 years and under	31-40 years	Over 40 years		30 years and under	31-40 years	Over 40 years
TOTAL	140	68	39	33	100,0	48,6	27,9	23,6
2003	9	5	4	0	100,0	55,6	44,4	-
2004	14	9	2	3	100,0	64,3	14,3	21,4
2005	16	5	7	4	100,0	31,3	43,8	25,0
2006	20	7	8	5	100,0	35,0	40,0	25,0
2007	28	13	6	9	100,0	46,4	21,4	32,1
2008	33	18	7	8	100,0	54,5	21,2	24,2
2009	20	11	5	4	100,0	55,0	25,0	20,0

On the other hand, the largest group of foreign victims of gender-based violence was made up of women aged 30 or under (48,6%), 27,9% were between 31 and 40 and 23,6% were over 40 years of age.

We do not observe a specific tendency in the evolution of the numbers of victims by age group, whether Spanish or foreign, as the numbers increase or decrease without a specific pattern, except the above-mentioned increase in the share of Spanish women over 40 years of age.

The circumstances of the victims are repeated with the perpetrators, although the perpetrators were generally older than the women they assassinated.

NATIONALITY OF PERPETRATOR									
Spanish									
	TOTAL	<16 years	16-17 years	18-20 years	21-30 years	31-40 years	41-50 years	51-64 years	>64 years
TOTAL	320	0	1	6	43	81	73	44	72
2003	57	0	0	0	6	19	14	11	7
2004	50	0	1	2	9	8	9	5	16
2005	40	0	0	0	10	9	11	2	8
2006	50	0	0	3	6	16	12	4	9
2007	44	0	0	0	6	10	9	8	11
2008	48	0	0	0	5	11	12	9	11
2009	31	0	0	1	1	8	6	5	10
Foreign									
	TOTAL	<16 years	16-17 years	18-20 years	21-30 years	31-40 years	41-50 years	51-64 years	>64 years
TOTAL	134	0	0	2	40	51	23	11	7
2003	8	0	0	0	1	4	2	1	0
2004	15	0	0	0	5	7	2	1	0
2005	13	0	0	1	3	6	1	1	1
2006	19	0	0	0	4	8	2	2	3
2007	27	0	0	0	9	9	6	1	2
2008	28	0	0	1	8	10	6	3	0
2009	24	0	0	0	10	7	4	2	1

The largest percentage of Spanish perpetrators belonged to the over forty age group (59,1%), 25,3% were between 31 and 40 years of age and 15,6% were 30 or under.

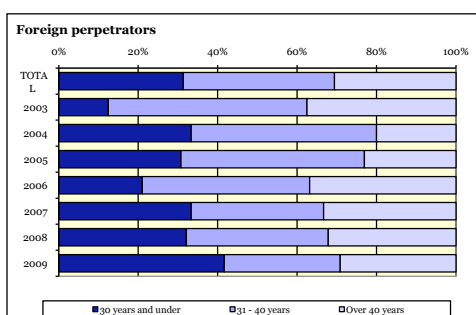
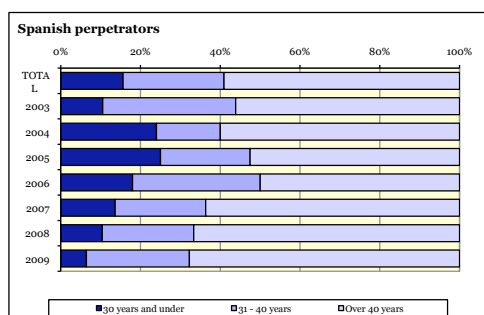
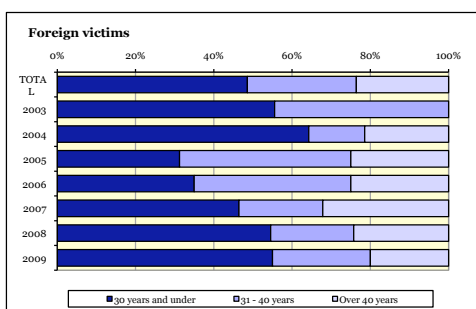
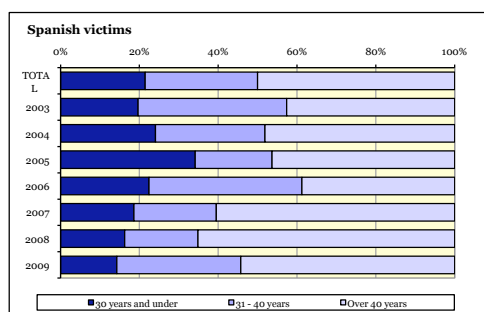
	TOTAL SPANISH PERPETRATORS	AGE GROUP			TOTAL % SPANISH PERPETRATORS	AGE GROUP		
		30 years and under	31-40 years	Over 40 years		30 years and under	31-40 years	Over 40 years
TOTAL	320	50	81	189	100,0	15,6	25,3	59,1
2003	57	6	19	32	100,0	10,5	33,3	56,1
2004	50	12	8	30	100,0	24,0	16,0	60,0
2005	40	10	9	21	100,0	25,0	22,5	52,5
2006	50	9	16	25	100,0	18,0	32,0	50,0
2007	44	6	10	28	100,0	13,6	22,7	63,6
2008	48	5	11	32	100,0	10,4	22,9	66,7
2009	31	2	8	21	100,0	6,5	25,8	67,7

Among the foreign perpetrators, the largest group was made up of men between 31 and 40 years of age (38,1%). In terms of the youngest and oldest perpetrators, the shares are very similar: 31,3% were 30 or under, and 30,6% were over 40.

	TOTAL FOREIGN PERPETRATORS	AGE GROUP			TOTAL % FOREIGN PERPETRATORS	AGE GROUP		
		30 years and under	31-40 years	Over 40 years		30 years and under	31-40 years	Over 40 years
TOTAL	134	42	51	41	100,0	31,3	38,1	30,6
2003	8	1	4	3	100,0	12,5	50,0	37,5
2004	15	5	7	3	100,0	33,3	46,7	20,0
2005	13	4	6	3	100,0	30,8	46,2	23,1
2006	19	4	8	7	100,0	21,1	42,1	36,8
2007	27	9	9	9	100,0	33,3	33,3	33,3
2008	28	9	10	9	100,0	32,1	35,7	32,1
2009	24	10	7	7	100,0	41,7	29,2	29,2

As in the case of the victims, as of 2007 we see a slight increase in the share of Spanish perpetrators over 40 years old, rising from 51,0% in 2006 to 63,6% in 2007 and to 66,0% in 2008.

In general, the foreign victims and perpetrators were younger than the Spanish victims and perpetrators, as shown in the following graphs¹⁹.



¹⁹ According to the data supplied by the National Statistics Institute, in 2009, 85,9% of the foreign men residing in Spain were aged 15 or over, and 84,9% of the foreign women were aged 15 or over.

Spanish men aged 15 or over made up 84,8% of the total number of men residing in Spain in 2009, and Spanish women aged 15 or over made up 86,0% of the total number of women.

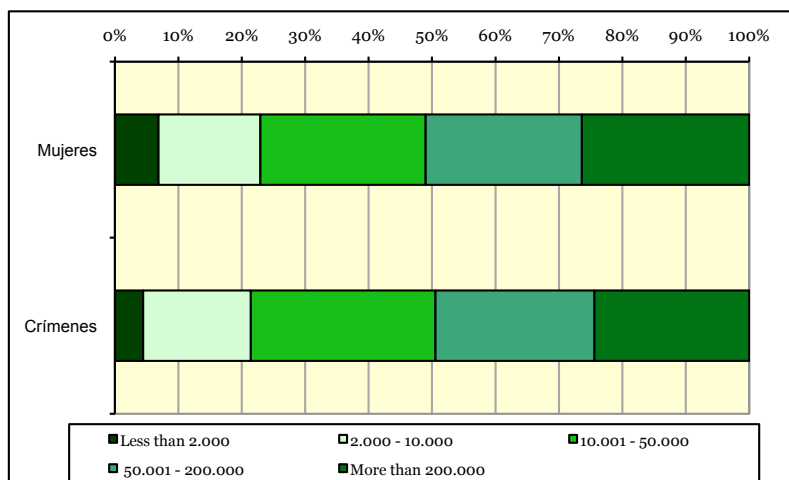
1.11. FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AND PERPETRATORS ACCORDING TO SIZE OF TOWN/CITY

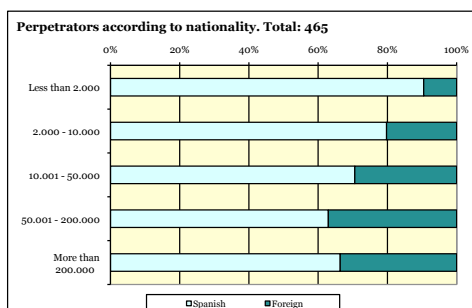
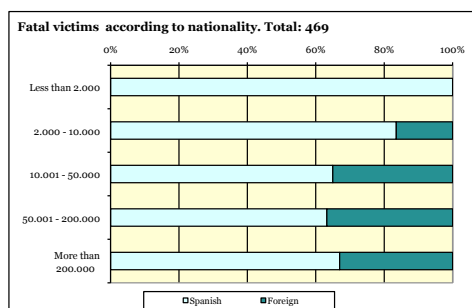
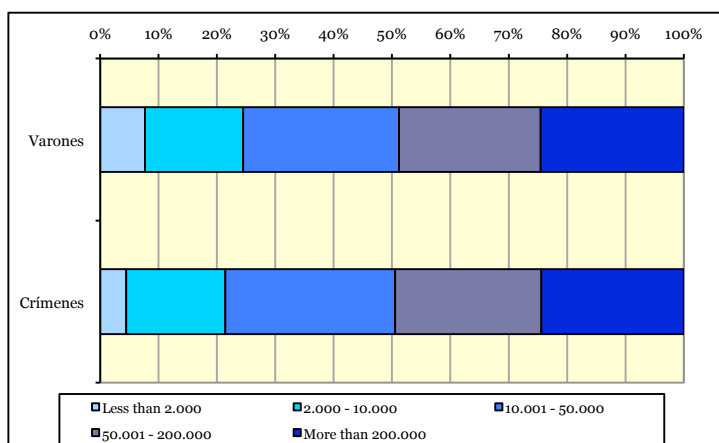
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009

The numbers of fatal victims of gender-based violence are proportional to the size of the population of the town/city. The distribution of the number of gender-based violence victims and the distribution of the population according to the size of the town/city where they lived is shown in the following chart:

	Crimes	% Crimes	Women	% women	Men	% men
Total	471	100,0	20.316.981	100,0	19.610.946	100,0
Less than 2.000	21	4,5	1.397.319	6,9	1.501.302	7,7
2.000 - 10.000	80	17,0	3.261.933	16,1	3.302.093	16,8
10.001 - 50.000	137	29,1	5.296.298	26,1	5.239.793	26,7
50.001 - 200.000	118	25,1	5.001.390	24,6	4.759.480	24,3
More than 200.000	115	24,4	5.360.041	26,4	4.808.278	24,5

There is a slight prevalence of gender-based violence cases resulting in death in municipalities with between 10.000 and 50.000 inhabitants (137 victims, representing 29,1%), followed in numerical order by municipalities with between 50.000 and 200.000 inhabitants (118 victims, representing 25,1%), municipalities with more than 200.000 inhabitants (115 victims, representing 24,4%). The smallest share is found in municipalities with less than 2.000 inhabitants (21 victims, representing 4,5%) and those between 2.000 and 10.000 inhabitants (80 victims, representing 17,0%).



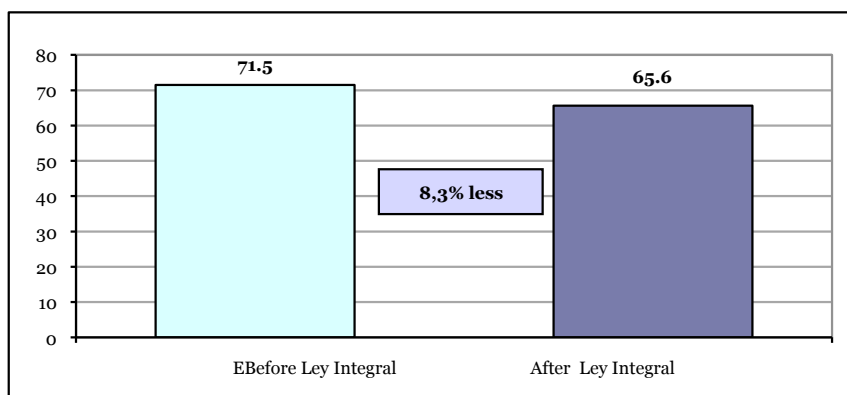


1.12. SOME CONCLUSIONS ON THE CONTENT OF THIS SECTION

The persistence of the crimes and the variation in the rates over the period under review highlight that gender-based violence, and gender-based violence in its most brutal expression, which affects the entire territory, strikes in an unsystematic manner; it is undoubtedly associated with the size of the population, and both victims and perpetrators of foreign nationality are overrepresented in relation to their numbers in Spain, but few other conclusions can be drawn. Each assassination substantially modifies the figures and their distribution.

The year 2009 saw the sharpest fall in the number of gender-based violence victims since records began, which means that it is possible to reduce violence.

Organic Law 1/2004 of 28 December, on Comprehensive Protection Measures against Gender-based Violence, approved unanimously by all the political groups with parliamentary representation, came into force in January 2005. If we compare the yearly average of gender-based violence homicides in the years before and after the introduction of this Law, we see a fall in the number of crimes, as shown in following graph.



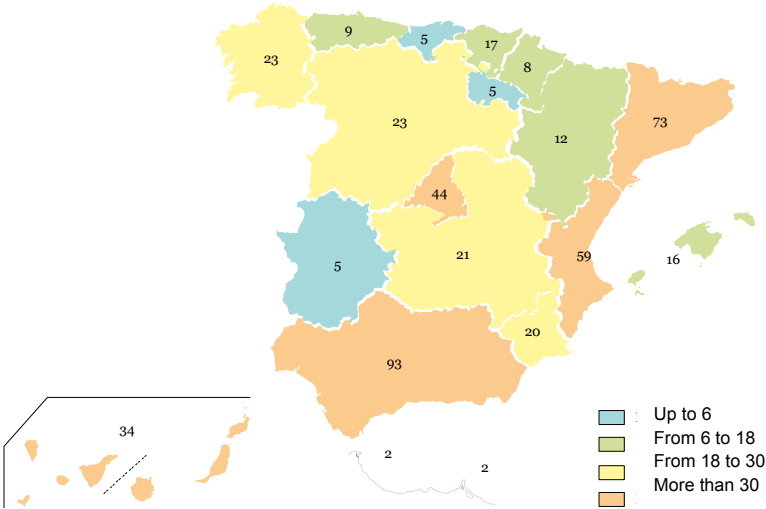
However, it would be inappropriate to assess the effectiveness of Organic Law 1/2004, its social impact and each of its measures on the basis of the number of fatal victims, as it is impossible to estimate the number of women who saved their lives as a result of the resources made available to them under the Comprehensive Law.

An exhaustive analysis of each of these cases obviously makes it possible to know what mechanisms failed and for what reasons but, in particular, it should provide the necessary keys to improve the protection of victims.

Nevertheless, it is also essential to improve the systematic and comprehensive gathering of information in order to learn the reasons why previous complaints were only filed in 28,0% of the cases, why some women withdrew the complaint when they were obviously suffering abuse, why in some cases there was no follow-up to the complaint and why some women who filed complaints did not apply for protection measures.

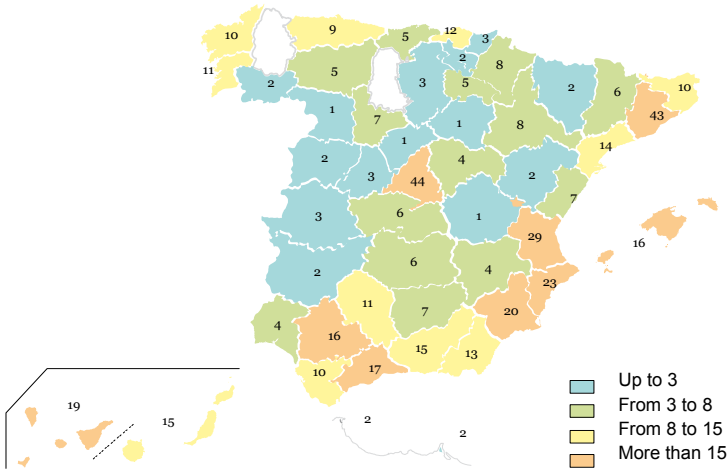
FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE ACCORDING TO AUTONOMOUS REGION. 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009

TOTAL: 471



FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE ACCORDING TO PROVINCE. 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009

TOTAL: 471



**Chart 1. Fatal victims of gender-based violence according to autonomous region and province.
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009**

AUTONOMOUS REGION/ PROVINCE	TOTAL	YEAR						
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
TOTAL	494	71	72	57	69	71	76	55
ANDALUCÍA	99	13	19	9	21	8	9	14
Almería	15	1	2	2	3	1	1	3
Cádiz	10	3	3	0	1	0	3	0
Córdoba	11	1	4	1	2	1	1	1
Granada	15	1	4	1	5	0	2	2
Huelva	5	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Jaén	7	3	0	0	3	1	0	0
Málaga	19	2	1	3	4	1	2	4
Sevilla	17	2	4	2	3	3	0	2
ARAGÓN	13	2	2	4	1	2	1	0
Huesca	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Teruel	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Zaragoza	9	1	2	3	1	1	0	0
ASTURIAS	12	2	0	1	3	2	1	0
BALEARES	17	4	2	4	3	1	1	1
CANARIAS	35	6	2	6	4	6	5	5
Las Palmas	15	3	1	4	3	1	2	1
S.C.Tenerife	20	3	1	2	1	5	3	4
CANTABRIA	5	1	2	0	0	2	0	0
CASTILLA-LA MANCHA	21	2	4	2	4	5	3	1
Albacete	4	1	2	0	0	1	0	0
Ciudad Real	6	0	0	1	3	2	0	0
Cuenca	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Guadalajara	4	0	1	0	0	0	3	0
Toledo	6	1	1	1	0	2	0	1
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	26	4	2	4	3	3	6	1
Ávila	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Burgos	5	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
León	5	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
Palencia								
Salamanca	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Segovia	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Soria	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Valladolid	8	2	0	0	1	1	3	0
Zamora	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
CATALUÑA	75	12	11	8	10	12	10	10
Barcelona	44	7	8	3	6	5	7	7
Girona	10	2	0	2	2	2	2	0
Lleida	6	1	0	1	2	1	1	0
Tarragona	15	2	3	2	0	4	0	3
COM. VALENCIANA	62	7	9	6	8	10	10	9
Alicante	24	1	1	4	3	6	4	4
Castellón	8	1	0	0	2	2	0	2
Valencia	30	5	8	2	3	2	6	3
EXTREMADURA	5	1	2	0	1	0	0	1
Badajoz	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Cáceres	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
GALICIA	23	5	2	1	0	5	7	3
A Coruña	10	3	1	0	0	2	2	2
Lugo								
Ourense	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Pontevedra	11	2	0	1	0	3	5	0
MADRID	47	5	5	4	5	9	11	5
MURCIA	20	3	4	2	3	2	4	2
NAVARRA	8	1	1	2	0	1	3	0
PAÍS VASCO	17	0	4	3	3	2	3	2
Álava	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Guipúzcoa	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Vizcaya	12	0	4	3	2	1	1	1
LA RIOJA	5	2	1	0	0	0	2	0
CEUTA	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
MELILLA	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0

2

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2007 to 31 December 2009

2.1. COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IN 2009

In 2009, the courts received a total of 135.540 complaints of gender-based violence, which means a monthly average of 11.295 and a daily average of 371 complaints.

As shown in detail in the following section, in 2009 there was a slight drop in the number of complaints of gender-based violence compared with 2008, when 142.125 complaints were filed.

Of the total number complaints of gender-based violence filed in 2009, most came from police reports (representing 78,6% of the total), and injury reports (11,9%).

COMPLAINTS 2009	TOTAL	vertical %
TOTAL	135.540	100,0
Filed by the victim	10.872	8,0
Filed by relatives	451	0,3
Police reports	106.516	78,6
Injury reports	16.138	11,9
Social services / Third parties	1.563	1,2

Most of the complaints received by the courts through police reports had been filed in police offices by the victim or a relative. We have therefore re-clustered the origin of the complaints based on whether it was the victim or a relative who filed the complaint in the police office.

COMPLAINTS 2009	TOTAL	vertical %
TOTAL	135.540	100,0
Filed by the victim in a court or police office	98.507	72,7
Filed by relatives in a court or police office	1.887	1,4
Police reports as a result of direct intervention and social services and third parties in general	19.008	14,0
Injury reports	16.138	11,9

As can be seen in the chart above, in 2009, 72,7% of the complaints were filed by the victims of gender-based violence.

According to autonomous region, the courts of Andalucía received the highest number of complaints of gender-based violence in 2009 (26.838, representing 19,8% of the total), followed by the courts of Madrid (20.863, representing 15,4%), the courts of Comunidad Valenciana (19.350, representing 14,3%) and the courts of Cataluña (18.218, representing 13,4%). The complaints filed in these four autonomous regions made up 62,9% of the total.

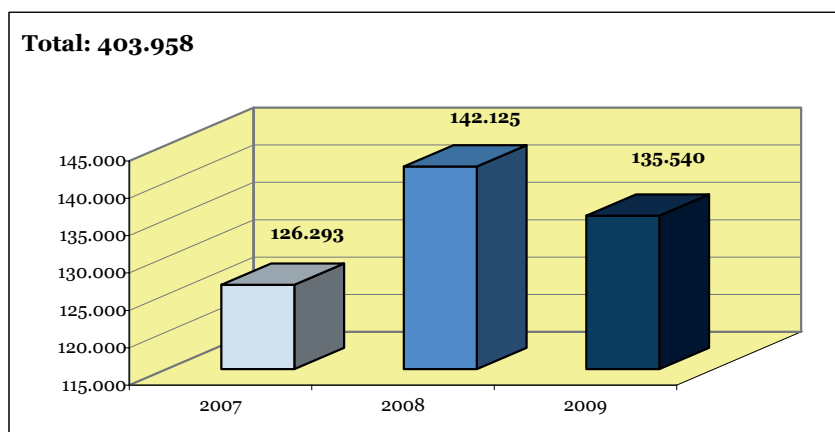
According to province, in 2009, nearly forty per cent of the complaints of gender-based violence were filed in four provinces: Madrid (15,4%, as mentioned above), Barcelona (9,0%), Valencia (7,3%) and Alicante (5,7%).

2.2. EVOLUTION OF NUMBERS OF COMPLAINTS

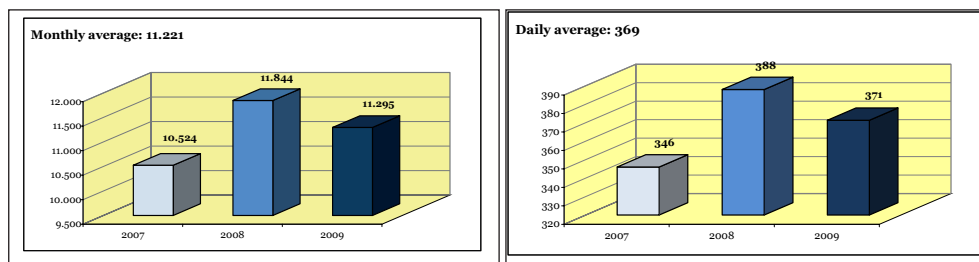
1 January 2007 to 31 December 2009

Between 1 January 2007 and 31 December 2009, the courts received a total of 403.958 complaints of gender-based violence.

A total of 126.293 complaints were recorded in 2007, 142.125 in 2008 and 135.540 in 2009. If we compare the number of complaints filed in 2007 with those filed in 2008, we see an increase of 12,5% - whilst the number of complaints filed in 2009 fell by 4,6% compared with 2008.

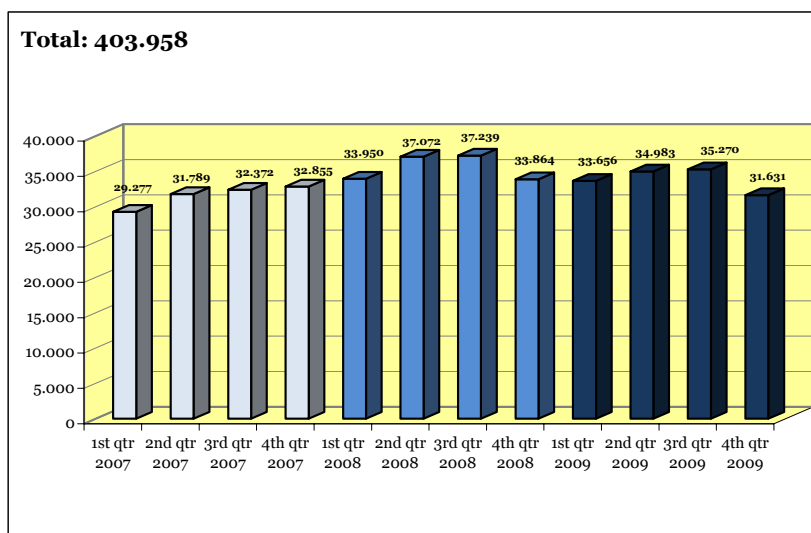


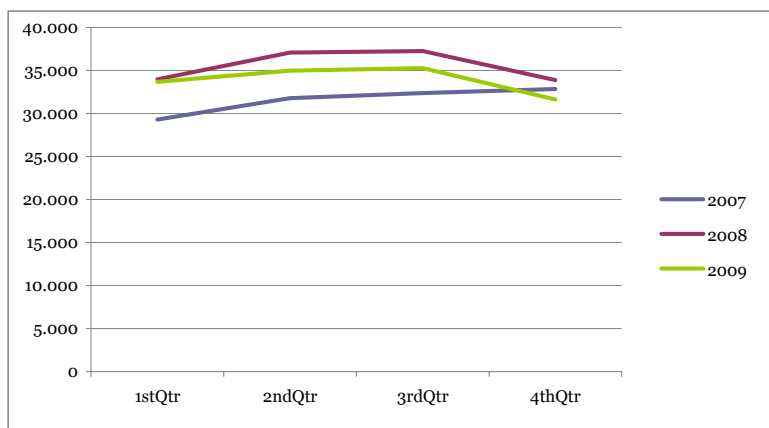
The monthly average number of complaints filed in the entire period under review was 11.221, which means that between 1 January 2007 and 31 December 2009 the courts received 369 complaints of gender-based violence a day.



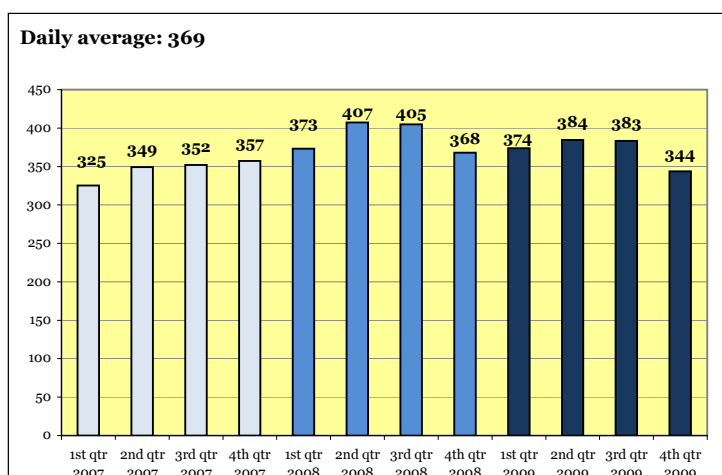
The quarterly trends of the complaints filed in the courts in the period under review is the following:

The first quarter of 2007 saw the lowest number of complaints of gender-based violence (29.277), whilst the highest number was recorded in the third quarter of 2008 (37.239).





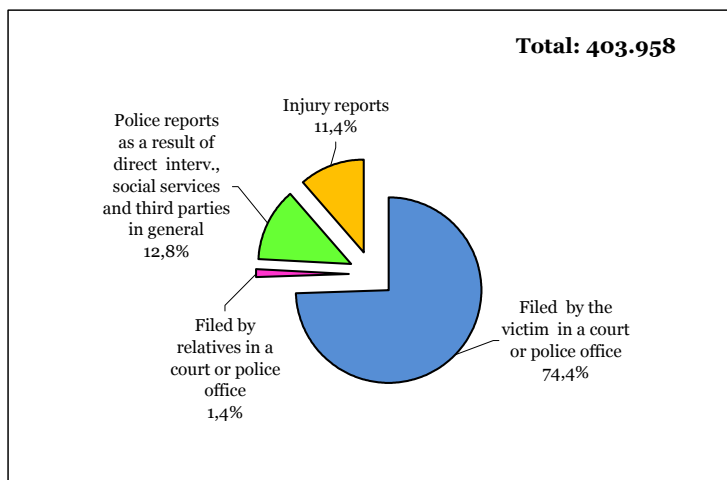
However, although the courts received the highest number of complaints in the third quarter of 2008, the second quarter of that year saw the highest daily average (407).



2.3. ORIGIN OF COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2007 to 31 December 2009.

Between 1 January 2007 and 31 December 2009, 77,7% of the complaints of gender-based violence came from police reports, 11,4% from injury reports and 0,8% from social services and third parties in general. Only 9,6% of the complaints recorded in that period were personally filed by the victims in the courts, and just 0,4% were filed by relatives of the victims of gender-based violence.



However, if we group the complaints personally filed by the victims in the courts with those personally filed by the victims in police offices, the result is 300.670 complaints filed by victims of gender-based violence, which represent 74,4% of the total. This means that, in the period under review, a monthly average of 8.352 and a daily average of 274 women victims of gender-based violence reported their partner or ex-partner for gender-based violence²⁰.

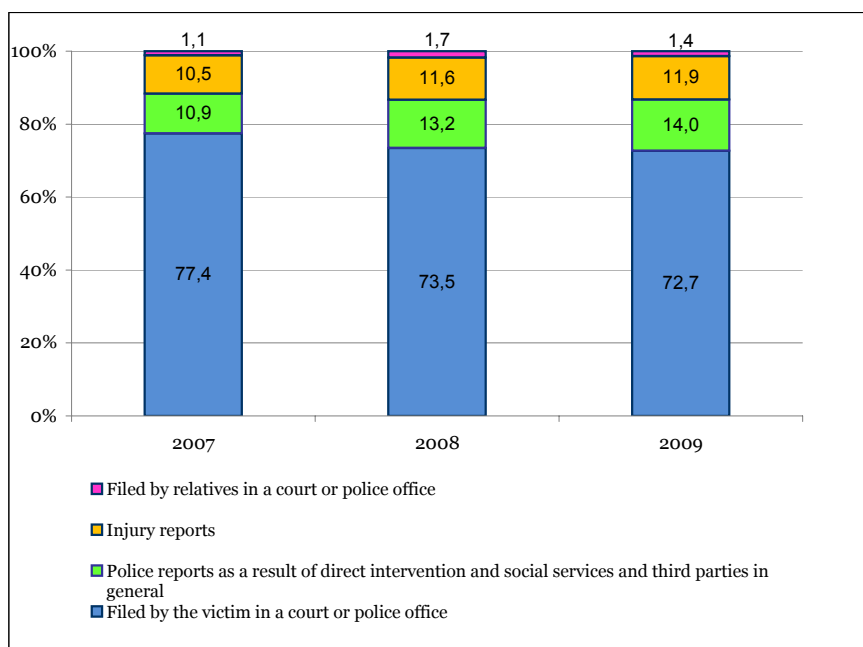
According to this clustering by origin of the complaint, the above are followed in numerical order by complaints received through police reports as a result of direct intervention, social services and third parties in general (51.512), complaints received through injury reports (45.987), and those filed by a relative of the victim (5.789).

The year 2008 saw the highest numbers of complaints of gender-based violence of all origins, except in the case of complaints received through police reports as a result of direct intervention, social services and third parties in general, whose highest numbers were recorded in 2009.

²⁰ We should point out that no information is held on cases where the same victim filed more than one complaint of gender-based violence by her partner or ex-partner in the period under review. This point should be taken into account, although for simplification purposes we use the term "number of victims".

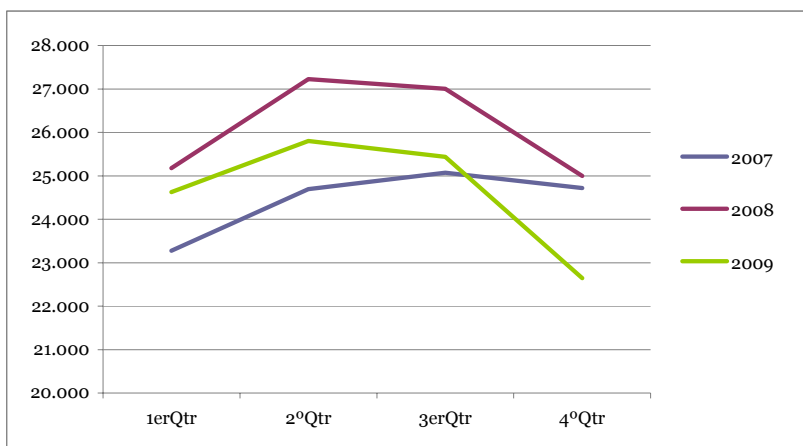
	TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED	COMPLAINTS FILED BY THE VICTIM	POLICE REPORTS AS A RESULT OF DIR. INTERV., SOCIAL SERVICES & THIRD PARTIES IN GENERAL	INJURY REPORTS	COMPLAINTS FILED BY RELATIVES OF THE VICTIM
TOTAL	403.958	300.670	51.512	45.987	5.789
2007	126.293	97.767	13.778	13.321	1.427
2008	142.125	104.396	18.726	16.528	2.475
2009	135.540	98.507	19.008	16.138	1.887

The sharpest increase was seen in complaints filed by relatives of victims of gender-based violence, which from 2007 to 2008 went up by 73,4%, and these same complaints also saw the biggest drop in 2009, when they went down by 23,8% from 2008.



If we compare the data for 2009 with the data for previous years, we find that the distribution of complaints according to origin remains quite similar, particularly in 2008 and 2009.

The quarterly evolution of the number of complaints of gender-based violence filed by the victims shows a sharp increase from the first to the second quarter of each of the years under review, also highlighting that the second and third quarters are the periods when more complaints were filed by the victims.

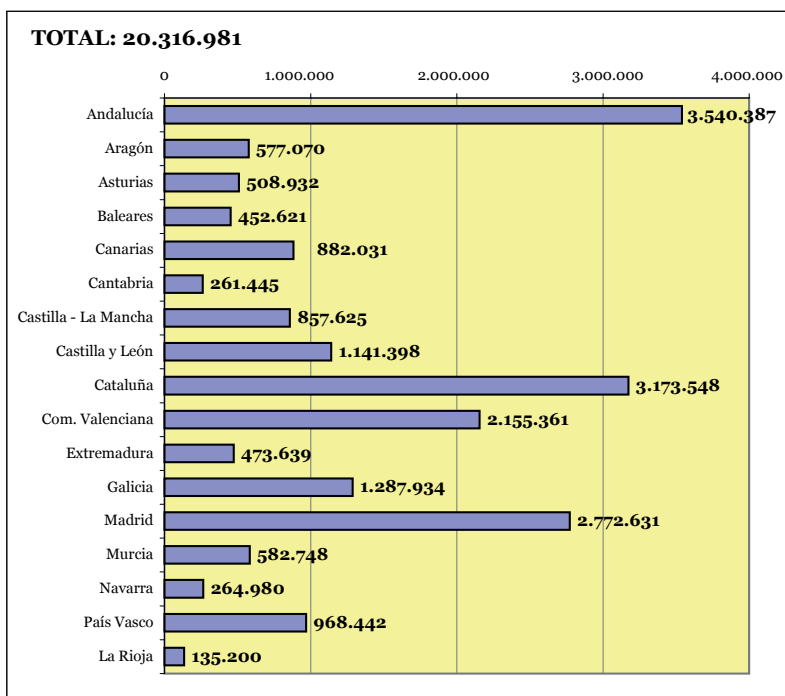
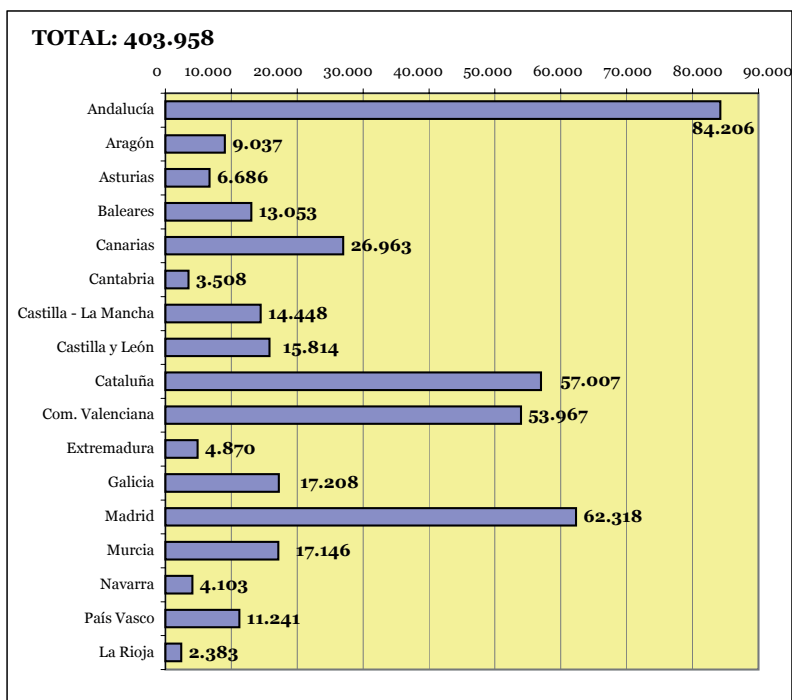


2.4. COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE ACCORDING TO GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

1 January 2007 to 31 December 2009

Between 1 January 2007 and 31 December 2009, 20,8% of the complaints were brought to the courts of Andalucía, 15,4% to the courts of Madrid, 14,1% to the courts of Cataluña and 13,4% to the courts of the Comunidad Valenciana. In total, 63,7% of the complaints were brought to the courts of one of these four autonomous regions, a percentage that contrasts a little with the density of the female population aged 15 or over in those autonomous regions, which is 58,1%²¹.

²¹ To calculate the percentages of female population aged 15 or over, we took the average population in the years 2007, 2008 and 2009, and included the female population aged 15 and over of Ceuta and Melilla in Andalucía, since the courts of Andalucía are where the complaints of gender-based violence affecting women living in these autonomous cities are brought.



The autonomous regions of Canarias, Murcia, Baleares and Comunidad Valenciana stand out among the rest, since they are home to 20,3% of Spain's female population aged 15 or over and, at the same time, hold 27,5% of the complaints of gender-based violence filed in Spain between 2007 and 2009.

At the opposite end we find the autonomous regions of Extremadura and País Vasco. Extremadura, which has a female population aged 15 or over similar to Murcia's, holds 1,2% of the complaints of gender-based violence, whilst Murcia holds 4,2%. Something similar occurs in the País Vasco, where with a population similar to Canarias', holds 2,8% of the complaints of gender-based violence filed in Spain, whilst Canarias holds 6,7%.

AUTONOMOUS REGION / PROVINCE	TOTAL NO. OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED	YEAR			% variation		
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2008	2008-2009	2007-2009
TOTAL	403.958	126.293	142.125	135.540	12,5	-4,6	7,3
Andalucía	84.206	28.266	29.102	26.838	3,0	-7,8	-5,1
Aragón	9.037	2.853	3.336	2.848	16,9	-14,6	-0,2
Asturias	6.686	1.926	2.387	2.373	23,9	-0,6	23,2
Baleares	13.053	3.910	4.690	4.453	19,9	-5,1	13,9
Canarias	26.963	8.894	9.087	8.982	2,2	-1,2	1,0
Cantabria	3.508	1.122	1.214	1.172	8,2	-3,5	4,5
Castilla La Mancha	14.448	3.885	5.193	5.370	33,7	3,4	38,2
Castilla y León	15.814	5.265	5.459	5.090	3,7	-6,8	-3,3
Cataluña	57.007	18.424	20.365	18.218	10,5	-10,5	-1,1
Com. Valenciana	53.967	15.614	19.003	19.350	21,7	1,8	23,9
Extremadura	4.870	1.536	1.632	1.702	6,3	4,3	10,8
Galicia	17.208	5.181	5.959	6.068	15,0	1,8	17,1
Madrid	62.318	18.975	22.480	20.863	18,5	-7,2	9,9
Murcia	17.146	4.872	6.189	6.085	27,0	-1,7	24,9
Navarra	4.103	1.377	1.490	1.236	8,2	-17,0	-10,2
País Vasco	11.241	3.444	3.739	4.058	8,6	8,5	17,8
La Rioja	2.383	749	800	834	6,8	4,3	11,3
Ceuta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Melilla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

If we look at the annual evolution of the number of complaints of gender-based violence in the different autonomous regions, we find that the number of complaints went up in all the autonomous regions between 2007 and 2008. However, when we compare 2009 with 2008, the number of complaints of gender-based violence only went up in the País Vasco, Extremadura, La Rioja, Castilla La Mancha, Comunidad Valenciana and Galicia, and the sharpest rise was in the País Vasco (8,5%).

When we compare the numbers for 2007 with those for 2009, we find that Castilla La Mancha was the autonomous region with the sharpest increase, where the number of complaints of gender-based violence increased by 38,2%, and that Navarra was the autonomous region with the biggest drop (-10,2%); the number of complaints recorded in 2009 was also lower in the autonomous regions of Andalucía, Castilla y León, Cataluña and Aragón compared with 2007.

2.5. COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE ACCORDING TO GEOGRAPHICAL AREA BY ORIGIN OF THE COMPLAINT

1 January 2007 to 31 December 2009.

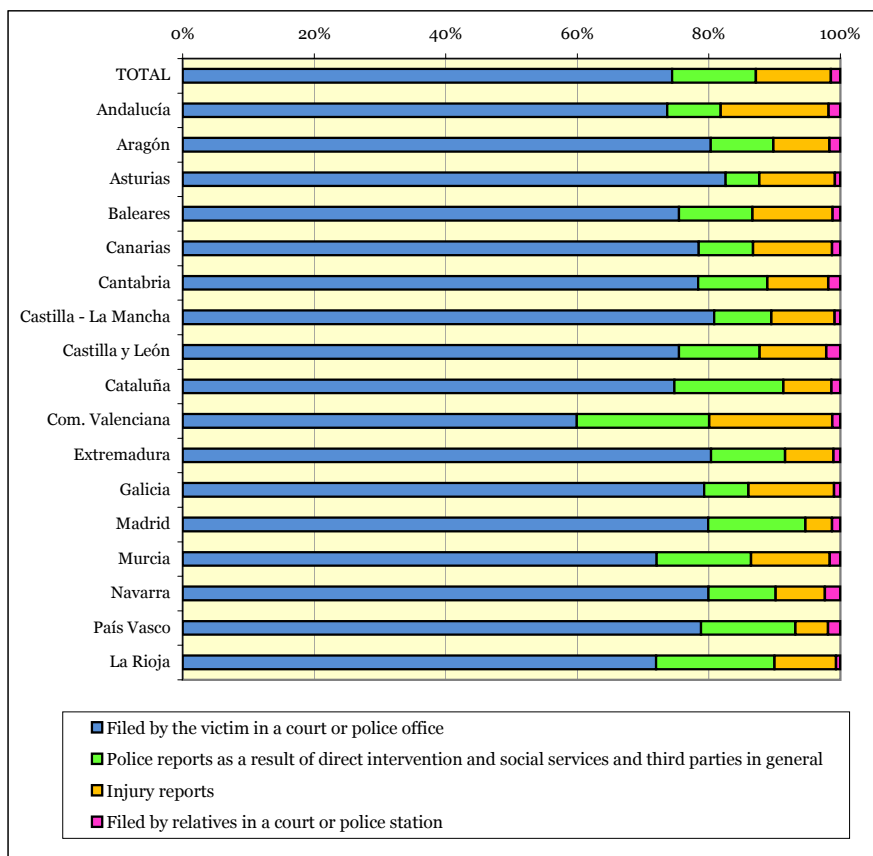
According to the origin of the complaint²², Andalucía received 20,6% and 26,2%, respectively, of the complaints filed in the courts or police offices by victims or their relatives, as well as 30,0% of the complaints brought to court through injury reports. On the other hand, the Comunidad Valenciana recorded 21,1% of the complaints received through police reports as a result of direct intervention and social services and third parties in general.

	TOTAL NO. OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED	COMPLAINTS FILED BY THE VICTIM	POLICE REPORTS AS A RESULT OF DIRECT INTERV., SOCIAL SERVICES AND THIRD PARTIES IN GENERAL	INJURY REPORTS	COMPLAINTS FILED BY RELATIVES OF THE VICTIM
TOTAL	403.958	300.670	51.512	45.987	5.789
Andalucía	84.206	62.031	6.862	13.799	1.514
Aragón	9.037	7.254	863	769	151
Asturias	6.686	5.519	345	766	56
Baleares	13.053	9.852	1.457	1.593	151
Canarias	26.963	21.158	2.226	3.243	336
Cantabria	3.508	2.750	369	325	64
Castilla-La Mancha	14.448	11.673	1.259	1.391	125
Castilla y León	15.814	11.930	1.940	1.605	339
Cataluña	57.007	42.622	9.448	4.160	777
Com. Valenciana	53.967	32.331	10.869	10.106	661
Extremadura	4.870	3.912	548	360	50
Galicia	17.208	13.643	1.165	2.233	167
Madrid	62.318	49.784	9.237	2500	797
Murcia	17.146	12.358	2.461	2049	278
Navarra	4.103	3.280	419	307	97
Pais Vasco	11.241	8.858	1.615	558	210
La Rioja	2.383	1.715	429	223	16
Ceuta					
Melilla					

It is also worth highlighting that Asturias was the autonomous region with the biggest share of complaints filed by the victim (82,5% of those received by

²² In this case, we will only use the origin of the complaint based on who filed it, in the case of victims and relatives.

the courts of that autonomous region), Navarra was the region that recorded the biggest share of complaints filed by relatives (2,4%), and the Comunidad Valenciana was the one that recorded the biggest share of police reports as a result of direct intervention as well as complaints by social services and third parties in general (20,1%) and was also the one with the biggest share of injury reports (18,7%).



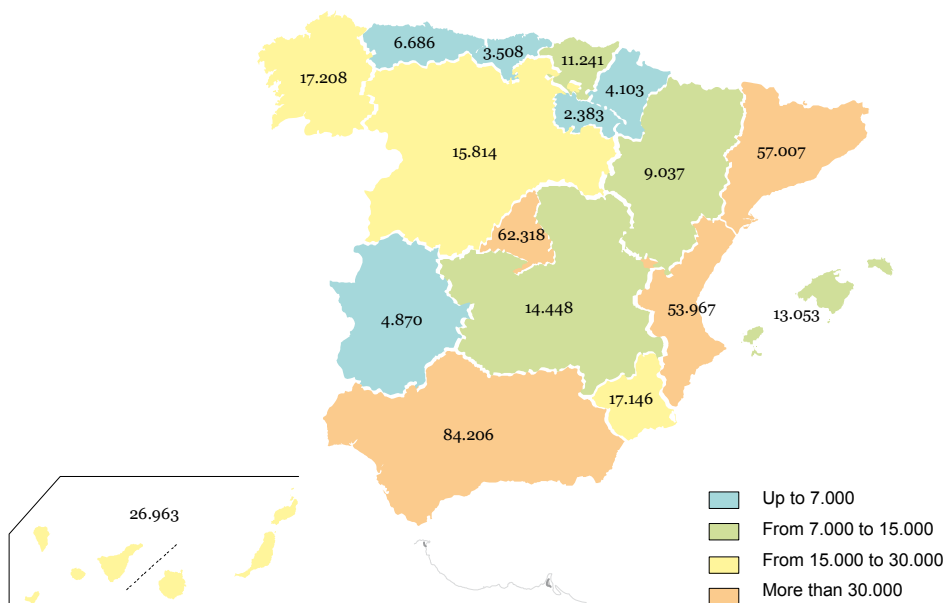
According to province, the provinces that recorded the highest numbers of complaints of gender-based violence between 1 January 2007 and 31 December 2009 were Madrid (15,4% of the total), Barcelona (9,6%), Valencia (7,0%) and Alicante (5,4%).

On the contrary, Teruel and Soria were the provinces where the courts received the lowest number of complaints of gender-based violence, less than five hundred complaints in the entire period under review.

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE ACCORDING TO AUTONOMOUS REGION

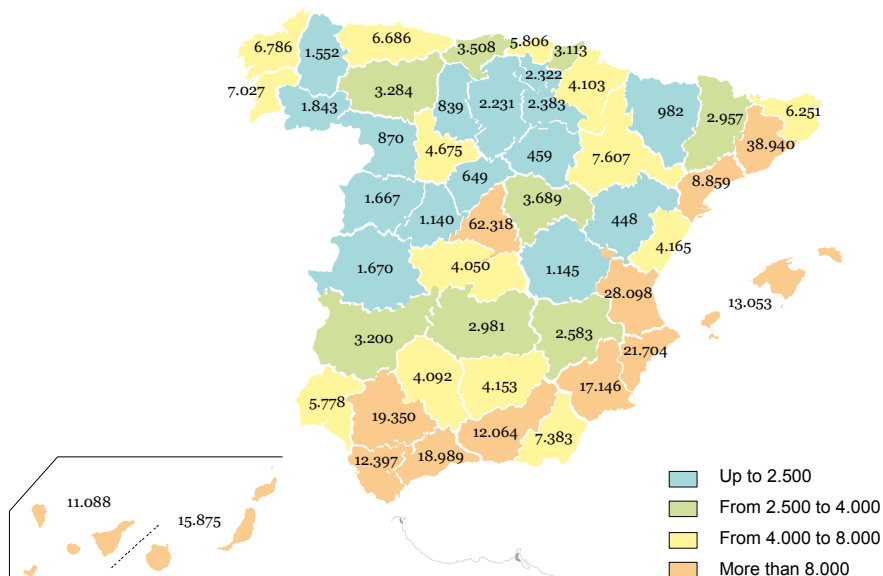
1 January 2007 to 31 December 2009

TOTAL: 403.958



COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE ACCORDING TO PROVINCE

1 January 2007 to 31 December 2009



**Chart 1. Complaints of gender-based violence according to origin of complaint by quarter.
1 January 2007 to 31 December 2009.**

	TOTAL 2007- 2009	2007				2008				2009			
		1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
TOTAL NO. OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED	403.958	29.277	31.789	32.372	32.855	33.950	37.072	37.239	33.864	33.656	34.983	35.270	31.631
Filed by the victim in a court or police office	300.670	23.278	24.695	25.073	24.721	25.174	27.226	27.002	24.994	24.628	25.799	25.439	22.641
Filed by relatives in a court or police office	5.789	288	343	269	527	632	594	722	527	421	453	456	557
Police reports as a result of direct intervention and social services and third parties in general	51.512	2.870	3.799	3.520	3.589	4.504	4.883	4.929	4.410	4.621	4.617	5.042	4.728
Injury reports	45.987	2.841	2.952	3.510	4.018	3.640	4.369	4.586	3.933	3.986	4.114	4.333	3.705

**Chart 2. Complaints of gender-based violence according to origin of complaint by quarter.
1 January 2007 to 31 December 2009. Vertical percentages.**

	% 2007- 2009	2007				2008				2009			
		1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
TOTAL NO. OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Filed by the victim in a court or police office	74,4	79,5	77,7	77,5	75,2	74,2	73,4	72,5	73,8	73,2	73,7	72,1	71,6
Filed by relatives in a court or police office	1,4	1,0	1,1	0,8	1,6	1,9	1,6	1,9	1,6	1,3	1,3	1,3	1,8
Police reports as a result of direct intervention and social services and third parties in general	12,8	9,8	12,0	10,9	10,9	13,3	13,2	13,2	13,0	13,7	13,2	14,3	14,9
Injury reports	11,4	9,7	9,3	10,8	12,2	10,7	11,8	12,3	11,6	11,8	11,8	12,3	11,7

**Chart 3. Complaints of gender-based violence according to origin of complaint by quarter.
1 January 2007 to 31 December 2009. Horizontal percentages.**

	% 2007- 2009	2007				2008				2009			
		1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
TOTAL NO. OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED	100,0	7,2	7,9	8,0	8,1	8,4	9,2	9,2	8,4	8,3	8,7	8,7	7,8
Filed by the victim in a court or police office	100,0	7,7	8,2	8,3	8,2	8,4	9,1	9,0	8,3	8,2	8,6	8,5	7,5
Filed by relatives in a court or police office	100,0	5,0	5,9	4,6	9,1	10,9	10,3	12,5	9,1	7,3	7,8	7,9	9,6
Police reports as a result of direct intervention and social services and third parties in general	100,0	5,6	7,4	6,8	7,0	8,7	9,5	9,6	8,6	9,0	9,0	9,8	9,2
Injury reports	100,0	6,2	6,4	7,6	8,7	7,9	9,5	10,0	8,6	8,7	8,9	9,4	8,1

**Chart 4. Complaints of gender-based violence according to province by year.
1 January 2007 to 31 December 2009.**

AUTONOMOUS REGION / PROVINCE	TOTAL COMPLAINTS RECEIVED		2007		2008		2009	
	No.	vertical %	No.	vertical %	No.	vertical %	No.	vertical %
TOTAL	403.958	100,0	126.293	100,0	142.125	100,0	135.540	100,0
ANDALUCÍA	84.206	20,8	28.266	22,4	29.102	20,5	26.838	19,8
Almería	7.383	1,8	2.298	1,8	2.481	1,7	2.604	1,9
Cádiz	12.397	3,1	3.828	3,0	4.542	3,2	4.027	3,0
Córdoba	4.092	1,0	1.269	1,0	1.488	1,0	1.335	1,0
Granada	12.064	3,0	4.000	3,2	4.176	2,9	3.888	2,9
Huelva	5.778	1,4	1.734	1,4	1.941	1,4	2.103	1,6
Jaén	4.153	1,0	1.079	0,9	1.440	1,0	1.634	1,2
Málaga	18.989	4,7	6.720	5,3	6.740	4,7	5.529	4,1
Sevilla	19.350	4,8	7.338	5,8	6.294	4,4	5.718	4,2
ARAGÓN	9.047	2,2	2.853	2,3	3.336	2,3	2.848	2,1
Huesca	982	0,2	273	0,2	338	0,2	371	0,3
Teruel	448	0,1	139	0,1	154	0,1	155	0,1
Zaragoza	7.607	1,9	2.441	1,9	2.844	2,0	2.322	1,7
ASTURIAS	6.686	1,7	1.926	1,5	2.387	1,7	2.373	1,8
BALEARES	13.053	3,2	3.910	3,1	4.690	3,3	4.453	3,3
CANARIAS	26.963	6,7	8.894	7,0	9.087	6,4	8.982	6,6
Las Palmas	15.875	3,9	5.458	4,3	5.254	3,7	5.163	3,8
S.C.Tenerife	11.088	2,7	3.436	2,7	3.833	2,7	3.819	2,8
CANTABRIA	3.508	0,9	1.122	0,9	1.214	0,9	1.172	0,9
CASTILLA-LA MANCHA	14.448	3,6	3.885	3,1	5.193	3,7	5.370	4,0
Albacete	2.583	0,6	845	0,7	779	0,5	959	0,7
Ciudad Real	2.981	0,7	885	0,7	1.016	0,7	1.080	0,8
Cuenca	1.145	0,3	343	0,3	397	0,3	405	0,3
Guadalajara	3.689	0,9	597	0,5	1.738	1,2	1.354	1,0
Toledo	4.050	1,0	1.215	1,0	1.263	0,9	1.572	1,2
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	15.814	3,9	5.265	4,2	5.459	3,8	5.090	3,8
Ávila	1.140	0,3	315	0,2	395	0,3	430	0,3
Burgos	2.231	0,6	727	0,6	706	0,5	798	0,6
León	3.284	0,8	1.264	1,0	1.181	0,8	839	0,6
Palencia	839	0,2	255	0,2	300	0,2	284	0,2
Salamanca	1.667	0,4	513	0,4	581	0,4	573	0,4
Segovia	649	0,2	173	0,1	203	0,1	273	0,2
Soria	459	0,1	128	0,1	160	0,1	171	0,1
Valladolid	4.675	1,2	1.577	1,2	1.669	1,2	1.429	1,1
Zamora	870	0,2	313	0,2	264	0,2	293	0,2
CATALUÑA	57.007	14,1	18.424	14,6	20.365	14,3	18.218	13,4
Barcelona	38.940	9,6	12.703	10,1	13.975	9,8	12.262	9,0
Girona	6.251	1,5	1.884	1,5	2.257	1,6	2.110	1,6
Lleida	2.957	0,7	990	0,8	899	0,6	1.068	0,8
Tarragona	8.859	2,2	2.847	2,3	3.234	2,3	2.778	2,0
COM. VALENCIANA	53.967	13,4	15.614	12,4	19.003	13,4	19.350	14,3
Alicante	21.704	5,4	6.570	5,2	7.377	5,2	7.757	5,7
Castellón	4.165	1,0	1.259	1,0	1.243	0,9	1.663	1,2
Valencia	28.098	7,0	7.785	6,2	10.383	7,3	9.930	7,3
EXTREMADURA	4.870	1,2	1.536	1,2	1.632	1,1	1.702	1,3
Badajoz	3.209	0,8	1.020	0,8	1.066	0,8	1.114	0,8
Cáceres	1.670	0,4	516	0,4	566	0,4	588	0,4
GALICIA	17.208	4,3	5.181	4,1	5.959	4,2	6.068	4,5
A Coruña	6.786	1,7	1.983	1,6	2.402	1,7	2.401	1,8
Lugo	1.552	0,4	433	0,3	538	0,4	581	0,4
Ourense	1.843	0,5	564	0,4	660	0,5	619	0,5
Pontevedra	7.027	1,7	2.201	1,7	2.359	1,7	2.467	1,8
MADRID	62.318	15,4	18.975	15,0	22.480	15,8	20.863	15,4
MURCIA	17.146	4,2	4.872	3,9	6.189	4,4	6.085	4,5
NAVARRA	4.103	1,0	1.377	1,1	1.490	1,0	1.236	0,9
PAÍS VASCO	11.241	2,8	3.444	2,7	3.739	2,6	4.058	3,0
Álava	2.322	0,6	730	0,6	852	0,6	740	0,5
Guipúzcoa	3.113	0,8	1.038	0,8	1.003	0,7	1.072	0,8
Vizcaya	5.806	1,4	1.676	1,3	1.884	1,3	2.246	1,7
LA RIOJA	2.383	0,6	749	0,6	800	0,6	834	0,6
CEUTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MELILLA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	403.958	100,0	126.293	100,0	142.125	100,0	135.540	100,0

**Chart 5. Complaints of gender-based violence according to province by year.
1 January 2007 to 31 December 2009. Number and percentage variation**

AUTONOMOUS REGION / PROVINCE	TOTAL COMPLAINTS RECEIVED	YEAR			% variation		
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2008	2008-2009	2007-2009
TOTAL	403.958	126.293	142.125	135.540	12,5	-4,6	7,3
ANDALUCÍA	84.206	28.266	29.102	26.838	3,0	-7,8	-5,1
Almería	7.383	2.298	2.481	2.604	8,0	5,0	13,3
Cádiz	12.397	3.828	4.542	4.027	18,7	-11,3	5,2
Córdoba	4.092	1.269	1.488	1.335	17,3	-10,3	5,2
Granada	12.064	4.000	4.176	3.888	4,4	-6,9	-2,8
Huelva	5.778	1.734	1.941	2.103	11,9	8,3	21,3
Jaén	4.153	1.079	1.440	1.634	33,5	13,5	51,4
Málaga	18.989	6.720	6.740	5.529	0,3	-18,0	-17,7
Sevilla	19.350	7.338	6.294	5.718	-14,2	-9,2	-22,1
ARAGÓN	9.037	2.853	3.326	2.848	16,9	-14,6	-9,2
Huesca	982	273	338	371	23,8	9,8	35,9
Teruel	448	139	154	155	10,8	0,6	11,5
Zaragoza	7.607	2.441	2.844	2.322	16,5	-18,4	-4,9
ASTURIAS	6.686	1.926	2.387	2.373	23,9	-0,6	23,2
BALEARES	13.053	3.910	4.690	4.453	19,9	-5,1	13,9
CANARIAS	26.063	8.894	9.087	8.982	2,2	-1,2	1,0
Las Palmas	15.875	5.458	5.254	5.163	-3,7	-1,7	-5,4
S.C.Tenerife	11.088	3.436	3.833	3.819	11,6	-0,4	11,1
CANTABRIA	3.508	1.122	1.214	1.172	8,2	-3,5	4,5
CASTILLA-LA MANCHA	14.448	3.885	5.193	5.370	33,7	3,4	38,2
Albacete	2.583	845	779	959	-7,8	23,1	13,5
Ciudad Real	2.981	885	1.016	1.080	14,8	6,3	22,0
Cuenca	1.145	343	397	405	15,7	2,0	18,1
Guadalajara	3.689	597	1.738	1.354	191,1	-22,1	126,8
Toledo	4.050	1.215	1.263	1.572	4,0	24,5	29,4
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	15.814	5.265	5.459	5.090	3,7	-6,8	-3,3
Ávila	1.140	315	395	430	25,4	8,9	36,5
Burgos	2.231	727	706	798	-2,9	13,0	9,8
León	3.284	1.264	1.181	839	-6,6	-29,0	-33,6
Palencia	839	255	300	284	17,6	-5,3	11,4
Salamanca	1.667	513	581	573	13,3	-1,4	11,7
Segovia	649	173	203	273	17,3	34,5	57,8
Soria	459	128	160	171	25,0	6,9	33,6
Valladolid	4.675	1.577	1.669	1.429	5,8	-14,4	-9,4
Zamora	870	313	264	293	-15,7	11,0	-6,4
CATALUÑA	57.007	18.424	20.365	18.218	10,5	-10,5	-1,1
Barcelona	38.940	12.703	13.975	12.262	10,0	-12,3	-3,5
Girona	6.251	1.884	2.257	2.110	19,8	-6,5	12,0
Lleida	2.957	990	899	1.068	-9,2	18,8	7,9
Tarragona	8.859	2.847	3.234	2.778	13,6	-14,1	-2,4
COM. VALENCIANA	53.967	15.614	19.003	19.350	21,7	1,8	23,9
Alicante	21.704	6.570	7.377	7.757	12,3	5,2	18,1
Castellón	4.165	1.259	1.243	1.663	-1,3	33,8	32,1
Valencia	28.098	7.785	10.383	9.930	33,4	-4,4	27,6
EXTREMADURA	4.870	1.536	1.632	1.702	6,3	4,3	10,8
Badajoz	3.200	1.020	1.066	1.114	4,5	4,5	9,2
Cáceres	1.670	516	566	588	9,7	3,9	14,0
GALICIA	17.208	5.181	5.959	6.068	15,0	1,8	17,1
A Coruña	6.786	1.983	2.402	2.401	21,1	0,0	21,1
Lugo	1.552	433	538	581	24,2	8,0	34,2
Ourense	1.843	564	660	619	17,0	-6,2	9,8
Pontevedra	7.027	2.201	2.359	2.467	7,2	4,6	12,1
MADRID	62.318	18.975	22.480	20.863	18,5	-7,2	9,9
MURCIA	17.146	4.872	6.189	6.085	27,0	-1,7	24,9
NAVARRA	4.103	1.377	1.490	1.236	8,2	-17,0	-10,2
PAÍS VASCO	11.241	3.444	3.739	4.058	8,6	8,5	17,8
Álava	2.322	730	852	740	16,7	-13,1	1,4
Guipúzcoa	3.113	1.038	1.003	1.072	-3,4	6,9	3,3
Vizcaya	5.806	1.676	1.884	2.246	12,4	19,2	34,0
LA RIOJA	2.383	749	800	834	6,8	4,3	11,3
CEUTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MELILLA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	403.958	126.293	142.125	135.540	12,5	-4,6	7,3

Chart 6. Complaints of gender-based violence according to province by year.
1 January 2007 to 31 December 2009. Number and rate per million women aged 15 and over

AUTONOMOUS REGION / PROVINCE	TOTAL COMPLAINTS RECEIVED	ORIGEN			
		Filed by the victim in a court or police office	Filed by relatives in a court or police office	Police reports as a result of direct intervention and social services and third parties	Injury reports
TOTAL	100.0	74.4	1.4	12.8	11.4
ANDALUCÍA	100.0	73.7	1.8	8.1	16.4
Almería	100.0	65.4	3.3	10.9	20.4
Cádiz	100.0	80.0	2.9	8.4	8.7
Córdoba	100.0	84.5	1.9	5.1	8.5
Granada	100.0	79.0	1.1	2.9	17.0
Huelva	100.0	79.0	0.4	5.3	15.4
Jaén	100.0	73.7	2.9	10.5	12.9
Málaga	100.0	65.1	2.4	9.6	22.9
Sevilla	100.0	73.9	0.6	9.8	15.7
ARAGÓN	100.0	80.3	1.7	9.5	8.5
Huesca	100.0	77.6	1.1	9.9	11.4
Teruel	100.0	96.0	0.0	3.3	0.7
Zaragoza	100.0	79.7	1.8	9.9	8.6
ASTURIAS	100.0	82.5	0.8	5.2	11.5
BALEARES	100.0	75.5	1.2	11.2	12.2
CANARIAS	100.0	78.5	1.2	8.3	12.0
Las Palmas	100.0	76.8	0.8	6.7	15.7
S.C.Tenerife	100.0	80.8	1.9	10.4	6.8
CANTABRIA	100.0	78.4	1.8	10.5	9.3
CASTILLA-LA MANCHA	100.0	80.8	0.9	8.7	9.6
Albacete	100.0	77.7	1.2	11.2	9.8
Ciudad Real	100.0	80.2	1.4	8.5	10.0
Cuenca	100.0	90.8	1.1	3.6	4.5
Guadalajara	100.0	73.9	0.3	10.2	15.6
Toledo	100.0	86.6	0.6	7.5	5.3
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	100.0	75.4	2.1	12.3	10.1
Ávila	100.0	74.6	1.5	11.3	12.6
Burgos	100.0	70.3	0.9	20.9	7.8
León	100.0	76.4	1.4	12.6	9.6
Palencia	100.0	77.7	2.3	12.0	8.0
Salamanca	100.0	85.4	0.8	6.8	7.0
Segovia	100.0	58.2	0.0	27.0	14.8
Soria	100.0	75.4	2.8	10.2	11.5
Valladolid	100.0	73.3	4.1	10.2	12.4
Zamora	100.0	89.4	2.2	2.0	6.4
CATALUÑA	100.0	74.8	1.4	16.6	7.3
Barcelona	100.0	72.9	1.4	17.9	7.8
Girona	100.0	83.5	0.8	11.5	4.3
Lleida	100.0	88.9	1.0	8.2	1.9
Tarragona	100.0	72.0	1.7	17.3	9.0
COM. VALENCIANA	100.0	59.9	1.2	20.1	18.7
Alicante	100.0	66.8	2.2	13.6	17.4
Castellón	100.0	61.4	1.4	12.9	24.3
Valencia	100.0	54.4	0.5	26.2	18.9
EXTREMADURA	100.0	80.3	1.0	11.3	7.4
Badajoz	100.0	75.5	1.0	14.5	8.9
Cáceres	100.0	89.6	1.0	5.0	4.4
GALICIA	100.0	79.3	1.0	6.8	13.0
A Coruña	100.0	64.6	1.3	9.7	24.5
Lugo	100.0	77.9	1.6	7.2	13.3
Ourense	100.0	84.7	0.9	11.5	2.9
Pontevedra	100.0	92.3	0.6	2.6	4.5
MADRID	100.0	79.9	1.3	14.8	4.0
MURCIA	100.0	72.1	1.6	14.4	12.0
NAVARRA	100.0	79.9	2.4	10.2	7.5
PAÍS VASCO	100.0	78.8	1.9	14.4	5.0
Álava	100.0	87.3	1.2	8.4	3.1
Guipúzcoa	100.0	80.2	1.7	10.7	7.5
Vizcaya	100.0	74.7	2.2	18.7	4.4
LA RIOJA	100.0	72.0	0.7	18.0	9.4
CEUTA	-	-	-	-	-
MELILLA	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	100.0	74.4	1.4	12.8	11.4

**Chart 7. Complaints of gender-based violence according to province by origin of complaint
1 January 2007 to 31 December 2009**

AUTONOMOUS REGION / PROVINCE	TOTAL COMPLAINTS RECEIVED	ORIGIN			
		Filed by the victim in a court or police office	Filed by relatives in a court or police office	Police reports as a result of direct intervention and social services and third parties	Injury reports
TOTAL	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
ANDALUCÍA	20,8	20,6	26,2	13,3	30,0
Almería	1,8	1,6	4,1	1,6	3,3
Cádiz	3,1	3,3	6,3	2,0	2,3
Córdoba	1,0	1,1	1,3	0,4	0,8
Granada	3,0	3,2	2,2	0,7	4,5
Huelva	1,4	1,5	0,4	0,6	1,9
Jaén	1,0	1,0	2,1	0,8	1,2
Málaga	4,7	4,1	7,8	3,5	9,5
Sevilla	4,8	4,8	1,9	3,7	6,6
ARAGÓN	2,2	2,4	2,6	1,7	1,7
Huesca	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2
Teruel	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0
Zaragoza	1,9	2,0	2,4	1,5	1,4
ASTURIAS	1,7	1,8	1,0	0,7	1,7
BALEARES	3,2	3,3	2,6	2,8	3,5
CANARIAS	6,7	7,0	5,8	4,3	7,1
Las Palmas	3,9	4,1	2,1	2,1	5,4
S.C.Tenerife	2,7	3,0	3,7	2,2	1,6
CANTABRIA	0,9	0,9	1,1	0,7	0,7
CASTILLA-LA MANCHA	3,6	3,9	2,2	2,4	3,0
Albacete	0,6	0,7	0,6	0,6	0,6
Ciudad Real	0,7	0,8	0,7	0,5	0,6
Cuenca	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,1	0,1
Guadalajara	0,9	0,9	0,2	0,7	1,3
Toledo	1,0	1,2	0,4	0,6	0,5
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	3,9	4,0	5,9	3,8	3,5
Ávila	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3
Burgos	0,6	0,5	0,4	0,9	0,4
León	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,7
Palencia	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,1
Salamanca	0,4	0,5	0,2	0,2	0,3
Segovia	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,3	0,2
Soria	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1
Valladolid	1,2	1,1	3,3	0,9	1,3
Zamora	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,0	0,1
CATALUÑA	14,1	14,2	13,4	18,3	9,0
Barcelona	9,6	9,4	9,4	13,5	6,6
Girona	1,5	1,7	0,9	1,4	0,6
Lleida	0,7	0,9	0,5	0,5	0,1
Tarragona	2,2	2,1	2,6	3,0	1,7
COM. VALENCIANA	13,4	10,8	11,4	21,1	22,0
Alicante	5,4	4,8	8,2	5,7	8,2
Castellón	1,0	0,9	1,0	1,0	2,2
Valencia	7,0	5,1	2,3	14,3	11,6
EXTREMADURA	1,2	1,3	0,9	1,1	0,8
Badajoz	0,8	0,8	0,6	0,9	0,6
Cáceres	0,4	0,5	0,3	0,2	0,2
GALICIA	4,3	4,5	2,9	2,3	4,9
A Coruña	1,7	1,5	1,5	1,3	3,6
Lugo	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,2	0,4
Ourense	0,5	0,5	0,3	0,4	0,1
Pontevedra	1,7	2,2	0,7	0,4	0,7
MADRID	15,4	16,6	13,8	17,9	5,4
MURCIA	4,2	4,1	4,8	4,8	4,5
NAVARRA	1,0	1,1	1,7	0,8	0,7
PAÍS VASCO	2,8	2,9	3,6	3,1	1,2
Álava	0,6	0,7	0,5	0,4	0,2
Gipúzcoa	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,6	0,5
Vizcaya	1,4	1,4	2,2	2,1	0,6
LA RIOJA	0,6	0,6	0,3	0,8	0,5
CEUTA	-	-	-	-	-
MELILLA	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

**Chart 8. Complaints of gender-based violence according to province by origin of complaint
1 January 2007 to 31 December 2009. Vertical percentages.**

AUTONOMOUS REGION / PROVINCE	TOTAL COMPLAINTS RECEIVED	ORIGIN			
		Filed by the victim in a court or police office	Filed by relatives in a court or police office	Police reports as a result of direct intervention and social services and third parties	Injury reports
TOTAL	403.958	300.670	5.789	51.512	45.987
ANDALUCÍA	84.206	62.031	1.514	6.862	13.799
Almería	7.383	4.832	240	805	1.506
Cádiz	12.397	9.912	365	1.043	1.077
Córdoba	4.092	3.457	76	209	348
Granada	12.064	9.535	129	349	2.051
Huelva	5.778	4.564	22	304	888
Jaén	4.153	3.062	119	436	536
Málaga	18.989	12.368	453	1.818	4.350
Sevilla	19.350	14.301	108	1.898	3.043
ARAGÓN	9.037	7.254	151	863	769
Huesca	982	762	11	97	112
Teruel	448	430	0	15	3
Zaragoza	7.607	6.062	140	751	654
ASTURIAS	6.686	5.519	56	345	766
BALEARES	13.053	9.852	151	1.457	1.593
CANARIAS	26.963	21.158	336	2.226	3.243
Las Palmas	15.875	12.197	120	1.069	2.489
S.C.Tenerife	11.088	8.961	216	1.157	754
CANTABRIA	3.508	2.750	64	369	325
CASTILLA-LA MANCHA	14.448	11.673	125	1.259	1.391
Albacete	2.583	2.008	32	289	254
Ciudad Real	2.981	2.390	42	252	297
Cuenca	1.145	1.040	13	41	51
Guadalajara	3.689	2.726	12	375	576
Toledo	4.050	3.509	26	302	213
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	15.814	11.930	339	1.940	1.605
Ávila	1.140	850	17	129	144
Burgos	2.231	1.568	21	467	175
León	3.284	2.308	45	415	316
Palencia	839	652	19	101	67
Salamanca	1.667	1.423	14	113	117
Segovia	649	378	0	175	96
Soria	459	346	13	47	53
Valladolid	4.675	3.427	191	476	581
Zamora	870	778	19	17	56
CATALUÑA	57.007	42.622	777	9.448	4.160
Barcelona	38.940	28.398	545	6.954	3.043
Girona	6.251	5.218	59	716	267
Lleida	2.957	2.629	29	243	96
Tarragona	8.859	6.377	153	1.535	794
COM. VALENCIANA	53.967	32.331	661	10.869	10.106
Alicante	21.704	14.494	472	2.961	3.777
Castellón	4.165	2.558	58	537	1.012
Valencia	28.098	15.279	131	7.371	5.317
EXTREMADURA	4.870	3.912	50	548	360
Badajoz	3.200	2.416	33	465	286
Cáceres	1.670	1.496	17	81	74
GALICIA	17.208	13.643	167	1.165	2.233
A Coruña	6.786	4.384	86	656	1.660
Lugo	1.552	1.209	25	112	206
Ourense	1.843	1.561	16	212	54
Pontevedra	7.027	6.489	40	185	313
MADRID	62.318	49.784	797	9.237	2.500
MURCIA	17.146	12.358	278	2.461	2.049
NAVARRA	4.103	3.280	97	419	307
PAÍS VASCO	11.241	8.858	210	1.615	558
Álava	2.322	2.027	28	195	72
Guipúzcoa	3.113	2.496	52	333	232
Vizcaya	5.806	4.335	130	1.087	254
LA RIOJA	2.383	1.715	16	429	223
CEUTA	-	-	-	-	-
MELILLA	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	403.958	300.670	5.789	51.512	45.987

**Chart 9. Complaints of gender-based violence according to province by origin of complaint.
1 January 2007 to 31 December 2009. Horizontal percentages.**

AUTONOMOUS REGION / PROVINCE	TOTAL COMPLAINTS RECEIVED		2007		2008		2009	
	No.	Rate per million women aged 15 and over	No.	Rate per million women aged 15 and over	No.	Rate per million women aged 15 and over	No.	Rate per million women aged 15 and over
TOTAL	403,058	20.162	126,293	6.407	142,125	7.079	135,540	6.671
ANDALUCÍA	84,206	24.179	28,266	8.251	28,102	8.346	26,838	7.992
Almería	7,383	27.440	2,298	8.803	2,481	9.200	2,604	9.419
Cádiz	12,397	24.110	3,828	7.534	4,542	8.844	4,027	7.732
Córdoba	4,092	11.857	1,269	3.708	1,488	4.309	1,335	3.838
Granada	12,054	31.195	4,000	10.502	4,176	10.776	3,888	9.924
Huelva	5,778	28.769	1,734	8.983	1,941	8.943	2,103	9.608
Jáen	4,153	14.565	1,079	3.835	1,440	5.086	1,634	5.721
Málaga	18,989	28.490	6,720	10.363	6,710	10.078	5,529	8.104
Sevilla	19,350	24.134	7,338	9.264	6,294	7.848	5,718	7.048
ARAGÓN	9,297	15.660	2,853	5.020	3,325	5.768	2,848	4.872
Huesca	982	10.211	273	2.883	339	3.594	371	3.811
Teruel	448	7.261	139	2.269	154	2.493	158	2.498
Zaragoza	7,667	18.146	2,441	5.920	2,844	6.770	2,323	5.461
ASTURIAS	6,686	13.137	1,926	3.795	2,387	4.688	2,373	4.652
BALEARES	13,053	28.539	3,910	8.420	4,620	10.309	4,453	9.586
CANARIAS	26,963	30.369	8,941	10.316	9,087	10.375	8,982	9.985
Las Palmas	15,875	35.625	5,458	12.556	5,254	11.746	5,143	11.351
S.Crterrie	11,088	25.407	3,483	8.018	3,833	8.769	3,839	8.987
CANTABRIA	3,208	13.418	1,122	4.339	1,814	4.699	1,472	4.439
CASTILLA-LA MANCHA	14,448	16.847	3,885	4.643	5,193	6.096	5,370	6.331
Albacete	2,583	15.358	845	5.088	779	4.666	959	5.638
Ciudad Real	2,981	13.333	885	4.026	1,016	4.528	1,080	4.767
Cuenca	1,145	12.369	343	3.757	397	4.275	405	4.329
Guadalajara	3,689	38.193	997	6.474	1,738	17.878	1,354	13.495
Toledo	4,050	14.557	1,215	4.346	1,253	4.552	1,352	5.309
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	15,814	13.855	5,265	4.636	6,450	4.774	5,090	4.445
Ávila	1,140	15.213	315	4.229	395	5.283	430	5.723
Burgos	2,521	13.824	727	4.555	706	4.361	798	4.905
León	3,284	14.300	1,264	5.509	1,181	5.107	859	3.654
Palencia	839	10.741	255	3.258	300	3.840	284	3.545
Salamanca	1,667	10.372	513	3.203	581	3.613	573	3.555
Segovia	649	9.290	173	2.516	203	2.890	273	3.868
Soria	459	11.148	128	3.123	160	3.878	171	4.444
Valladolid	4,675	19.810	1,577	6.740	1,669	7.058	1,429	6.016
Zamora	870	9.713	313	3.483	264	2.943	293	3.387
CATALUÑA	57,007	17.953	18,424	5.896	20,365	6.409	18,218	5.660
Barelonn	38,940	16.478	12,703	5.438	13,975	5.911	12,262	5.132
Girona	6,251	20.530	1,884	6.360	2,237	7.387	2,110	6.770
Lleida	2,957	16.521	990	5.660	899	5.013	1,068	5.845
Tarragona	8,859	27.094	2,847	8.066	3,234	9.840	2,778	8.300
COM. VALENCIANA	53,967	25.039	15,614	7.402	19,003	8.778	19,330	8.828
Alicante	21,704	26.971	6,570	8.396	7,377	9.111	7,737	9.437
Castellón	4,165	16.631	1,259	5.154	1,243	4.929	1,663	6.525
Valencia	28,098	25.339	7,785	7.191	10,383	9.415	9,930	8.905
EXTREMADURA	4,870	10.282	1,536	3.268	1,632	3.444	1,703	3.568
Badajoz	3,200	10.916	1,020	3.511	1,066	3.632	1,114	3.771
Ciencos	1,670	9.253	516	2.874	566	3.139	588	3.238
GALICIA	17,208	13.364	5,181	4.036	5,920	4.628	6,068	4.695
A Coruña	6,786	12.835	1,983	3.767	2,402	4.545	2,401	4.521
Lugo	1,552	9.321	433	2.596	538	3.230	581	3.496
Ourense	1,843	11.586	564	3.536	660	4.152	619	3.899
Pontevedra	7,027	16.203	2,201	5.106	2,320	5.439	2,467	5.554
MADRID	62,318	22.476	18,975	7.010	22,480	8.077	20,863	7.378
MURCIA	17,146	29.423	4,872	8.338	6,189	10.587	6,085	10.261
NAVARRA	4,103	15.484	1,377	5.284	1,490	5.612	1,236	4.597
PAÍS VASCO	11,241	11.607	3,444	3.571	3,739	3.862	4,028	4.178
Álava	2,322	17.104	730	5.430	821	6.280	740	5.395
Gipúzcoa	3,113	10.029	1,038	3.365	1,003	3.234	1,072	3.440
Vizcaya	5,806	11.110	1,676	3.214	1,884	3.607	2,246	4.287
LA RIOJA	2,383	17.626	749	5.643	800	5.899	824	6.076
CEUTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MELILLA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	403,058	20.162	126,293	6.407	142,125	7.079	135,540	6.671



COURT CASES OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

29 June 2005 to 31 December 2009

3.1. VICTIMS AND REPORTED PERPETRATORS IN GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CASES BROUGHT TO COURT

29 June 2005 to 31 December 2009

Based on the information available²³, provided below are the socio-demographic characteristics of the individuals involved in cases of gender-based violence brought to court between 29 June 2005 (the date the Comprehensive Law entered into force for judicial purposes) and 31 December 2009.

3.1.1. Victims and reported perpetrators in gender-based violence cases brought to court according to nationality

29 June 2005 to 31 December 2009.

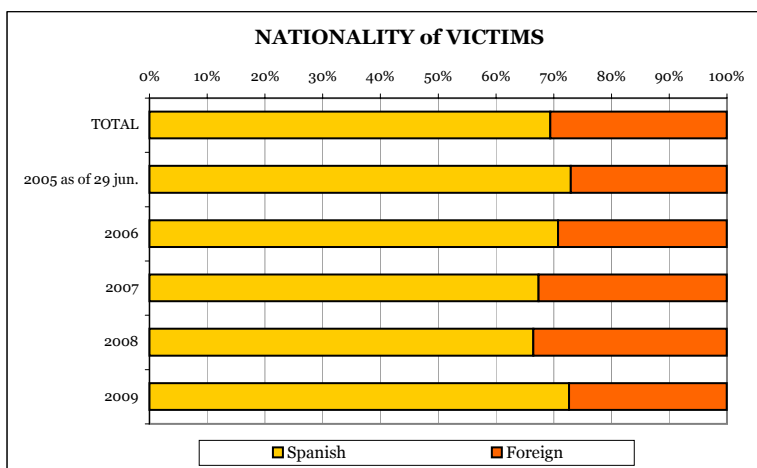
According to nationality, in the cases brought to court between 29 June 2005 and 31 December 2009 69,4% of the victims were of Spanish nationality and 30,6% were of foreign nationality.

The share of foreign victims in cases brought to court increased every year until December 2008, but fell from 33,5% in 2008 to 27,4% in 2009.

Despite this fall, there continues to be an overrepresentation of foreign victims, given that in 2009 foreign women aged 15 or over represented 11,1% of Spain's female population aged 15 or over²⁴.

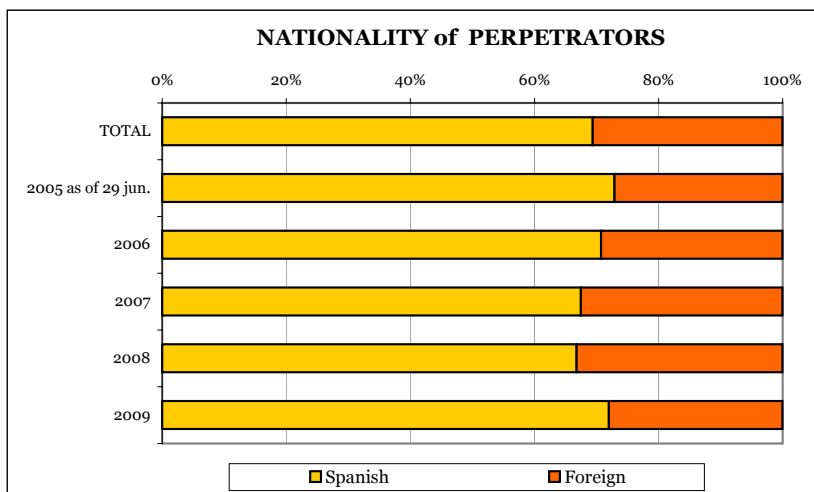
²³ For the entire period under review, information is only available on the nationality and geographical area, and the latter refers to the court which handled the case which, in general, coincides with the victim's and the perpetrator's place of residence.

²⁴ As mentioned in previous sections, the population figures used in this Annual Report come from the Municipal Register of Inhabitants.



Surprisingly, the distribution by nationality of the reported perpetrators in the entire period under review is identical to that of the victims, with 69,4% of reported perpetrators involved in gender-based violence cases brought to court were of Spanish nationality and 30,6% of foreign nationality.

The share of foreign reported perpetrators also fell from 33,2% in 2008 to 28,0% in 2009. It is also worth highlighting the overrepresentation of reported perpetrators of foreign nationality, since foreign men aged 15 or over represented 13,4% of Spain's male population aged 15 or over.



3.1.2. Victims and reported perpetrators in gender-based violence cases brought to court according to autonomous region

29 June 2005 to 31 December 2009

Between 29 June 2005 and 31 December 2009, 63,1% of the victims in cases brought to court belonged to the autonomous regions of Cataluña, Andalucía, Madrid and Comunidad Valenciana, in that order.

Provided in the next table is the annual distribution by autonomous regions of the victims and the reported perpetrators involved in the gender-based violence cases brought to court in the period under review.

	VICTIMS					
	TOTAL	2005 as of 29 jun.	2006	2007	2008	2009
TOTAL	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Andalucía	17,3	18,8	17,5	15,6	17,5	18,3
Aragón	2,4	2,4	2,3	2,3	2,5	2,5
Asturias	1,9	2,0	1,9	1,8	1,8	2,2
Baleares	3,2	2,5	2,8	3,2	3,3	3,8
Canarias	5,7	6,1	5,7	5,5	5,4	6,0
Cantabria	1,2	1,3	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,1
Castilla-La Mancha	3,7	3,5	3,6	3,6	3,6	3,9
Castilla y León	3,9	3,6	3,6	4,3	4,0	4,0
Cataluña	17,4	18,4	19,0	18,4	17,0	15,0
Com. Valenciana	13,7	13,1	12,8	14,0	14,1	13,7
Extremadura	1,6	1,9	1,7	1,7	1,5	1,6
Galicia	3,9	3,5	3,9	4,3	3,7	3,9
Madrid	14,7	14,0	14,4	14,7	15,7	13,9
Murcia	3,5	3,1	3,4	3,4	3,3	3,9
Navarra	0,9	0,9	0,7	0,8	1,0	1,2
País Vasco	3,8	3,8	4,3	4,0	3,3	3,6
La Rioja	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,6	0,7
Ceuta	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2
Melilla	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,5

Both in the case of the victims and the reported perpetrators, it is worth highlighting the drop registered in the past year in the representation percentage of two of the major autonomous regions, Cataluña and Madrid, and the gradual increase in the share of victims and reported perpetrators residing in Baleares, in both cases rising from 2,5% in 2005 to 3,8% in 2009.

	PERPETRATORS					
	TOTAL	2005 as of 29 jun.	2006	2007	2008	2009
TOTAL	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Andalucía	17,3	18,8	17,5	15,6	17,4	18,3
Aragón	2,4	2,4	2,3	2,4	2,5	2,5
Asturias	2,0	2,1	1,9	1,9	1,8	2,2
Baleares	3,2	2,5	2,8	3,2	3,3	3,8
Canarias	5,7	6,1	5,8	5,5	5,4	6,0
Cantabria	1,2	1,3	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2
Castilla-La Mancha	3,7	3,6	3,6	3,6	3,6	3,9
Castilla y León	3,9	3,6	3,6	4,2	4,0	3,9
Cataluña	17,3	18,3	18,8	18,3	17,0	15,0
Com. Valenciana	13,7	13,1	12,8	14,0	14,2	13,7
Extremadura	1,6	1,9	1,7	1,7	1,4	1,6
Galicia	3,9	3,5	3,9	4,3	3,6	3,8
Madrid	14,7	14,1	14,6	14,7	15,7	14,0
Murcia	3,5	3,1	3,4	3,4	3,3	3,9
Navarra	0,9	0,9	0,7	0,8	1,0	1,2
País Vasco	3,7	3,8	4,3	3,9	3,3	3,5
La Rioja	0,6	0,6	0,5	0,7	0,6	0,6
Ceuta	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2
Melilla	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,5

3.1.3. Victims and reported perpetrators in gender-based violence cases brought to court according to autonomous region by nationality

29 June 2005 to 31 December 2009

According to nationality, the biggest shares of victims and reported perpetrators of Spanish or foreign nationality are found in the same autonomous regions (Cataluña, Andalucía, Madrid and Comunidad Valenciana), although Andalucía is the autonomous region with the biggest shares of Spanish victims and reported perpetrators (26,3% and 26,7% of the total, respectively), and Madrid is the autonomous region with the biggest shares of foreign victims and reported perpetrators (25,6% and 26,8% of the total, respectively).

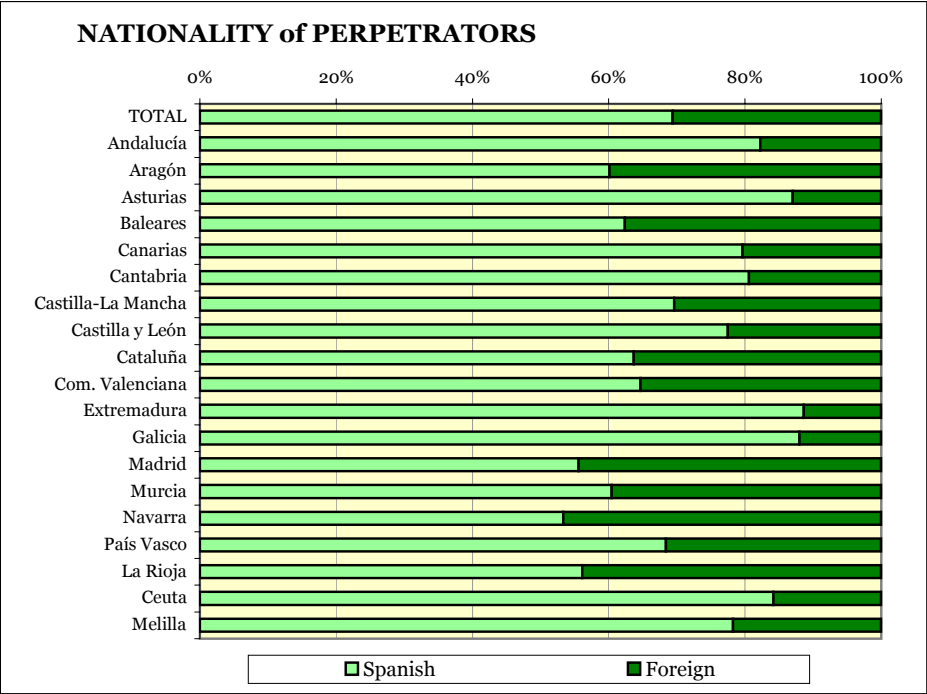
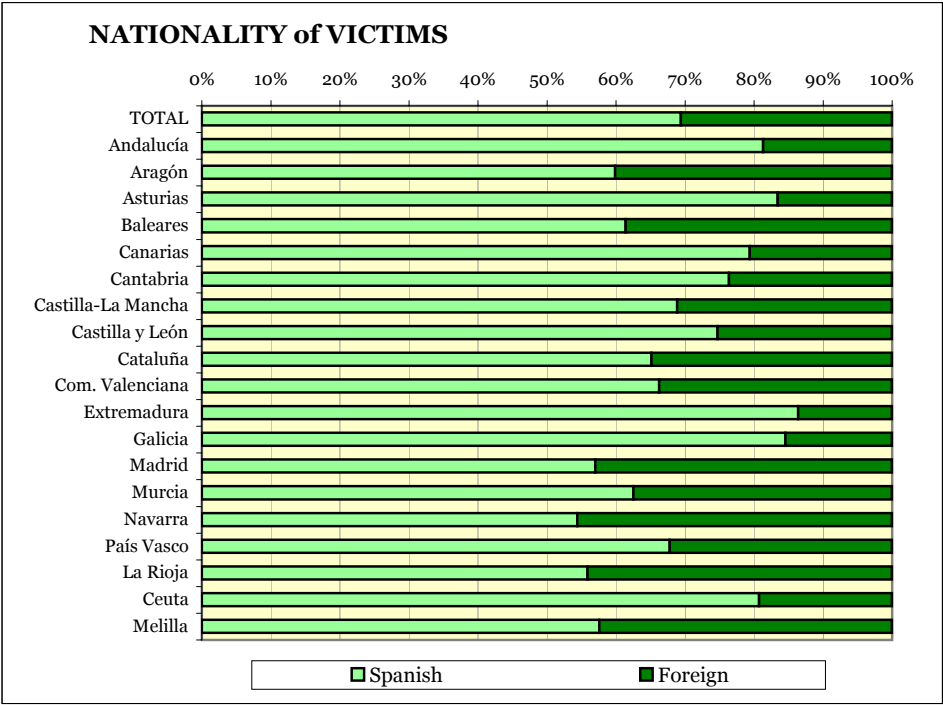
Nevertheless, although on analysing the distribution of nationalities according to autonomous region we find many variations from one autonomous region to the next, it holds true that the autonomous regions with the biggest shares of foreign victims coincide with those with the biggest shares of foreign reported perpetrators, except in the case of Melilla, where

the share of foreign reported perpetrators was smaller than the share of foreign victims.

	VICTIMS			PERPETRATORS		
	TOTAL	vertical % Spanish	vertical % Foreign	TOTAL	vertical % Spanish	vertical % Foreign
TOTAL	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Andalucía	17,3	26,3	13,2	17,3	26,7	12,6
Aragón	2,4	2,7	3,9	2,4	2,7	4,0
Asturias	1,9	3,0	1,3	2,0	3,2	1,0
Baleares	3,2	3,7	5,0	3,2	3,8	5,0
Canarias	5,7	8,4	4,8	5,7	8,5	4,8
Cantabria	1,2	1,7	1,1	1,2	1,8	0,9
Castilla-La Mancha	3,7	4,7	4,6	3,7	4,8	4,6
Castilla y León	3,9	5,5	4,0	3,9	5,7	3,6
Cataluña	17,4	21,1	24,6	17,3	20,7	25,8
Com. Valenciana	13,7	16,9	18,7	13,7	16,6	19,8
Extremadura	1,6	2,6	0,9	1,6	2,7	0,8
Galicia	3,9	6,1	2,4	3,9	6,4	1,9
Madrid	14,7	15,6	25,6	14,7	15,3	26,8
Murcia	3,5	4,0	5,3	3,5	3,9	5,7
Navarra	0,9	0,9	1,7	0,9	0,9	1,8
País Vasco	3,8	4,8	4,9	3,7	4,8	4,8
La Rioja	0,6	0,7	1,1	0,6	0,7	1,1
Ceuta	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,1
Melilla	0,4	0,4	0,7	0,4	0,6	0,4

Navarra, Madrid, La Rioja and Aragón were the autonomous regions with the biggest share of victims and reported perpetrators of foreign nationality as a proportion of the total number of victims and reported perpetrators involved in gender-based violence cases brought to court in each of those autonomous regions, exceeding forty per cent in all cases. The autonomous region of Navarra particularly stands out, where 45,6% of the victims and 46,7% of the reported perpetrators were foreign.

On the other hand, in Extremadura, Galicia and Asturias the share of foreign victims and reported perpetrators was below twenty per cent, and Extremadura was the autonomous community with the lowest share (13,6% of the victims and 11,4% of the reported perpetrators were foreign).



4

016 – HELPLINE FOR INFORMATION AND LEGAL ADVICE ON GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009

4.1. CALLS MADE TO THE 016 HELPLINE FOR REASONS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE. 2009

In 2009, the 016 helpline answered 68.541 calls for reasons of gender-based violence, representing a slight drop (8,6%) from the number of calls answered in 2008 (74.951).

The monthly average number of calls answered in 2009 was 5.712. The month when more calls were answered was August (6.339), followed by January (6.010); in the rest of the months of 2009 less than six thousand calls were recorded. The month when the lowest number of calls was received was February (5.073).

The daily average number of calls answered in 2009 was 188, with an hourly average of 8.

According to the day of the week and time of day, the pattern of how this service has been used since it began to operate is repeated in 2009: Monday is the day of week when more calls are received, and the number of calls falls at weekends. Most of the calls are received between 9h and 22h (80,0% of the total).

In 2009 calls were received from all the autonomous regions and provinces. The distribution of calls according to autonomous regions remains similar to that of 2008, with a drop in the number of calls from most of the autonomous regions, with the exception of Canarias, Castilla y León, Navarra and Asturias.

	2009		2008		VARIATION 2008 - 2009	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
TOTAL	68.541	100,0	74.951	100,0	-6.410	-8,6
Andalucía	10.842	15,8	12.348	16,5	-1.506	-12,2
Aragón	1.414	2,1	1.450	1,9	-36	-2,5
Asturias	1.418	2,1	1.408	1,9	10	0,7
Baleares	1.459	2,1	1.876	2,5	-417	-22,2
Canarias	4.593	6,7	4.272	5,7	321	7,5
Cantabria	841	1,2	905	1,2	-64	-7,1
Castilla-La Mancha	2.435	3,6	2.694	3,6	-259	-9,6
Castilla y León	3.249	4,7	3.153	4,2	96	3,0
Cataluña	9.118	13,3	10.180	13,6	-1.062	-10,4
Com. Valenciana	7.078	10,3	7.771	10,4	-693	-8,9
Extremadura	1.417	2,1	1.579	2,1	-162	-10,3
Galicia	3.096	4,5	3.253	4,3	-157	-4,8
Madrid	16.438	24,0	18.307	24,4	-1.869	-10,2
Murcia	2.069	3,0	2.351	3,1	-282	-12,0
Navarra	776	1,1	722	1,0	54	7,5
País Vasco	1.733	2,5	1.840	2,5	-107	-5,8
La Rioja	321	0,5	395	0,5	-74	-18,7
Ceuta	90	0,1	136	0,2	-46	-33,8
Melilla	154	0,2	202	0,3	-48	-23,8
No record	-	-	109	0,1	-	-

4.1.1. Persons who called the 016 helpline in 2009

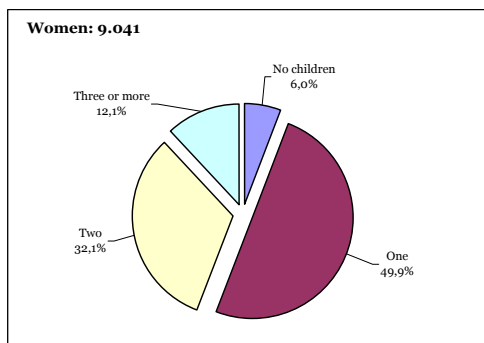
Most of the calls to the 016 helpline in 2009 were made by women who called to make queries about their particular situations (52.358, representing 76,4% of the calls received in 2009); 14.363 calls were made by relatives and friends of victims (21,0%), and 1.807 calls were made by professionals and private or public entities (2,6%).

4.1.1.1. SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF FEMALE USERS. 2009²⁵

The characteristics of the users of the 016 helpline have remained practically the same throughout the history of the service. This section provides the characteristics facilitated by the users in 2009, and the data for the entire period is provided in following section. The lack of significant differences

²⁵ In November 2009, the service began to gather information on the type of abuse suffered by the female users, as well as the length of relationship with their aggressor. The information gathered is analysed in the following section "Evolution of the number of calls to the 016 helpline".

leads us to conclude that the characteristics of the users have become firmly established. Although it is risky to extrapolate these characteristics to all the victims of gender-based violence residing in Spain, we believe that the analysis of the data on the women who call the 016 helpline is one of the best sources of insight into them.



Of all the women who called the 016 helpline in 2009, 18.389 provided their marital status and, of these, more than half were married to their aggressor (52,2%).

Of all the women, 9.041 provided information about their children and, of these, 6,0% affirmed that they had no children.

The average age of the women who called the 016 helpline in 2009 and gave their age was 41 years, which is slightly higher than the average age in the entire period (40 years). The average age of the aggressors was 45 years, which is also higher than the average in the entire period (43 years).

Of all the women who called the 016 helpline in 2009, 14.951 gave their nationality: 11.630 (77,8%) said they were Spanish and 3.321 said they were foreign (22,2%). In terms of the nationality of the aggressors, the nationality of 9.560 aggressors was provided: 7.283 (76,2%) were Spanish and 2.277 (23,8%) were foreign.

4.1.1.2. RELATIVES AND FRIENDS OF VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE WHO CALLED THE 016 HELPLINE. 2009

In 2009, 14.376 persons who claimed to be relatives or friends of women victims of gender-based violence called the 016 helpline.

Of these, 25,4% were men (who made a total of 3.657 calls) of whom 27,0% were friends of a victim of gender-based violence, 13,7% were brothers, 13,4% fathers, 9,9% sons, and 35,9% did not belong to any of these categories.

Most of the calls made by relatives or friends of victims of gender-based violence were women (10.719, representing 74,6% of this type of call). Of the calls made by these women, 27,9% were made by a friend of a victim of gender-based violence, 21,5% by mothers, 17,5% by sisters, 8,9% by daughters and 24,2% by women who held another type of relationship with the victim.

	TOTAL	RELATIONSHIP WITH VICTIM OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE				
		PARENT	CHILD	SIBLING	FRIENDS	OTHERS
TOTAL	14.376	2.797	1.318	2.374	3.980	3.907
Men	3.657	491	363	501	988	1.314
Women	10.719	2.306	955	1.873	2.992	2.593

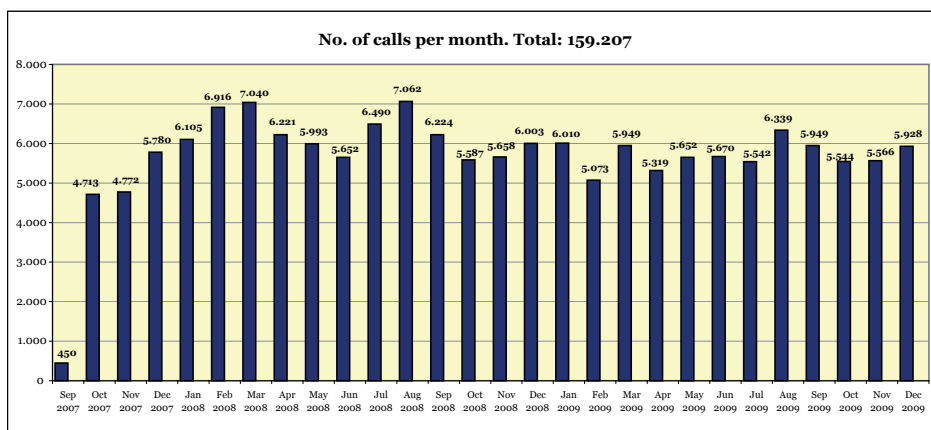
4.2. EVOLUTION OF NUMBERS OF CALLS TO THE 016 HELPLINE FOR REASONS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009

Although the helpline went into effective operation as of 3 September 2007, it was presented to the media on 6 October, which is something to bear in mind when looking at the number of calls received in the early weeks of the service.

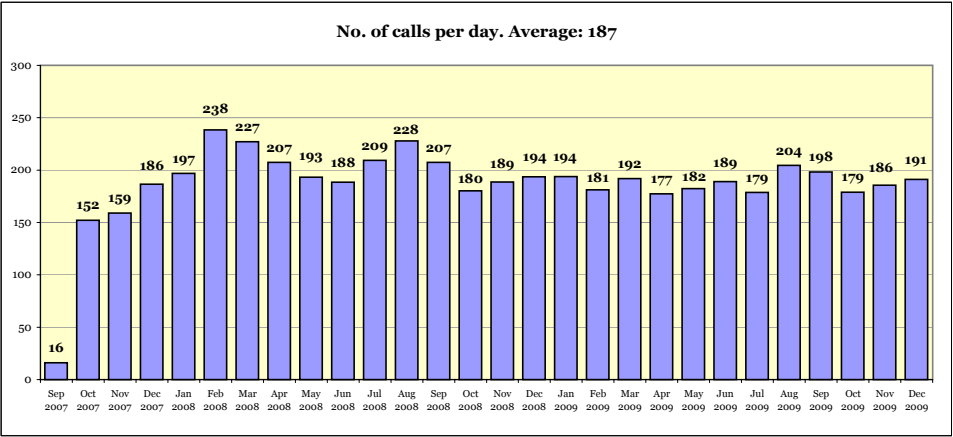
The number of calls concerning gender-based violence received between 3 September 2007 and 31 December 2009 was **159.207**.

August of 2008 was the month with the highest number of calls (7.062), although February 2008 was the month with the highest average number of calls per day (238) and per hour (10).



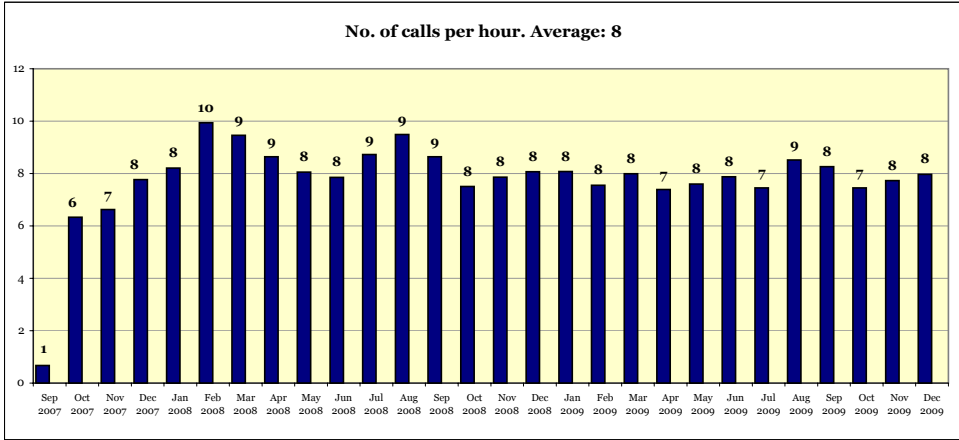
The daily average number of gender-based violence calls received from the day the helpline began to operate to 31 December 2009 was 187²⁶. The daily average number of calls in 2007 was 131; the daily average number of calls in 2008 was 205; and in 2009 the daily average was 188 calls.

The month with the highest daily average number of calls was February 2008 (238). September 2007, which was the month the helpline began to operate, was the month with the lowest daily average number of calls (16).

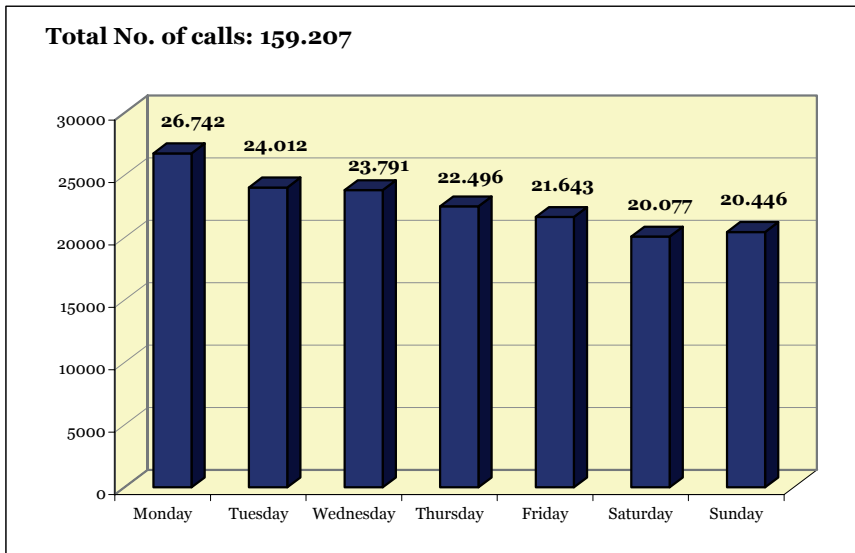


The average number of calls received per hour was 8. The number was 5 in 2007, 9 in 2008 and 8 in 2009. In keeping with the previously-mentioned daily average number of calls received, February 2008 was the month with the highest average number of calls per hour (10).

²⁶ The number of days in the entire period was 851



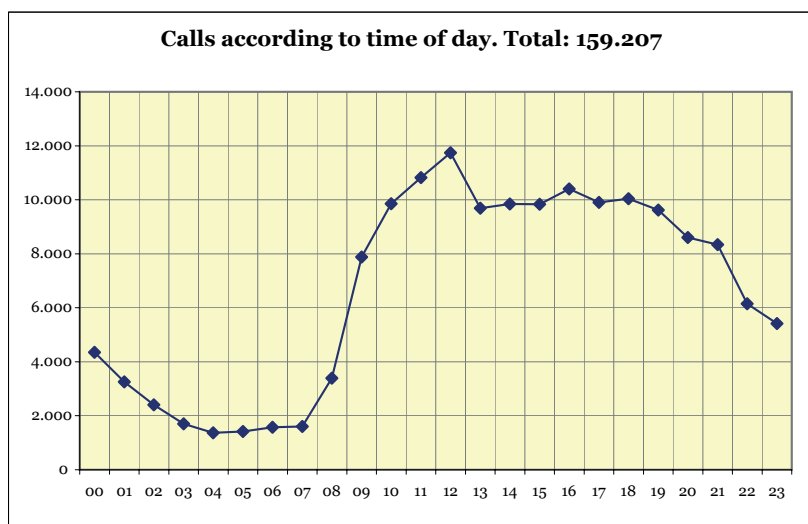
By day of the week, we see a similar pattern since the service came into operation: a fall in the number of calls at weekends, and more calls received on Mondays (16,8% of the total).



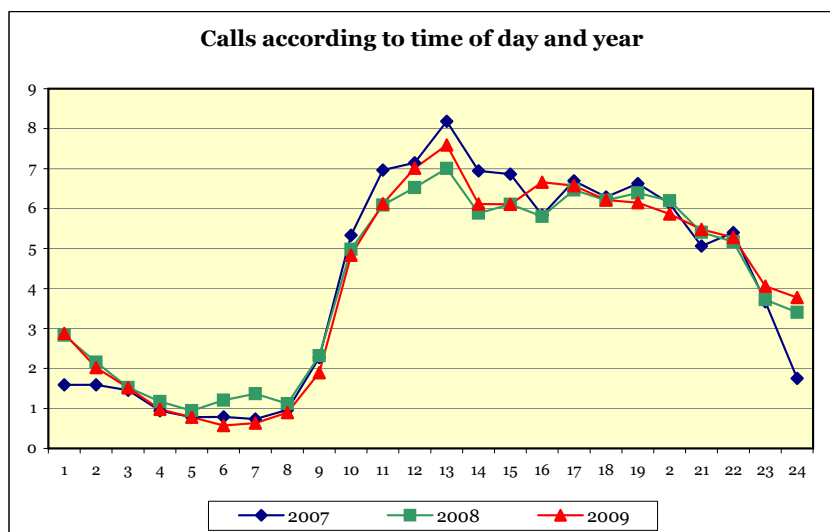
From the time the 016 helpline began to operate, based on the days of the week by month, Monday was the day with the highest number of calls in the months of October and December 2007, March, May, June, September and December 2008, and February, March, April, May, June, August and November 2009; Tuesday was the day with the highest number of calls in the months of April and July 2008 and September 2009; Wednesday was the day with the highest number of calls in February 2008 and July and December

2009; Thursday was the day with the highest number of calls in September and November 2007, January and October 2008 and October 2009; Friday was the day with the highest number of calls in August 2008 and January 2009; and Saturday was the day with the highest number of calls in November 2008.

According to the time of day, most of gender-based violence calls were received between 9:00 and 23:00 hours (83,4% of the total).



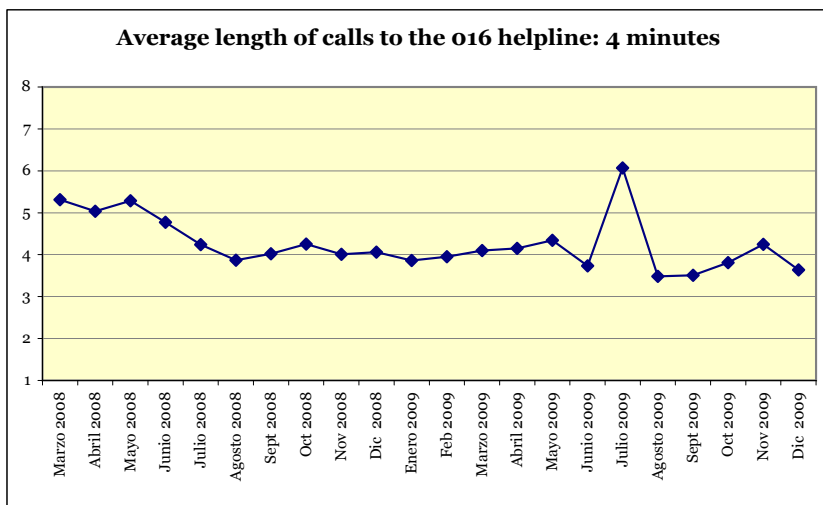
By year, the time of day the calls were made draws a very similar pattern.



4.3. LENGTH OF THE CALLS TO THE 016 HELPLINE

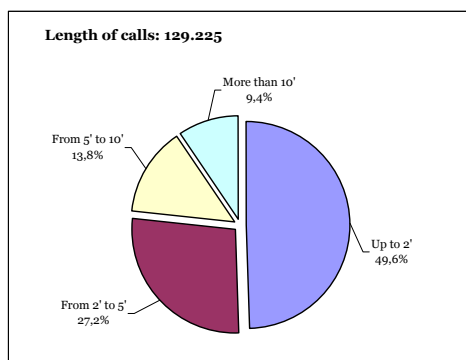
3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009

The average length of the gender-based violence calls received was 5 minutes²⁷. The breakdown by months is shown in the following graph, where we can see that variations in the length of the calls by month are very small, between 4 and 7 minutes.



December 2009 was the month with the lowest average length of calls

As can be seen in the graph, 49,6% of the calls (64.061) lasted less than 2 minutes, 27,2% (35.107) between 2 and 5 minutes, 13,8% (17.873) between 5 and 10 minutes, and 9,4% (12.184) more than 10 minutes.



²⁷ Although the service went into operation as of 3 September 2007, we can only account for the length of the calls as of 6 March 2008; the number of calls related to the data provided in this section is 129.225. We should point out that the length of the calls have been rounded up to whole numbers to enable a clearer analysis.

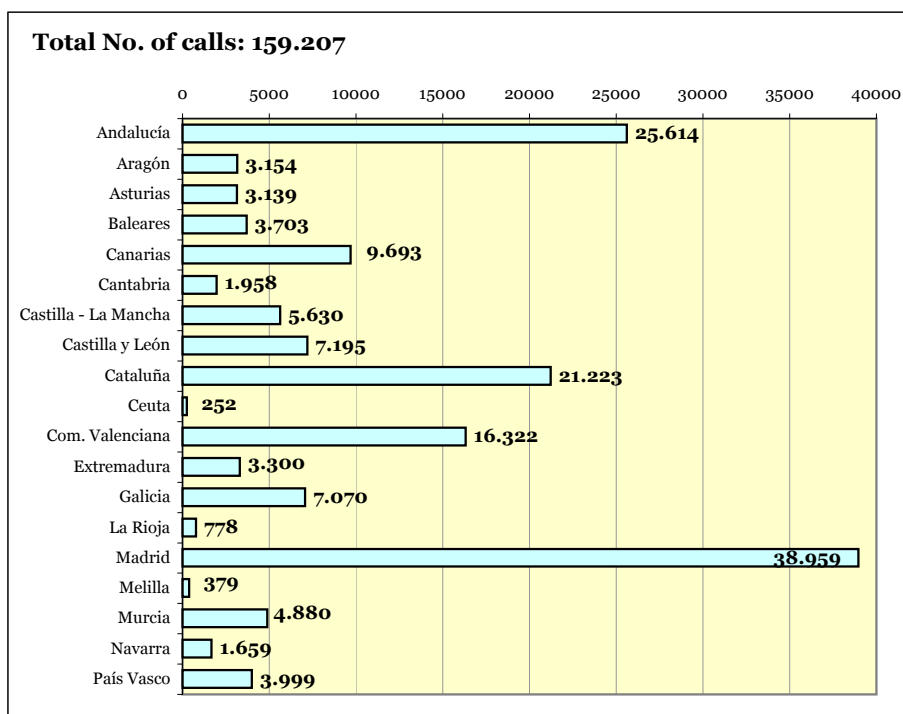
4.4. CALLS MADE TO THE 016 HELPLINE ACCORDING TO AUTONOMOUS REGION AND PROVINCE

3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009

The helpline received gender-based violence calls from all the autonomous regions and provinces.

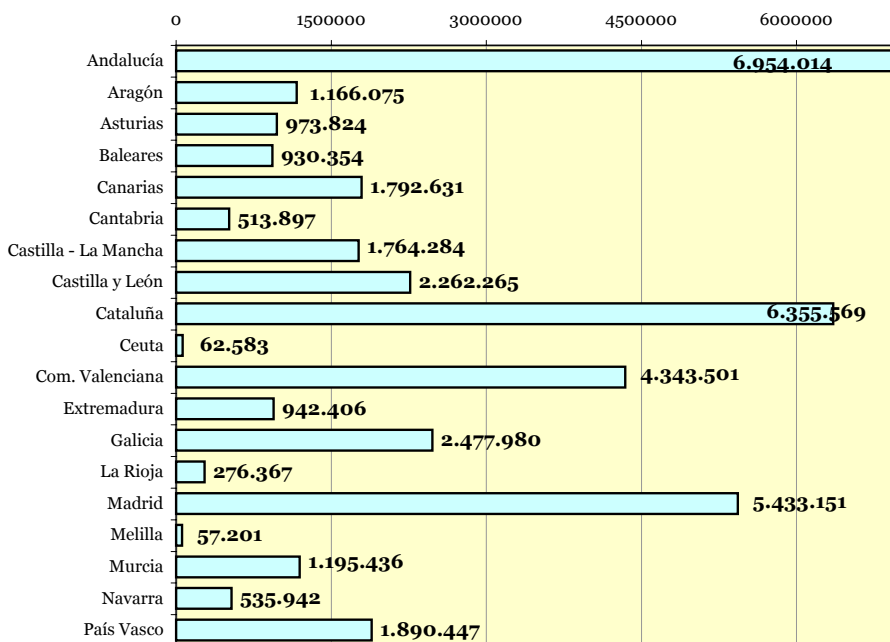
According to number of calls by autonomous region, 38.959 calls were made from Madrid (24,5% of the total), 25.614 from Andalucía (16,1%), 21.223 from Cataluña (13,4%), 16.322 from the Comunidad Valenciana (10,3%), 9.693 from Canarias (6,1%), 7.195 from Castilla y León (4,5%), 7.070 from Galicia (4,4%), 5.630 from Castilla La Mancha (3,5%) and 4.880 from Murcia (3,1%); the lowest number of calls were made from Ceuta, Melilla and La Rioja, with 252, 379 and 778, respectively, with a share of the total, all three combined, of 0,9%²⁸.

The share of calls to the 016 helpline according to autonomous region mirrors the distribution of Spain's resident population aged 15 or over, as can be seen in the following graphs.



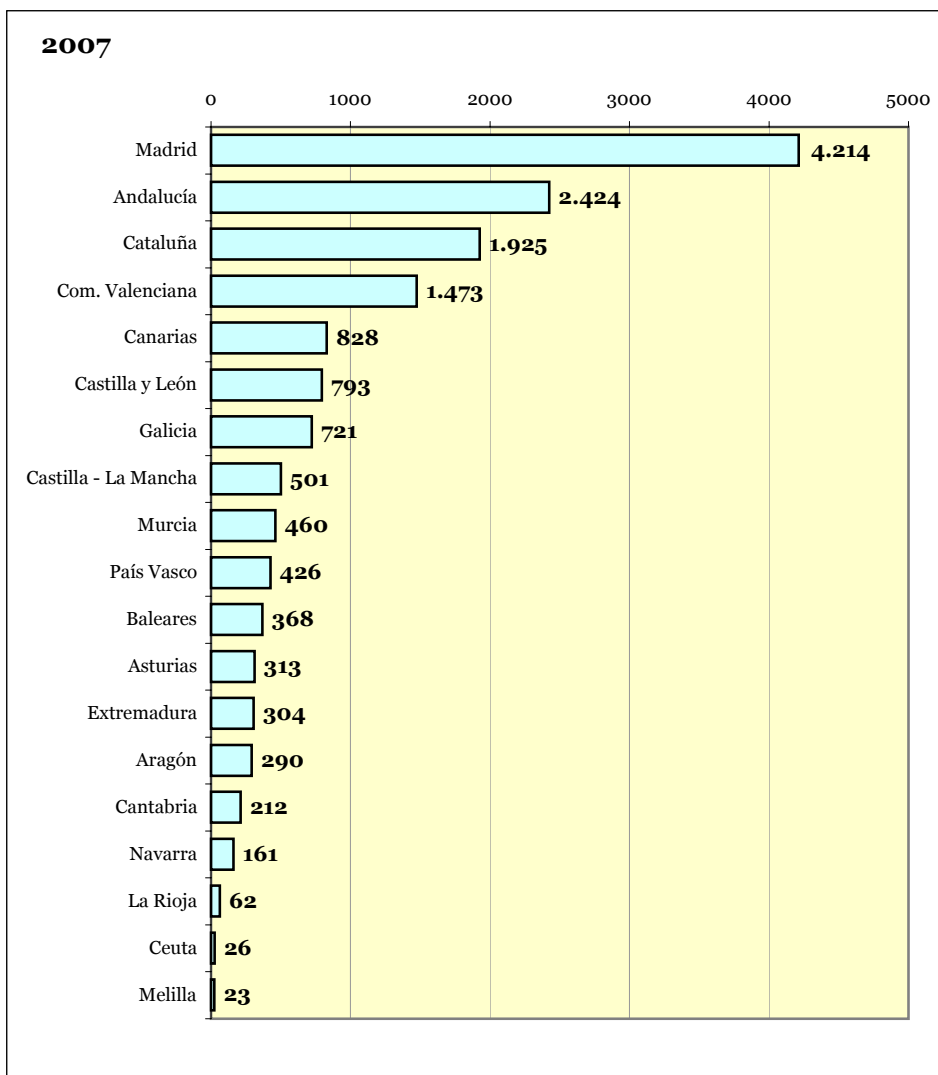
²⁸ There is no record of the autonomous region of 300 calls, and this number was not taken into account in the calculation of percentages.

Population aged 15 and over on 1/1/2009: 39.927.927



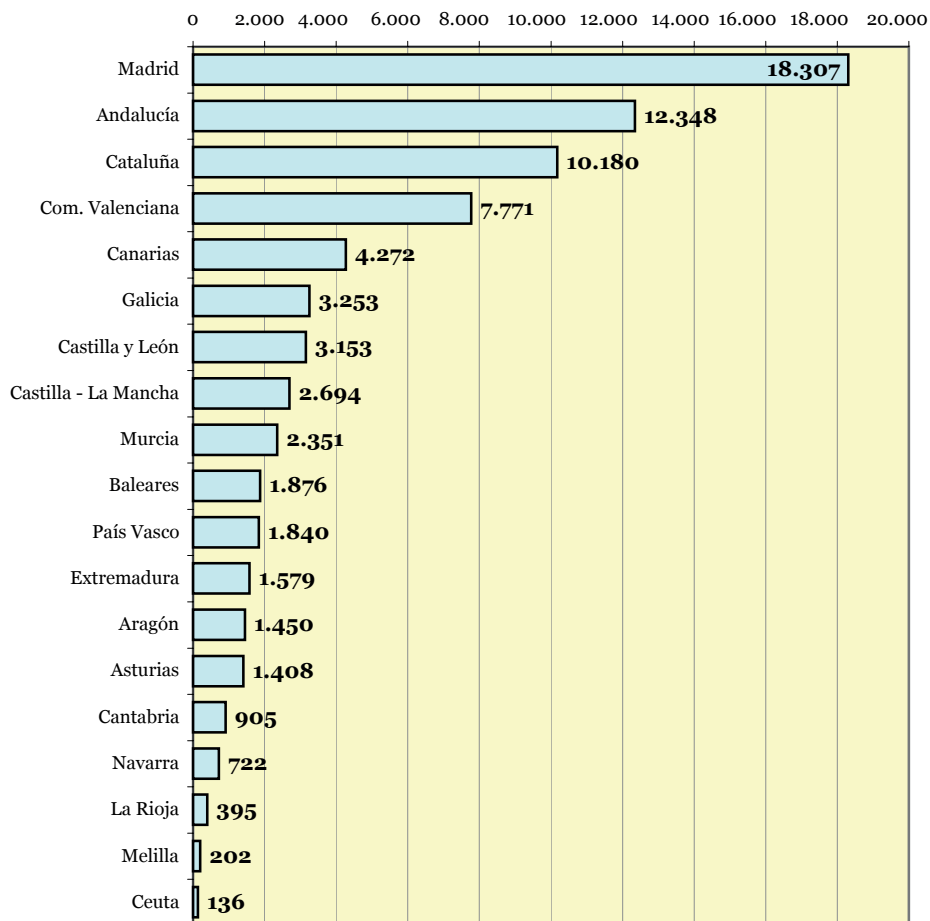
However, Madrid, which is home to 13,6% of Spain's resident population aged 15 or over, stands out because it is where 24,5% of the calls to the 016 helpline were made from. On the other hand, Cataluña and País Vasco, which are home to 15,9% and 4,7%, respectively, of Spain's resident population aged 15 or over are where 13,4% and 2,5% of the calls to the 016 helpline were made from.

According to year by autonomous region, Madrid, Andalucía, Cataluña and Comunidad Valenciana, in that order, are the autonomous communities from where more calls were made to the 016 helpline, whilst the autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla and the autonomous region of La Rioja, which are the geographical areas with fewer inhabitants, are from where fewer calls were made. In any case, we can affirm that the way the 016 helpline has been used over its twenty-eight months in operation has become an established pattern.



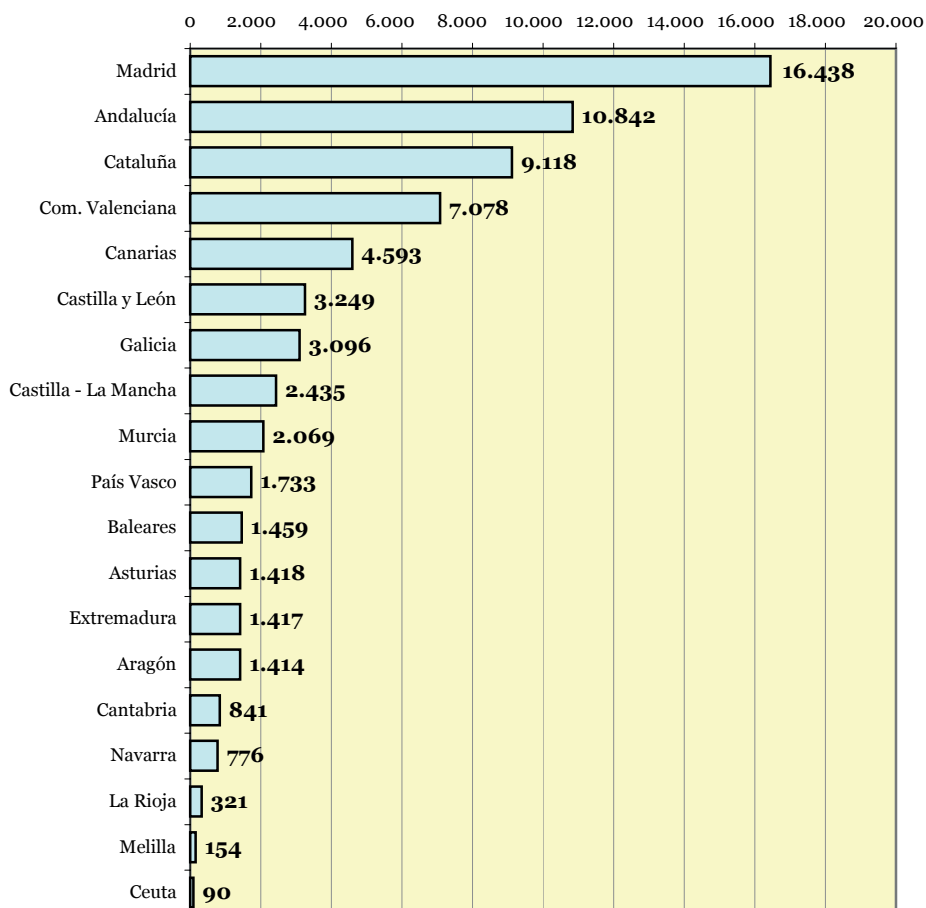
According to province, the calls made to the 016 helpline from Madrid and Barcelona made up 35,1% of the total, followed in numerical order by the calls made from Valencia (5,5%), Sevilla, (4,5%), Alicante (3,9%), Málaga and Las Palmas (3,3% in both cases) and Murcia (3,1%). The smallest numbers of calls were made from the provinces of Soria (216) and Teruel (237), which, in each case, made up 0,1% of the calls made to the 016 helpline.

2008



As mentioned above and as we can see on the map that appears at the end of this chapter, the calls to the 016 helpline for reasons of gender-based violence were made from the most populated towns or cities which, in general, are Madrid, the Mediterranean coast and both archipelagos, followed by A Coruña and Asturias.

2009



4.5. PERSONS WHO MADE THE CALLS TO THE 016 HELPLINE

3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009

Most of the gender-based violence calls to the 016 helpline were made by women, who called to make queries about their particular situations (125.028, representing 78,5% of the total); relatives and friends of women in a situation of violence made 30.023 calls (18,9%) and professionals and public and private entities made 4.156 calls (2,6%).

The number of calls made by users as a proportion of the total number of calls has fallen over the years, from 81,9% in 2007 to 76,4% in 2009, whilst the number of calls made by relatives and friends has risen (from 15,5% in 2007 to 21,0% in 2009), as can be seen in the following chart.

	TOTAL		YEAR					
			2007		2008		2009	
	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %
TOTAL	159.207	100,0	15.715	100,0	74.951	100,0	68.541	100,0
Users	125.028	78,5	12.870	81,9	59.800	79,8	52.358	76,4
Relatives and friends	30.023	18,9	2.428	15,5	13.219	17,6	14.376	21,0
Others	4.156	2,6	417	2,7	1.932	2,6	1.807	2,6

4.5.1. Socio-demographic characteristics of female users of the 016 helpline

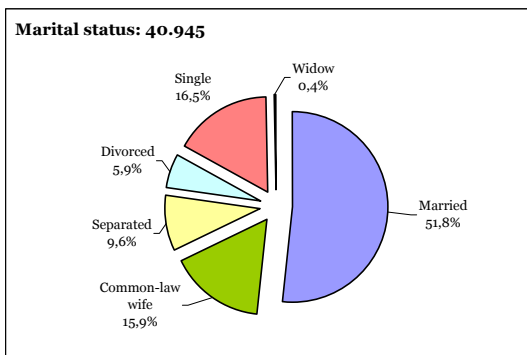
3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009

Over the entire period in which the 016 helpline has been offering information and legal advice, women in all kinds of situations with their partners, different ages, employment status, etc., have called the service to ask questions associated with gender-based violence.

The figures provided below refer to some of the 125.028 calls made by women in relation to their particular situations and are confined to those who mentioned all or some of the characteristics analysed. This data confirms that there is no “profile” of the abused woman, as is confirmed by most of the studies on the subject. The confidentiality observed by the helpline prohibits the service from holding data on persons who called the 016 helpline more than once. For simplification purposes, the term “women” is used to refer to the characteristics mentioned by the users of the 016 helpline when they called, although there is the possibility of there being double or multiple entries.

4.5.1.1. Marital status of female users

The marital status was provided by 40.945 women. Just over half were married (21.190, representing 51,8% of those who gave their marital status) and 15,9% affirmed that they had a common-law partner (6.154). If we assume that women who are in a marriage or a common-law partnership live with their partner, we can also assume that 67,7% of the women who



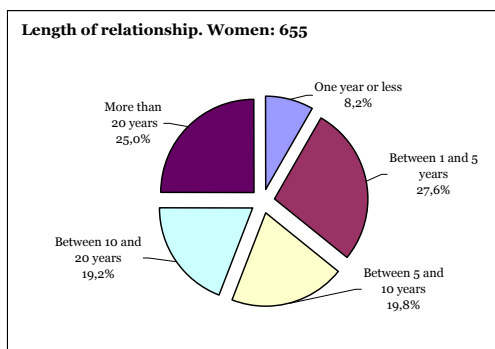
The number of single women was 6.752 (16,5%) and the number of widows was 153 (0,4%).

called in relation to a situation of gender-based violence were living with their aggressor.

Of the women who provided their marital status, 3.929 were separated and 2.407 were divorced; both groups made up 15,5% of the total number of women who called the helpline and gave their marital status.

4.5.1.2. Length of the relationship between the victim and the aggressor²⁹

The length of the relationship with their aggressor was provided by 655 women. What draws our attention the most is that one in four of these women (25,0% - 164 women) affirmed that the length of the relationship with their aggressor was more than 20 years, and nearly one in five (19,2% - 126 women) affirmed that it was between 10 and 20 years.



Those who affirmed that the length of the relationship was between 5 and 10 years made up 19,8% (130), those who affirmed that the length of the relationship was between 1 and 5 years made up 27,6% (181) and only 8,2% (54) affirmed that the length of the relationship with their aggressor was less than one year.

The number of women who provided both the length of the relationship with their aggressor and their marital status was 518³⁰.

According to marital status, married women made up the largest group of women who affirmed that the length of the relationship with their aggressor

²⁹ The information on the length of the relationship with the aggressor and the type of abuse suffered has been gathered since November 2009.

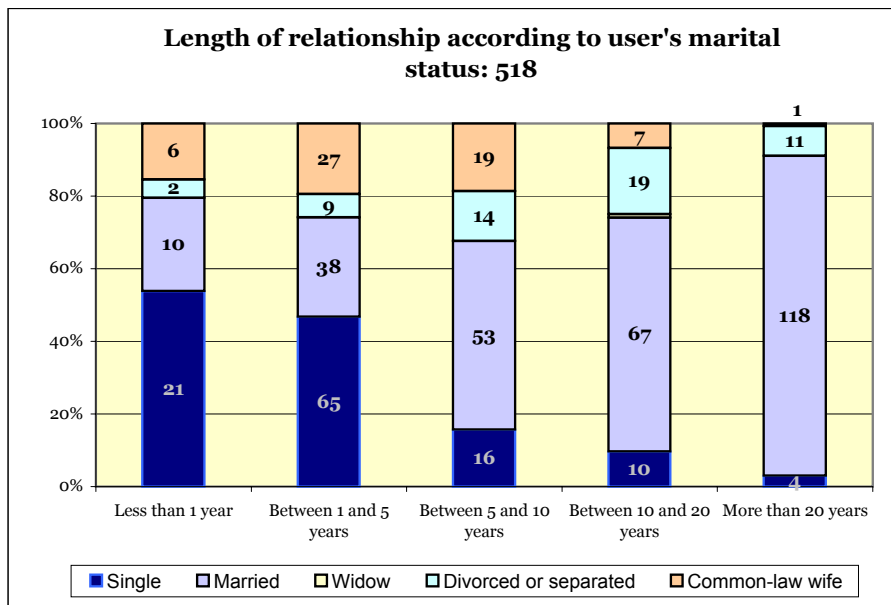
³⁰ Although this figure is low and, as mentioned above, the information only began to be gathered in November 2009, these initial results are considered relevant but should be interpreted with caution.

was more than 5 years, and single women made up the largest group of women who affirmed that the length of the relationship with their aggressor was less than 5 years.

The married women who called the 016 helpline and, as mentioned above, made up the largest group of women who gave their marital status, were the ones with the longest relationships with their aggressor: of the 134 women who affirmed that the length of the relationship was more than 20 years, 118 (88,1%) were married. Likewise, more than half (67 women, 64,4%) of the 104 women who affirmed that the length of the relationship was between 10 and 20 years were married, and 53 (52,0%) of the 102 women who affirmed that the length of the relationship was between 5 and 10 years were married.

On the other hand, as mentioned above, single women (who only made up 22,4% of the women who provided their marital status and the length of their relationship) prevailed among those whose relationship with their aggressor went back less than five years.

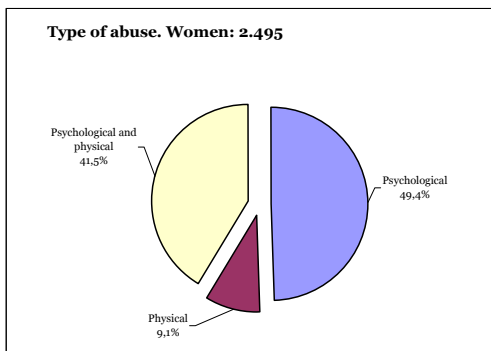
In most cases the length of the relationships of the women in a common-law partnership with their aggressor was between one and ten years.



As in the case of married women, most of the divorced or separated women's relationships with their aggressor went back more than five years.

4.5.1.3. Type of abuse manifested

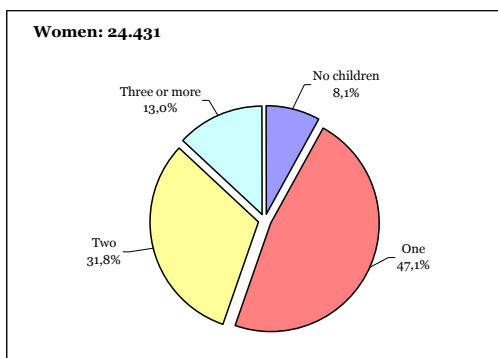
Of the 2.495 women who specified the type of abuse, 49,4% claimed that they suffered psychological abuse, 9,1% physical abuse and 41,5% claimed that they suffered both types of abuse³¹.



4.5.1.4. Number of children of female users

Information is held on the number of children of 24.431 women.

Of these, 1.977 (8,1%) affirmed that they had no children³² and 22.454 (91,9%) affirmed that they had one or more children: 11.511 had one, 7.759 had two and 3.184 had three or more children.



4.5.1.5. Age group of female users

A total of 6.213 women provided their age: 29,4% (1.827) were aged 30 or under and, of these, 50 were under 18 years old; the women between 31 and 40 years old represented 26,9% (1.671); 1.266 women were between 41 and 50 years old (20,4%) and 1,449 were over 50 years old (23,3%).

³¹ It is questionable whether physical abuse necessarily includes psychological abuse..

³² There is an underrepresentation of women who called and claimed they had no children, probably because one only mentions children when one has them

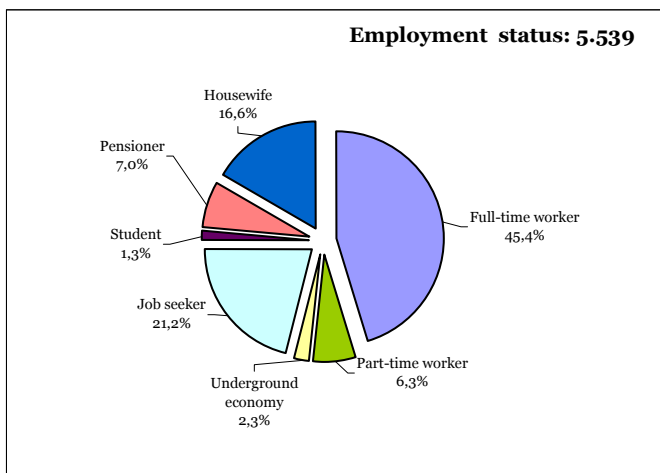
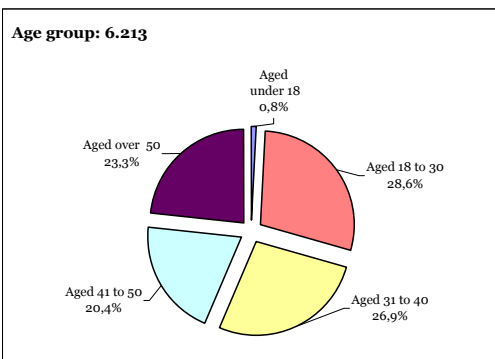
The average age of the women who called the 016 helpline was 40.

Information was provided on the age of 1.482 alleged aggressors, and their average age was 43.

4.5.1.6. Employment status of female users

A total of 5.539 women gave their employment status, and most of them were active (4.160, representing 75,1%), either in employment (2.986, representing 53,9% of the total) or looking for work (1.174, representing 21,2%).

The largest group was made up of women who worked on a full-time basis (2.512 – 45,4%); it is also worth mentioning that 347 (6,3%) said they worked on a part-time basis and 127 women (2,3%) said they worked illegally. A total of 919 women were housewives (16,6%), 390 were pensioners (7,0%) and 70 were students (1,3%).



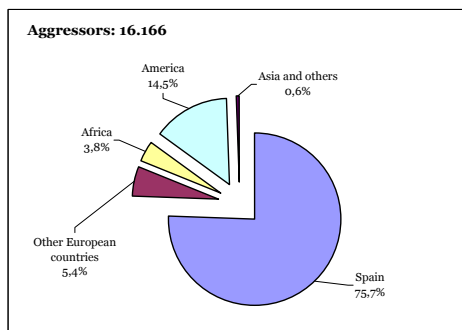
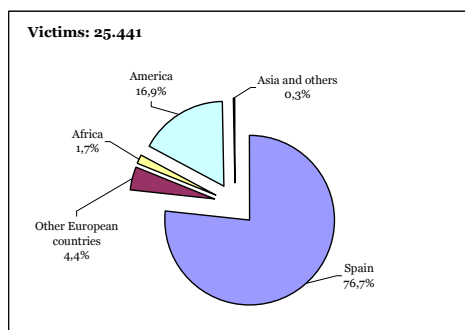
4.5.1.7. Nationality of victims and aggressors

Information is held on the nationality of women who called the helpline for gender-based violence situations in 25.441 cases, and on the nationality of the aggressors the women talked about in 16.166 cases.

Despite the fact that the number of users of the 016 helpline fell from 59.800 in 2008 to 52.358 in 2009, the number of women who mentioned their nationality went up from 10.494 in 2008 to 14.947 in 2009. As we will see in this section, the distribution according to nationality, although with a few slight changes, reveals a very solid tendency in the characteristics of both the female users of the 016 helpline and their aggressors.

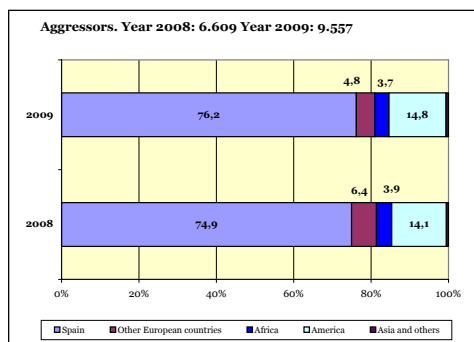
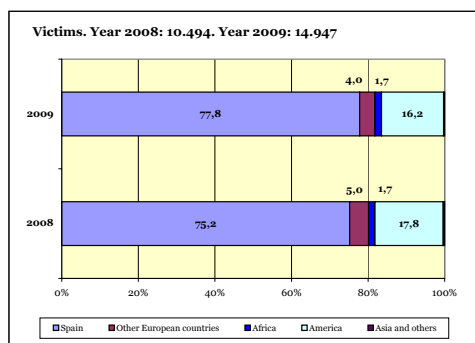
Both in the case of the victims and the aggressors, of those who mentioned their nationality, three-fourths were Spanish and one-fourth foreign: in terms of the victims, 76,7% were Spanish (19.514) and 23,3% were foreign (5.927), whilst 75,7% of the aggressors were Spanish (12.233) and 24,3% foreign (3.933).

According to continent, the highest share of foreign victims was American, followed by nationals of other European countries, African countries and Asian countries. In terms of foreign aggressors, the order is the same, although with a bigger share of aggressors from African countries and other European countries, and a smaller share of aggressors from American countries (who, in any case, are in second place, behind Spanish aggressors).



The share of Spanish women who called the 016 helpline in 2009 increased by 2,6% compared with 2008 (75,2% of the women who called in 2008 and 77,8% of the women who called in 2009 said they were Spanish).

Given the increase in the share of Spanish women in 2009, in terms of the evolution according to continent, we see a drop in the share of women from other European countries (5,0% in 2008 and 4,0% in 2009) and from America (17,8% in 2008 and 16,2% in 2009), whilst the share of African women remains the same (1,7% in 2008 and 2009).



The share of Spanish aggressors also saw an increase in 2009, although by 1,2% from 2008 (74,9% in 2008 and 76,2% in 2009), as did the share of American aggressors (14,1% in 2008 and 14,8% in 2009) whilst the share of aggressors from other European countries (6,4% in 2008 and 4,8% in 2009) and African countries (3,9% in 2008 and 3,7% in 2009) fell.

If we compare the share of foreign victims and aggressors with the data on Spain's foreign population aged 15 or over³³, according to continent, we see an overrepresentation of American women who called the 016 helpline: in 2008, American women made up 39,9% of the total number of foreign women aged 15 or over residing in Spain and 71,7% of the foreign women who called the 016 helpline; this disproportion increased in 2009, when American women aged 15 or over made up 38,7% of the total number of foreign women residing in Spain and 73,0% of the foreign women who called the 016 helpline. On the other hand, we see an underrepresentation of European, African and Asian women.

The same occurred with American aggressors: in 2008, American men made up 28,3% of the total number of foreign men aged 15 or over residing in Spain and 56,5% of the foreign aggressors whom the women (Spanish and foreign) who called the 016 number spoke about, and the share increased in 2009, when American men aged 15 or over made up 27,4% of the total number of foreign men residing in Spain and 61,9% of the aggressors whom the women who called the 016 number spoke about. European, African and Asian aggressors were also underrepresented.

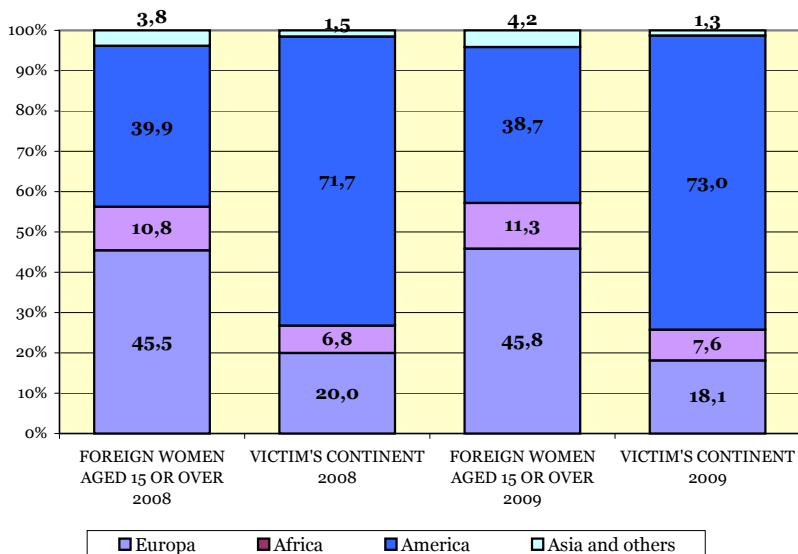
³³ The foreign population on 1 January 2009, according to the Municipal Register of Inhabitants, was 5.648.671, which represents 12,1% of Spain's total resident population. The number of foreign women aged 15 or over was 2.264.567 (11,1% of the total number of women in that age group), and the number of foreign men aged 15 or over was 2.577.162 (13,1% of the total number of men in that age group). In this part of the Report we also use the data on the foreign population on 1 January 2008 which was 5.268.762, representing 11,4% of the total resident population of Spain on that date; the number of foreign women aged 15 or over was 2.105.823 (10,5% of the total number of women in that age group), and the number of foreign men aged 15 or over was 2.418.580 (12,5% of the total number of men in that age group).

	FOREIGN WOMEN: GROUPED BY CONTINENT				vertical %			
	FOREIGN WOMEN AGED 15 OR OVER		VICTIMS ACCORDING TO CONTINENT		FOREIGN WOMEN AGED 15 OR OVER		VICTIMS ACCORDING TO CONTINENT	
	Year 2008	Year 2009	Year 2008	Year 2009	Year 2008	Year 2009	Year 2008	Year 2009
TOTAL	2.105.823	2.264.567	2.606	3.321	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Other European countries	957.110	1.038.098	520	602	45,5	45,8	20,0	18,1
Africa	226.957	256.965	177	253	10,8	11,3	6,8	7,6
America	841.254	875.500	1.869	2.423	39,9	38,7	71,7	73,0
Asia and others	80.502	94.004	40	43	3,8	4,2	1,5	1,3

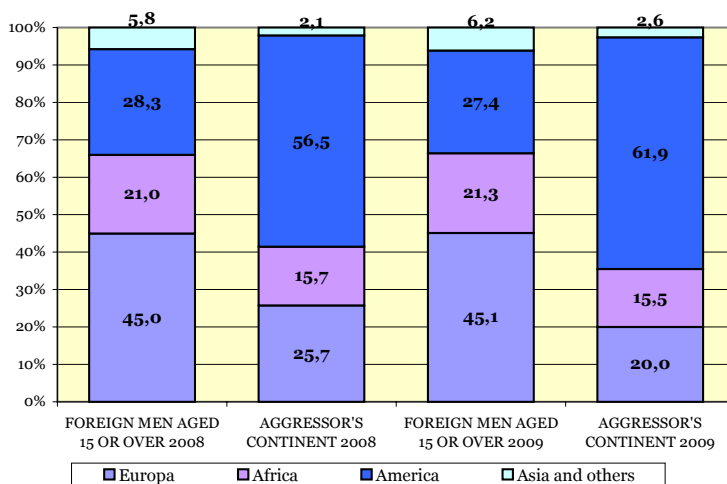
In the case of female nationals of other European countries aged 15 or over, although there was a slight increase in their numbers in Spain (957.110 in 2008 and 1.038.098 in 2009) the number of those who called the 016 helpline (20,0% in 2008 and 18,1% in 2009) went down. The same tendency holds true for the aggressors from other European countries whom the women who called the 016 helpline spoke about, who made up 45,0% in 2008 and 45,1% in 2009 of the total number of foreigners aged 15 or over residing in Spain, and 25,7% in 2008 and 20,0% in 2009 of the aggressors whom the women who called the 016 helpline spoke about.

	FOREIGN MEN: GROUPED BY CONTINENT				vertical %			
	FOREIGN MEN AGED 15 OR OVER		AGGRESSORS ACCORDING TO CONTINENT		FOREIGN MEN AGED 15 OR OVER		AGGRESSORS ACCORDING TO CONTINENT	
	Year 2008	Year 2009	Year 2008	Year 2009	Year 2008	Year 2009	Year 2008	Year 2009
TOTAL	2.418.580	2.577.162	1.656	2.277	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Other European countries	1.087.211	1.161.613	426	455	45,0	45,1	25,7	20,0
Africa	507.467	549.706	260	352	21,0	21,3	15,7	15,5
America	683.978	706.937	935	1.410	28,3	27,4	56,5	61,9
Asia and others	139.924	158.906	35	60	5,8	6,2	2,1	2,6

Evolution of number of foreign women aged 15 or over and evolution of number of foreign victims who called the 016 helpline by continent. 1 January 2008 to 31 December 2009



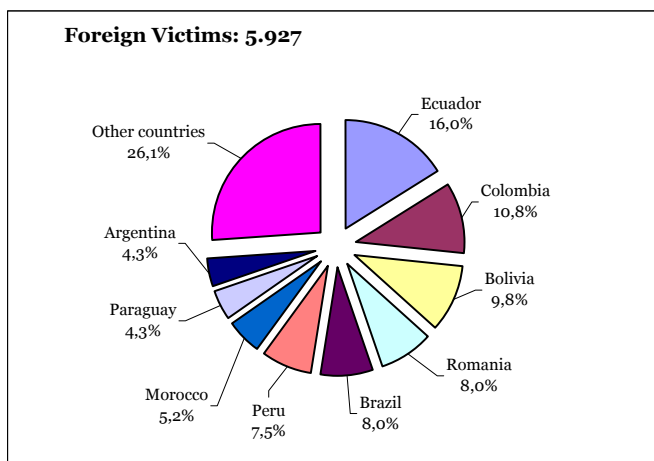
Evolution of number of foreign men aged 15 or over and evolution of number of foreign aggressors by continent. 1 January 2008 to 31 December 2009

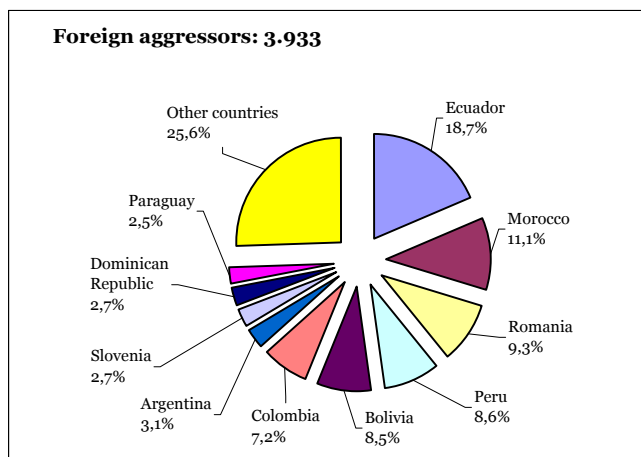


The share of African women residing in Spain over the total number of foreign women aged 15 or over saw an increase (10,8% in 2008 and 11,3% in 2009) as did the share of African women who called the 016 helpline (6,8% in 2008 and 7,6% in 2009). In terms of aggressors, there was an increase in the share of African men over the total number of foreign men aged 15 or over (21,0% in 2008 and 21,3% in 2009) but there was a fall in their share over the total number of foreign aggressors (15,7% in 2008 and 15,5% in 2009).

The share of women from Asia, Oceania and those who were stateless over the total number of foreign women aged 15 or over also saw an increase (3,8% in 2008 and 4,2% in 2009) but there was a fall in their share over the women who called the 016 helpline (1,5% in 2008 and 1,3% in 2009). In terms of aggressors from Asia, Oceania and those who were stateless, their numbers also increased as a share of foreign men aged 15 or over (5,8% in 2008 and 6,2% in 2009) as did their share over the total number of foreign aggressors (2,1% in 2008 and 2,6% in 2009).

According to nationality, the Ecuadorian and Colombian women who called the 016 helpline made up more than ten per cent, in each case, of the group of foreign women who called to request information on gender-based violence, and that percentage is held in 2008 and 2009; in terms of the aggressors whom the Spanish and foreign women spoke about, more than ten per cent of the foreign men were Ecuadorian and Moroccan.





Of those who mentioned their nationality, Romanian women were the only ones who made less calls in 2009 than in 2008 (258 Romanian women called the 016 helpline in 2008 and 216 did so in 2009).

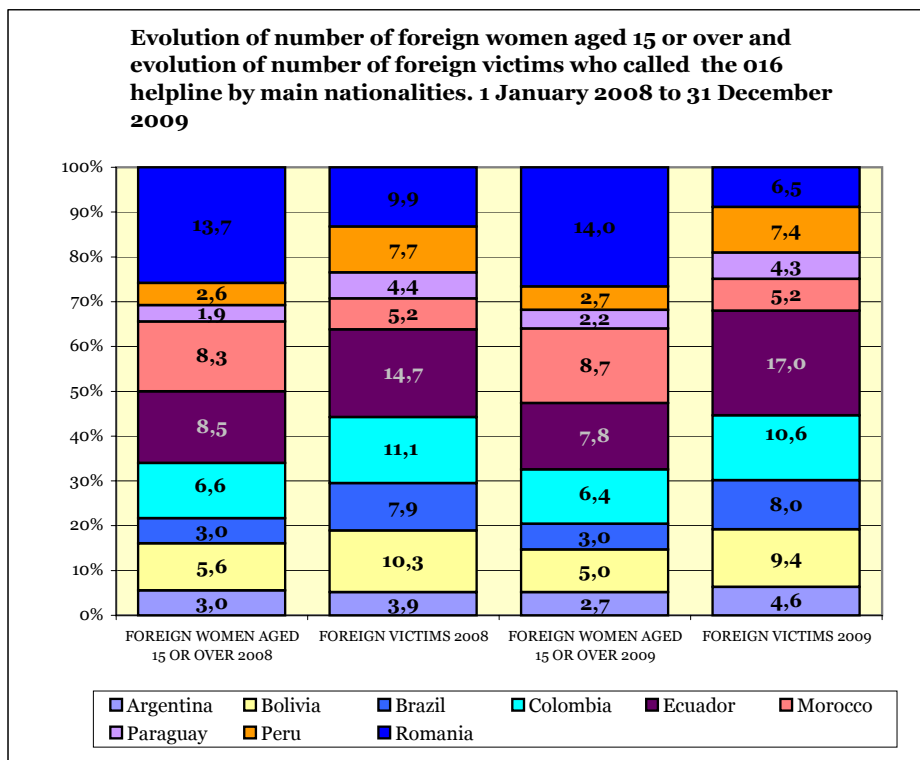
In terms of the aggressors whom the Spanish and foreign women who called the 016 helpline spoke about in 2008, approximately 18% of the total number of foreign aggressors were Ecuadorian. The Ecuadorians also made up the largest group of foreign aggressors mentioned in 2009, representing 19,1% of the total number of foreign aggressors, followed by Moroccans, who made up 11,1% of the total number of foreign aggressors.

As in the case of the foreign women who called the 016 helpline, foreign aggressors of Romanian nationality were the only ones whose numbers went down in 2009 compared with 2008 (197 Romanian aggressors mentioned in 2008 and 169 mentioned in 2009).

If we compare the share of foreign victims and aggressors with the distribution of Spain's population of foreign residents aged 15 or over according to nationality, we find an overrepresentation of Ecuadorian women who called the 016 helpline. In 2008, Ecuadorian women made up 8,5% of the total number of foreign women aged 15 or over residing in Spain and 14,7% of the foreign women who called the 016 helpline. This disproportion saw an increase in 2009, when there was a fall in the number of Ecuadorian women aged 15 or over residing in Spain but an increase in the number of those who called the 016 helpline (Ecuadorian women made up 7,8% of the total number of foreign women in Spain and 17,0% of those who called the 016 helpline).

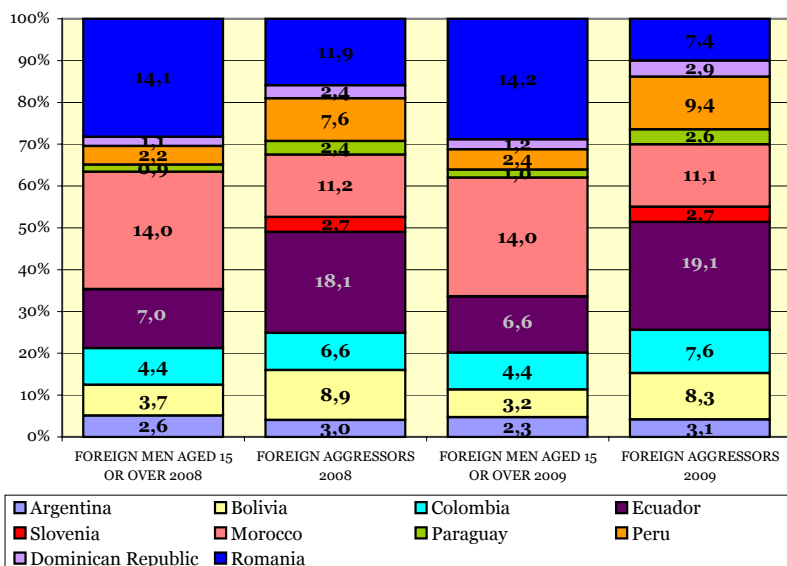
The opposite occurs with Romanian women, who in 2008 made up 13,7% of the total number of foreign women aged 15 or over residing in Spain and 9,9% of the total number of foreign women who called the 016 helpline; and

in 2009 made up 14,0% of the foreign women residing in Spain and 6,5% of the foreign women who called the 016 helpline.



In terms of the aggressors whom both the Spanish and foreign women who called the 016 helpline talked about, we see the same tendency as with the victims. In 2008, the population of Ecuadorian men represented 7,0% of the total number of foreign men aged 15 or over and 18,1% of the aggressors; and in 2009 Ecuadorian men represented 6,6% of the total number of foreign men aged 15 or over and 19,1% of the aggressors. On their part, in 2008, Romanian men represented 14,1% of the total number of foreign men aged 15 or over and 11,9% of the aggressors, whilst in 2009 Romanian men represented 14,2% of the total number of foreign men aged 15 or over and 7,4% of the aggressors mentioned by the women who called the 016 helpline.

Evolution of number of foreign men aged 15 or over and evolution of number of foreign aggressors who called the 016 helpline by main nationalities. 1 January 2008 to 31 December 2009

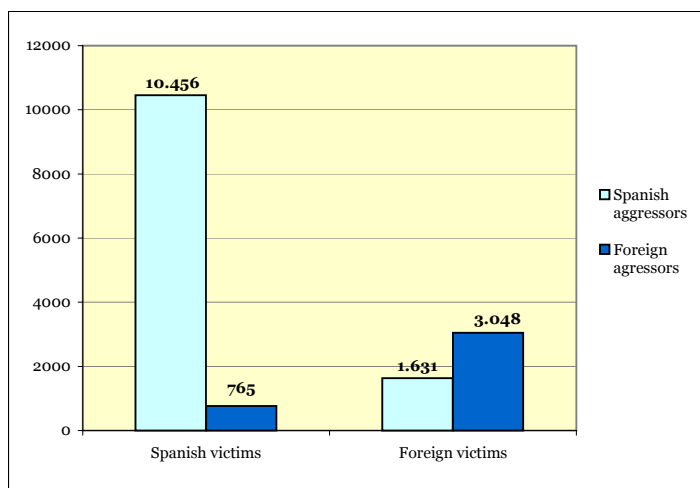


The nationality of the victims and the aggressors is held in a total of 15.900 calls.

A total of 93,2% of the Spanish victims said that their aggressor was Spanish and 6,8% that he was foreign, whilst 65,1% of the foreign victims said their aggressor was foreign and 34,9% that he was Spanish. In numbers, 765 Spanish women said they were abused by foreign men and 1.631 foreign women said they were abused by Spanish men.

According to the specific nationality³⁴ of the victims and the aggressors, it is worth highlighting that, in most. cases (80,4%), the victim and the aggressor shared the same nationality

³⁴ Of the 429 cases where the nationality of the victim and the nationality of the aggressor were grouped under the heading "Other nationalities", in 323 cases the victim and the aggressor shared the same nationality and in 106 cases they held different nationalities.



In the following graph we can see that of the total number of victims who called the 016 helpline, 182 Spanish women (1,6%) said that their aggressor was Moroccan, which is more than the number of Moroccan victims who called the 016 number and claimed that their aggressor was Moroccan; in the case of Moroccan victims and Spanish aggressors, 65 cases were recorded (28,8% of the victims of that nationality).

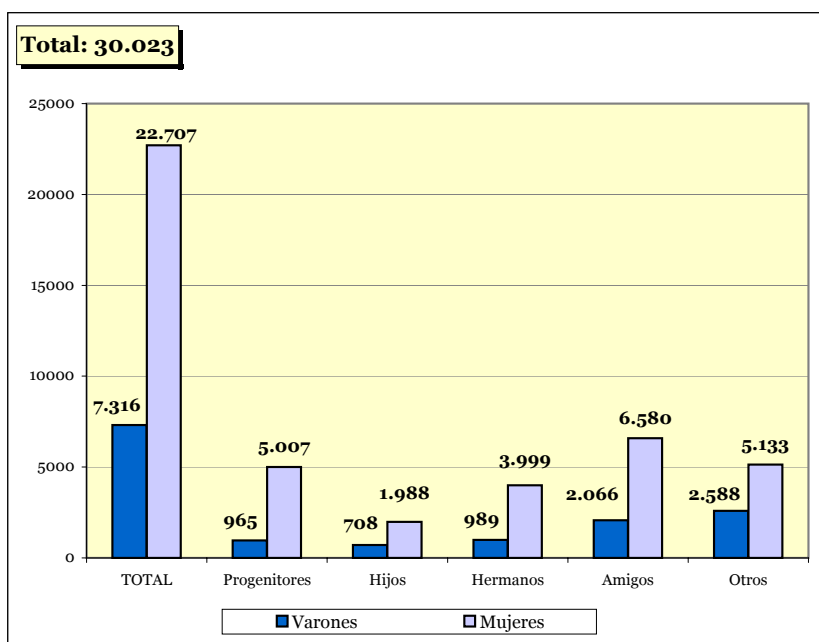
	TOTAL AGGRESSORS	NATIONALITY OF AGGRESSOR												
		Spain	Ecuador	Colombia	Bolivia	Peru	Romania	Brazil	Morocco	Paraguay	Argentina	Dominican Rep.	Venezuela	Other nationalities
TOTAL VICTIMS	15.900	12.087	717	283	333	333	356	73	402	98	116	102	58	942
Spain	11.221	10.456	41	24	7	31	46	11	182	3	23	22	15	360
Ecuador	733	134	530	15	4	11	4	1	10	3	0	7	2	12
Colombia	541	252	20	217	0	8	5	0	4	1	4	3	6	21
Bolivia	478	52	54	6	308	13	2	2	14	1	4	3	1	18
Peru	368	95	9	3	2	239	3	0	2	1	1	2	0	11
Romania	368	76	2	2	1	1	272	0	5	0	2	0	0	7
Brazil	334	237	9	0	0	2	10	51	6	0	0	0	1	18
Morocco	226	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	141	0	0	0	0	20
Paraguay	221	74	27	1	3	6	4	3	8	87	3	2	0	3
Argentina	178	72	1	0	1	0	0	1	6	1	75	0	0	21
Dominican Rep.	123	45	1	1	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	56	0	14
Venezuela	113	56	4	4	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	33	8
Other nationalities	996	473	19	10	5	17	10	4	20	1	4	4	0	429

It is also worth mentioning that more victims of Colombian, Brazilian and Venezuelan nationality claimed that they were abused by Spanish aggressors than by aggressors of their own nationality.

4.5.2. Relatives and friends of victims of gender-based violence who called the 016 helpline

3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009

It is worth highlighting that of the 30.023 calls made by relatives and friends of victims of gender-based violence to the helpline over the entire period under review, 22.707 (75,6%) were made by women and 7.316 (24,4%) by men. The largest group of women who called the helpline was made up of friends (6.580) and mothers (5.007) of victims of gender-based violence, whilst the largest groups of men who called the helpline belonged to the “others” category (2.588) and the category of friends (2.066) of victims of gender-based violence. It is also worth mentioning that a total of 2.696 calls were made by daughters (1.988) and sons (708) of victims of gender-based violence.



3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009

Map of Spain showing the number of foreign tourists by region in 2014. The map is color-coded by tourist volume: light blue for 'Up to 2.500', light green for 'From 2.500 to 4.000', yellow for 'From 4.000 to 8.500', and orange for 'More than 8.500'. A box indicates 'No record: 300'. An inset map shows the Canary Islands with a value of 9.693. A legend in the bottom right corner defines the color categories.

Region	Number of Foreign Tourists (2014)
Galicia	7.070
Asturias	3.139
León	1.958
Cantabria	3.999
Biscaya	1.659
Basque Country	778
Navarre	3.154
Aragon	21.223
Catalonia	38.959
Valencia	5.630
Murcia	16.322
Castile-La Mancha	3.300
Castile and León	7.195
Extremadura	3.000
Andalusia	25.614
Canary Islands	9.693
Balearic Islands	3.703
Madrid	4.880
Region of Valencia	4.880
Region of Murcia	16.322
Region of Aragon	21.223
Region of Catalonia	38.959
Region of Castile and León	7.195
Region of Castile-La Mancha	3.300
Region of Extremadura	3.000
Region of Andalusia	25.614
Region of Galicia	7.070
Region of Asturias	3.139
Region of León	1.958
Region of Cantabria	3.999
Region of Biscaya	1.659
Region of Basque Country	778
Region of Navarre	3.154
Region of Aragon	21.223
Region of Catalonia	38.959
Region of Valencia	5.630
Region of Murcia	16.322
Region of Castile-La Mancha	3.300
Region of Castile and León	7.195
Region of Extremadura	3.000
Region of Andalusia	25.614
Region of Galicia	7.070
Region of Asturias	3.139
Region of León	1.958
Region of Cantabria	3.999
Region of Biscaya	1.659
Region of Basque Country	778
Region of Navarre	3.154
Region of Aragon	21.223
Region of Catalonia	38.959
Region of Valencia	5.630
Region of Murcia	16.322
Region of Castile-La Mancha	3.300
Region of Castile and León	7.195
Region of Extremadura	3.000
Region of Andalusia	25.614
Region of Galicia	7.070
Region of Asturias	3.139
Region of León	1.958
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Region of Galicia	7.070
Region of Asturias	3.139
Region of León	1.958
Region of Cantabria	3.9

3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009

**Chart 1. Gender-based violence calls to the 016 helpline according to autonomous region and province by quarter when the call was made.
3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009**

AUTONOMOUS REGION / PROVINCE	TOTAL	PERIOD								
		2007	2008				2009			
		3 September to 31 December 2007	First quarter 2008	Second quarter 2008	Third quarter 2008	Fourth quarter 2008	First quarter 2009	Second quarter 2009	Third quarter 2009	Fourth quarter 2009
TOTAL	159207	15715	20061	17866	19776	17248	17032	16641	17830	17038
ANDALUCÍA	25614	2424	3328	2821	3375	2824	2654	2611	2824	2753
Almería	1951	181	260	196	254	226	234	189	207	204
Cádiz	3270	240	415	403	484	331	356	322	354	365
Córdoba	1941	197	231	186	270	195	170	233	237	222
Granada	3025	305	381	317	406	351	283	325	347	334
Huelva	1375	109	209	159	188	145	134	137	150	144
Jaén	1592	154	217	151	214	154	188	170	165	179
Málaga	5280	455	676	607	689	591	543	574	603	542
Sevilla	7180	783	939	802	870	831	746	661	761	787
ARAGÓN	3154	290	403	324	351	372	370	349	352	343
Huesca	468	50	65	56	45	50	57	60	42	43
Teruel	237	43	23	25	25	35	16	25	25	20
Zaragoza	2449	197	315	243	281	287	297	264	285	280
ASTURIAS	3139	313	403	334	359	312	368	334	332	384
BALEARES	3703	368	429	455	554	438	377	351	413	318
CANARIAS	9693	828	1068	1065	1059	1080	1048	1108	1129	1308
Las Palmas	3201	468	563	556	583	600	545	571	611	704
S.C.Tenerife	4492	360	505	509	476	480	503	537	518	604
CANTABRIA	1958	212	255	206	223	221	240	158	221	222
C. LA MANCHA	5630	501	818	617	686	573	610	542	674	609
Albacete	851	65	137	101	73	101	95	84	98	97
Ciudad Real	1292	120	184	127	154	123	164	137	135	148
Cuenca	479	44	70	59	70	47	59	40	48	42
Guadalajara	712	46	95	94	92	81	58	72	90	84
Toledo	2296	226	332	236	297	221	234	209	303	238
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	7195	793	819	774	810	780	819	807	827	796
Ávila	556	77	65	64	85	61	50	55	61	38
Burgos	852	80	87	72	80	91	124	111	98	109
León	1528	153	204	213	149	169	155	164	163	158
Palencia	372	55	51	33	45	37	46	35	38	32
Salamanca	947	111	91	92	91	103	115	111	130	103
Segovia	424	49	42	37	67	51	31	46	47	54
Soria	216	34	28	26	25	23	15	14	13	38
Valladolid	1800	195	181	191	207	182	213	222	199	210
Zamora	590	39	70	46	61	33	70	49	78	54
CATALUÑA	21223	1925	2709	2463	2649	2359	2275	2190	2396	2257
Barcelona	16799	1541	2137	1969	2036	1855	1824	1700	1925	1812
Girona	1482	117	203	163	212	182	144	177	156	128
Lleida	770	100	106	83	86	68	84	85	77	81
Tarragona	2172	167	263	248	315	254	223	228	238	236
COM. VALENCIANA	16322	1473	1966	1974	2116	1715	1636	1738	1938	1766
Alicante	6142	598	777	731	784	605	592	679	737	639
Castellón	1503	128	161	143	223	135	157	174	195	187
Valencia	8677	747	1028	1100	1109	975	887	885	1006	940
EXTREMADURA	3300	304	414	384	448	333	366	345	346	360
Badajoz	2056	199	239	217	286	200	231	223	204	257
Cáceres	1244	105	175	167	162	133	135	122	142	103
GALICIA	7070	721	864	763	855	771	819	708	858	711
A Coruña	3284	383	401	324	379	364	366	329	374	364
Lugo	864	69	110	109	111	97	109	79	136	44
Ourense	660	68	75	81	66	70	67	85	82	66
Pontevedra	2262	201	278	249	299	240	277	215	266	237
MADRID	38959	4214	4987	4398	4760	4162	4083	4154	4216	3985
MURCIA	4880	460	558	522	737	534	550	553	534	432
NAVARRA	1659	161	184	195	173	170	194	188	177	217
PAÍS VASCO	3999	426	552	406	443	439	434	372	464	463
Álava	583	84	66	48	67	88	54	61	61	54
Guipúzcoa	1001	99	134	107	105	113	121	89	128	105
Vizcaya	2415	243	352	251	271	238	259	222	275	304
LA RIOJA	778	62	105	84	102	104	106	72	77	66
CEUTA	252	26	17	42	34	43	28	27	21	14
MELILLA	379	23	73	39	42	48	55	34	31	34
NO RECORD	300	191	109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	159207	15715	20061	17866	19776	17248	17032	16641	17830	17038

**Chart 2. Gender-based violence calls to the 016 helpline according to autonomous region and province by quarter when the call was made.
3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009. Horizontal percentages.**

AUTONOMOUS REGION / PROVINCE	TOTAL	PERIOD								
		2007	2008				2009			
		3 September to 31 December 2007	First quarter 2008	Second quarter 2008	Third quarter 2008	Fourth quarter 2008	First quarter 2009	Second quarter 2009	Third quarter 2009	Fourth quarter 2009
TOTAL	100	9,9	12,6	11,2	12,4	10,8	10,7	10,5	11,2	10,7
ANDALUCÍA	100	9,5	13,0	11,0	13,2	11,0	10,4	10,2	11,0	10,7
Almería	100	9,3	13,3	10,0	13,0	11,6	12,0	9,7	10,6	10,5
Cádiz	100	7,3	12,7	12,3	14,8	10,1	10,9	9,8	10,8	11,2
Córdoba	100	10,1	11,9	9,6	13,9	10,0	8,8	12,0	12,2	11,4
Granada	100	10,1	12,6	10,5	13,4	11,6	9,4	10,7	11,5	10,2
Huelva	100	7,9	15,2	11,6	13,7	10,5	9,7	10,0	10,9	10,5
Jaén	100	9,7	13,6	9,5	13,4	9,7	11,8	10,7	10,4	11,2
Málaga	100	8,6	12,8	11,5	13,0	11,2	10,3	10,9	11,4	10,3
Sevilla	100	10,9	13,1	11,2	12,1	11,6	10,4	9,2	10,6	11,0
ARAGÓN	100	9,2	12,8	10,3	11,1	11,8	11,7	11,1	11,2	10,9
Huesca	100	10,7	13,9	12,0	9,6	10,7	12,2	12,8	9,0	9,2
Teruel	100	18,1	9,7	10,5	10,5	14,8	6,8	10,5	10,5	8,4
Zaragoza	100	8,0	12,9	9,9	11,5	11,7	12,1	10,8	11,6	11,4
ASTURIAS	100	10,0	12,8	10,6	11,4	9,9	11,7	10,6	10,6	12,2
BALEARES	100	9,9	11,6	12,3	15,0	11,8	10,2	9,5	11,2	8,6
CANARIAS	100	8,5	11,0	11,0	10,9	11,1	10,8	11,4	11,6	13,5
Las Palmas	100	9,0	10,8	10,7	11,2	11,5	10,5	11,0	11,7	13,5
S.C.Tenerife	100	8,0	11,2	11,3	10,6	10,7	11,2	12,0	11,5	13,4
CANTABRIA	100	10,8	13,0	10,5	11,4	11,3	12,3	8,1	11,3	11,3
C. LA MANCHA	100	8,9	14,5	11,0	12,2	10,2	10,8	9,6	12,0	10,8
Albacete	100	7,6	16,1	11,9	8,6	11,9	11,2	9,9	11,5	11,4
Ciudad Real	100	9,3	14,2	9,8	11,9	9,5	12,7	10,6	10,4	11,5
Cuenca	100	9,2	14,6	12,3	14,6	9,8	12,3	8,4	10,0	8,8
Guadalajara	100	6,5	13,3	13,2	12,9	11,4	8,1	10,1	12,6	11,8
Toledo	100	9,8	14,5	10,3	12,9	9,6	10,2	9,1	13,2	10,4
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	100	11,0	11,4	10,8	11,3	10,4	11,4	11,2	11,5	11,1
Ávila	100	13,8	11,7	11,5	15,3	11,0	9,0	9,9	11,0	6,8
Burgos	100	9,4	10,2	8,5	9,4	10,7	14,6	13,0	11,5	12,8
León	100	10,0	13,4	13,9	9,8	11,1	10,1	10,7	10,7	10,3
Palencia	100	14,8	13,7	8,9	12,1	9,9	12,4	9,4	10,2	8,6
Salamanca	100	11,7	9,6	9,7	9,6	10,9	12,1	11,7	13,7	10,9
Segovia	100	11,6	9,9	8,7	15,8	12,0	7,3	10,8	11,1	12,7
Soria	100	15,7	13,0	12,0	11,6	10,6	6,9	6,5	6,0	17,6
Valladolid	100	10,8	10,1	10,6	11,5	10,1	11,8	12,3	11,1	11,7
Zamora	100	7,8	14,0	9,2	12,2	6,6	14,0	9,8	15,6	10,8
CATALUÑA	100	9,1	12,8	11,6	12,5	11,1	10,7	10,3	11,3	10,6
Barcelona	100	9,2	12,7	11,7	12,1	11,0	10,9	10,1	11,5	10,8
Girona	100	7,9	13,7	11,0	14,3	12,3	9,7	11,9	10,5	8,6
Lleida	100	13,0	13,8	10,8	11,2	8,8	10,9	11,0	10,0	10,5
Tarragona	100	7,7	12,1	11,4	14,5	11,7	10,3	10,5	11,0	10,9
COM. VALENCIANA	100	9,0	12,0	12,1	13,0	10,5	10,0	10,6	11,9	10,8
Alicante	100	9,7	12,7	11,9	12,8	9,9	9,6	11,1	12,0	10,4
Castellón	100	8,5	10,7	9,5	14,8	9,0	10,4	11,6	13,0	12,4
Valencia	100	8,6	11,8	12,7	12,8	11,2	10,2	10,2	11,6	10,8
EXTREMADURA	100	9,2	12,5	11,6	13,6	10,1	11,1	10,5	10,5	10,9
Badajoz	100	9,7	11,6	10,6	13,9	9,7	11,2	10,8	9,9	12,5
Cáceres	100	8,4	14,1	13,4	13,0	10,7	10,9	9,8	11,4	8,3
GALICIA	100	10,2	12,2	10,8	12,1	10,9	11,6	10,0	12,1	10,1
A Coruña	100	11,7	12,2	9,9	11,5	11,1	11,1	10,0	11,4	11,1
Lugo	100	8,0	12,7	12,6	12,8	11,2	12,6	9,1	15,7	5,1
Ourense	100	10,3	11,4	12,3	10,0	10,6	10,2	12,9	12,4	10,0
Pontevedra	100	8,9	12,3	11,0	13,2	10,6	12,2	9,5	11,8	10,5
MADRID	100	10,8	12,8	11,3	12,2	10,7	10,5	10,7	10,8	10,2
MURCIA	100	9,4	11,4	10,7	15,1	10,9	11,3	11,3	10,9	8,9
NAVARRA	100	9,7	11,1	11,8	10,4	10,2	11,7	11,3	10,7	13,1
PAÍS VASCO	100	10,7	13,8	10,2	11,1	11,0	10,9	9,3	11,6	11,6
Álava	100	14,4	11,3	8,2	11,5	15,1	9,3	10,5	10,5	9,3
Guipúzcoa	100	9,9	13,4	10,7	10,5	11,3	12,1	8,9	12,8	10,5
Vizcaya	100	10,1	14,6	10,4	11,2	9,9	10,7	9,2	11,4	12,6
LA RIOJA	100	8,0	13,5	10,8	13,1	13,4	13,6	9,3	9,9	8,5
CEUTA	100	10,3	6,7	16,7	13,5	17,1	11,1	10,7	8,3	5,6
MELILLA	100	6,1	19,3	10,3	11,1	12,7	14,5	9,0	8,2	9,0
NO RECORD	100	63,7	36,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
TOTAL	100	9,9	12,6	11,2	12,4	10,8	10,7	10,5	11,2	10,7

**Chart 3. Gender-based violence calls to the 016 helpline according to autonomous region and province by quarter when the call was made.
3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009. Vertical percentages.**

AUTONOMOUS REGION / PROVINCE	TOTAL	PERIOD								
		2007	2008				2009			
		3 September to 31 December 2007	First quarter 2008	Second quarter 2008	Third quarter 2008	Fourth quarter 2008	First quarter 2009	Second quarter 2009	Third quarter 2009	Fourth quarter 2009
TOTAL	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
ANDALUCÍA	16,1	15,4	16,6	15,8	17,1	16,4	15,6	15,7	15,8	16,2
Almería	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,1	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,1	1,2	1,2
Cádiz	2,1	1,5	2,1	2,3	2,4	1,9	2,1	1,9	2,0	2,1
Córdoba	1,2	1,3	1,2	1,0	1,4	1,1	1,0	1,4	1,3	1,3
Granada	1,9	1,9	1,9	1,8	2,1	2,0	1,7	2,0	1,9	1,8
Huelva	0,9	0,7	1,0	0,9	1,0	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8
Jaén	1,0	1,0	1,1	0,8	1,1	0,9	1,1	1,0	0,9	1,1
Málaga	3,3	2,9	3,4	3,4	3,5	3,4	3,2	3,4	3,4	3,2
Sevilla	4,5	5,0	4,7	4,5	4,4	4,8	4,4	4,0	4,3	4,6
ARAGÓN	2,0	1,8	2,0	1,8	1,8	2,2	2,2	2,1	2,0	2,0
Huesca	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,2	0,3
Teruel	0,1	0,3	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1
Zaragoza	1,5	1,3	1,6	1,4	1,4	1,7	1,7	1,6	1,6	1,6
ASTURIAS	2,0	2,0	2,0	1,9	1,8	1,8	2,2	2,0	1,9	2,3
BALEARES	2,3	2,3	2,1	2,5	2,8	2,5	2,2	2,1	2,3	1,9
CANARIAS	6,1	5,3	5,3	6,0	5,4	6,3	6,2	6,7	6,3	7,7
Las Palmas	3,3	3,0	2,8	3,1	2,9	3,5	3,2	3,4	3,4	4,1
S.C.Tenerife	2,8	2,3	2,5	2,8	2,4	2,8	3,0	3,2	2,9	3,5
CANTABRIA	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,2	1,1	1,3	1,4	0,9	1,2	1,3
C. LA MANCHA	3,5	3,2	4,1	3,5	3,5	3,3	3,6	3,3	3,8	3,6
Albacete	0,5	0,4	0,7	0,6	0,4	0,6	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,6
Ciudad Real	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,7	0,8	0,7	1,0	0,8	0,8	0,9
Cuenca	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,2
Guadalajara	0,4	0,3	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,3	0,4	0,5	0,5
Toledo	1,4	1,4	1,7	1,3	1,5	1,3	1,4	1,3	1,7	1,4
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	4,5	5,0	4,1	4,3	4,1	4,3	4,8	4,8	4,6	4,7
Ávila	0,3	0,5	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,2
Burgos	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,7	0,7	0,5	0,6
León	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,2	0,8	1,0	0,9	1,0	0,9	0,9
Palencia	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2
Salamanca	0,6	0,7	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,6
Segovia	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,3
Soria	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2
Valladolid	1,1	1,2	0,9	1,1	1,0	1,1	1,3	1,3	1,1	1,2
Zamora	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,3
CATALUÑA	13,3	12,2	13,5	13,8	13,4	13,7	13,4	13,2	13,4	13,2
Barcelona	10,6	9,8	10,7	11,0	10,3	10,8	10,7	10,2	10,8	10,6
Girona	0,9	0,7	1,0	0,9	1,1	1,1	0,8	1,1	0,9	0,8
Lleida	0,5	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,5
Tarragona	1,4	1,1	1,3	1,4	1,6	1,5	1,3	1,4	1,3	1,4
COM. VALENCIANA	10,3	9,4	9,8	11,0	10,7	9,9	9,6	10,4	10,9	10,4
Alicante	3,9	3,8	3,9	4,1	4,0	3,5	3,5	4,1	4,1	3,8
Castellón	0,9	0,8	0,8	0,8	1,1	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,1
Valencia	5,5	4,8	5,1	6,2	5,6	5,7	5,2	5,3	5,6	5,5
EXTREMADURA	2,1	1,9	2,1	2,1	2,3	1,9	2,1	2,1	1,9	2,1
Badajoz	1,3	1,3	1,2	1,2	1,4	1,2	1,4	1,3	1,1	1,5
Cáceres	0,8	0,7	0,9	0,9	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,7	0,8	0,6
GALICIA	4,4	4,6	4,3	4,3	4,3	4,5	4,8	4,3	4,8	4,2
A Coruña	2,1	2,4	2,0	1,8	1,9	2,1	2,1	2,0	2,1	2,1
Lugo	0,5	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,5	0,8	0,3
Ourense	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,4
Pontevedra	1,4	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,5	1,4	1,6	1,3	1,5	1,4
MADRID	24,5	26,8	24,9	24,6	24,1	24,1	24,0	25,0	23,6	23,4
MURCIA	3,1	2,9	2,8	2,9	3,7	3,4	3,2	3,3	3,0	2,5
NAVARRA	1,0	1,0	0,9	1,1	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,0	1,3
PAÍS VASCO	2,5	2,7	2,8	2,3	2,2	2,5	2,5	2,2	2,6	2,7
Álava	0,4	0,5	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,5	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,3
Guipúzcoa	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,6	0,5	0,7	0,7	0,5	0,7	0,6
Vizcaya	1,5	1,5	1,8	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,5	1,3	1,5	1,8
LA RIOJA	0,5	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,4	0,4	0,4
CEUTA	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1
MELILLA	0,2	0,1	0,4	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2
TOTAL	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

**Chart 4. Gender-based violence calls to the 016 helpline according to autonomous region and province by person who made the call.
3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009.**

AUTONOMOUS REGION / PROVINCE	TOTAL	PERSON WHO MADE THE CALL			HORIZONTAL PERCENTAGES				VERTICAL PERCENTAGES			
		USER	RELATIVES AND FRIENDS	OTHERS	TOTAL	PERSON WHO MADE THE CALL			TOTAL	PERSON WHO MADE THE CALL		
						USER	RELATIVES AND FRIENDS	OTHERS		USER	RELATIVES AND FRIENDS	OTHERS
TOTAL	159207	125028	30023	4156	100,0	78,5	18,9	2,6	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
ANDALUCÍA	25614	19940	4979	695	100,0	77,8	19,4	2,7	16,1	16,0	16,6	16,8
Almería	1951	1504	401	46	100,0	77,1	20,6	2,4	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,1
Cádiz	3270	2549	650	71	100,0	78,0	19,9	2,2	2,1	2,0	2,2	1,7
Córdoba	1941	1525	360	56	100,0	78,6	18,5	2,9	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,4
Granada	3025	2374	562	89	100,0	78,5	18,6	2,9	1,9	1,9	1,9	2,2
Huelva	1375	1080	250	45	100,0	78,5	18,2	3,3	0,9	0,9	0,8	1,1
Jaén	1592	1231	315	46	100,0	77,3	19,8	2,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1
Málaga	5280	4096	1051	133	100,0	77,6	19,9	2,5	3,3	3,3	3,5	3,2
Sevilla	7180	5581	1390	209	100,0	77,7	19,4	2,9	4,5	4,5	4,6	5,1
ARAGÓN	3154	2398	621	135	100,0	76,0	19,7	4,3	2,0	1,9	2,1	3,3
Huesca	468	345	94	29	100,0	73,7	20,1	6,2	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,7
Teruel	237	192	32	13	100,0	81,0	13,5	5,5	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,3
Zaragoza	2449	1861	495	93	100,0	76,0	20,2	3,8	1,5	1,5	1,7	2,3
ASTURIAS	3139	2496	577	66	100,0	79,5	18,4	2,1	2,0	2,0	1,9	1,6
BALEARES	3703	2935	660	108	100,0	79,3	17,8	2,9	2,3	2,4	2,2	2,6
CANARIAS	9693	7579	1907	207	100,0	78,2	19,7	2,1	6,1	6,1	6,4	5,0
Las Palmas	5201	4035	1064	102	100,0	77,6	20,5	2,0	3,3	3,2	3,5	2,5
S.C.Tenerife	4492	3544	843	105	100,0	78,9	18,8	2,3	2,8	2,8	2,8	2,5
CANTABRIA	1958	1577	334	47	100,0	80,5	17,1	2,4	1,2	1,3	1,1	1,1
C. LA MANCHA	5630	4436	992	202	100,0	78,8	17,6	3,6	3,5	3,6	3,3	4,9
Albacete	851	666	156	29	100,0	78,3	18,3	3,4	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,7
Ciudad Real	1292	1022	233	37	100,0	79,1	18,0	2,9	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,9
Cuenca	479	377	74	28	100,0	78,7	15,4	5,8	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,7
Guadalajara	712	550	132	30	100,0	77,2	18,5	4,2	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,7
Toledo	2295	1821	397	78	100,0	79,3	17,3	3,4	1,4	1,5	1,3	1,9
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	7195	5608	1408	179	100,0	77,9	19,6	2,5	4,5	4,5	4,7	4,3
Ávila	556	439	101	16	100,0	79,0	18,2	2,9	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,4
Burgos	852	679	157	16	100,0	79,7	18,4	1,9	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,4
León	1528	1182	292	54	100,0	77,4	19,1	3,5	1,0	0,9	1,0	1,3
Palencia	372	275	86	11	100,0	73,9	23,1	3,0	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,3
Salamanca	947	721	199	27	100,0	76,1	21,0	2,9	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,7
Segovia	424	334	81	9	100,0	78,8	19,1	2,1	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,2
Soria	216	176	37	3	100,0	81,5	17,1	1,4	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Valladolid	1800	1415	350	35	100,0	78,6	19,4	1,9	1,1	1,1	1,2	0,8
Zamora	500	387	105	8	100,0	77,4	21,0	1,6	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,2
CATALUÑA	21223	16956	3745	522	100,0	79,9	17,6	2,5	13,4	13,6	12,5	12,6
Barcelona	16799	13405	2957	437	100,0	79,8	17,6	2,6	10,6	10,7	9,9	10,6
Girona	1482	1190	273	19	100,0	80,3	18,4	1,3	0,9	1,0	0,9	0,5
Lleida	770	630	130	10	100,0	81,8	16,9	1,3	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,2
Tarragona	2172	1731	385	56	100,0	79,7	17,7	2,6	1,4	1,4	1,3	1,4
COM. VALENCIANA	16322	12965	2850	507	100,0	79,4	17,5	3,1	10,3	10,4	9,5	12,3
Alicante	6142	4935	1003	204	100,0	80,3	16,3	3,3	3,9	4,0	3,3	4,9
Castellón	1503	1182	288	33	100,0	78,6	19,2	2,2	0,9	0,9	1,0	0,8
Valencia	8677	6848	1559	270	100,0	78,9	18,0	3,1	5,5	5,5	5,2	6,5
EXTREMADURA	3300	2624	581	95	100,0	79,5	17,6	2,9	2,1	2,1	1,9	2,3
Badajoz	2056	1647	353	56	100,0	80,1	17,2	2,7	1,3	1,3	1,2	1,4
Cáceres	1244	977	228	39	100,0	78,5	18,3	3,1	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,9
GALICIA	7070	5593	1332	145	100,0	79,1	18,8	2,1	4,4	4,5	4,4	3,5
A Coruña	3284	2608	603	73	100,0	79,4	18,4	2,2	2,1	2,1	2,0	1,8
Lugo	864	727	124	13	100,0	84,1	14,4	1,5	0,5	0,6	0,4	0,3
Ourense	660	541	98	21	100,0	82,0	14,8	3,2	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,5
Pontevedra	2262	1717	507	38	100,0	75,9	22,4	1,7	1,4	1,4	1,7	0,9
MADRID	38959	30496	7553	910	100,0	78,3	19,4	2,3	24,5	24,4	25,2	22,0
MURCIA	4880	3816	926	138	100,0	78,2	19,0	2,8	3,1	3,1	3,1	3,3
NAVARRA	1659	1279	342	38	100,0	77,1	20,6	2,3	1,0	1,0	1,1	0,9
PAÍS VASCO	3999	3020	878	95	100,0	75,7	21,9	2,4	2,5	2,4	2,9	2,3
Álava	583	445	124	14	100,0	76,3	21,3	2,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,3
Guipúzcoa	1001	735	242	24	100,0	73,4	24,2	2,4	0,6	0,6	0,8	0,6
Vizcaya	2415	1849	509	57	100,0	76,6	21,1	2,4	1,5	1,5	1,7	1,4
LA RIOJA	778	592	169	17	100,0	76,1	21,7	2,2	0,5	0,5	0,6	0,4
CEUTA	252	193	53	6	100,0	76,6	21,0	2,4	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1
MELILLA	379	286	78	15	100,0	75,5	20,6	4,0	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,4
NO RECORD	300	230	41	29	100,0	76,7	13,7	9,7	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	159207	125028	30023	4156	100,0	78,5	18,9	2,6	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Chart 5. Gender-based violence calls to the 016 helpline according to autonomous region and province by person who made the call. 2008 - 2009.

AUTONOMOUS REGION / PROVINCE	2008				2009				VARIATION 2008 - 2009			
	TOTAL	PERSON WHO MADE THE CALL			TOTAL	PERSON WHO MADE THE CALL			TOTAL	HORIZONTAL PERCENTAGES		
		USER	RELATIVES AND FRIENDS	OTHERS		USER	RELATIVES AND FRIENDS	OTHERS		PERSON WHO MADE THE CALL		
										USER	RELATIVES AND FRIENDS	OTHERS
TOTAL	74.951	59.800	13.219	1.932	68.541	52.358	14.376	1.807	-8,6	-12,4	8,8	-6,5
ANDALUCÍA	12.348	9.800	2.226	322	10.842	8.174	2.348	320	-12,2	-16,6	5,5	-0,6
Almería	936	736	175	25	834	615	199	20	-10,9	-16,4	13,7	-20,0
Cádiz	1.633	1.313	283	37	1.397	1.047	323	27	-14,5	-20,3	14,1	-27,0
Córdoba	882	703	154	25	862	660	177	25	-2,3	-6,1	14,9	0,0
Granada	1.455	1.139	270	46	1.265	979	250	36	-13,1	-14,0	-7,4	-21,7
Huelva	701	579	104	18	565	415	127	23	-19,4	-28,3	22,1	-27,8
Jaén	736	604	118	14	702	496	180	26	-4,6	-17,9	52,5	85,7
Málaga	2.563	1.989	516	58	2.262	1.742	452	68	-11,7	-12,4	-12,4	17,2
Sevilla	3.442	2.737	606	99	2.955	2.220	640	95	-14,1	-18,9	5,6	-4,0
ARAGÓN	1.450	1.134	267	49	1.414	1.030	309	75	-2,5	-9,2	15,7	53,1
Huesca	216	170	34	12	202	137	52	13	-6,5	-19,4	52,9	8,3
Teruel	108	88	13	7	86	64	17	5	-20,4	-27,3	30,8	-28,6
Zaragoza	1.126	876	220	30	1.126	829	240	57	0,0	-5,4	9,1	90,0
ASTURIAS	1.408	1.136	235	37	1.418	1.107	289	22	0,7	-2,6	23,0	-40,5
BALEARES	1.876	1.512	311	53	1.459	1.108	305	46	-22,2	-26,7	-1,9	-13,2
CANARIAS	4.272	3.421	763	88	4.593	3.469	1.021	103	7,5	1,4	33,8	17,0
Las Palmas	2.302	1.830	426	46	2.431	1.820	564	47	5,6	-0,5	32,4	2,2
S.C.Tenerife	1.970	1.591	337	42	2.162	1.649	457	56	9,7	3,6	35,6	33,3
CANTABRIA	905	730	149	26	841	662	161	18	-7,1	-9,3	8,1	-30,8
C. LA MANCHA	2.694	2.181	422	91	2.435	1.861	481	93	-9,6	-14,7	14,0	2,2
Albacete	412	340	61	11	374	276	82	16	-9,2	-18,8	34,4	45,5
Ciudad Real	588	467	105	16	584	462	105	17	-0,7	-1,1	0,0	6,3
Cuenca	246	203	29	14	189	140	38	11	-23,2	-31,0	31,0	-21,4
Guadalajara	362	287	59	16	304	227	64	13	-16,0	-20,9	8,5	-18,8
Toledo	1.086	884	168	34	984	756	192	36	-9,4	-14,5	14,3	5,9
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	3.453	2.454	616	83	3.249	2.498	680	71	-3,0	1,8	10,4	-14,5
Ávila	275	223	42	10	204	153	46	5	-25,8	-31,4	9,5	-50,0
Burgos	330	255	68	7	442	359	79	4	33,9	40,8	16,2	-42,9
León	735	566	138	31	640	486	138	16	-12,9	-14,1	0,0	-48,4
Palencia	166	121	38	7	151	108	39	4	-9,0	-10,7	2,6	-42,9
Salamanca	377	288	80	9	459	352	94	13	21,8	22,2	17,5	44,4
Segovia	197	155	38	4	178	131	42	5	-9,6	-15,5	10,5	25,0
Soria	102	87	14	1	80	63	15	2	-21,6	-27,6	7,1	100,0
Valladolid	761	601	149	11	844	653	173	18	10,9	8,7	16,1	63,6
Zamora	210	158	49	3	251	193	54	4	19,5	22,2	10,2	33,3
CATALUÑA	10.180	8.288	1.659	233	9.118	7.097	1.773	248	-10,4	-14,4	6,9	6,4
Barcelona	7.997	6.502	1.307	188	7.261	5.647	1.398	216	-9,2	-13,1	7,0	14,9
Girona	760	627	122	11	605	470	127	8	-20,4	-25,0	4,1	-27,3
Lleida	343	288	50	5	327	258	65	4	-4,7	-10,4	30,0	-20,0
Tarragona	1.080	871	180	29	925	722	183	20	-14,4	-17,1	1,7	-31,0
COM. VALENCIANA	7.771	6.201	1.316	254	7.078	5.558	1.304	216	-8,9	-10,4	-0,9	-15,0
Alicante	2.897	2.331	454	112	2.647	2.098	469	80	-8,6	-10,0	3,3	-28,6
Castellón	662	519	130	13	713	559	137	17	7,7	7,7	5,4	30,8
Valencia	4.212	3.351	732	129	3.718	2.901	698	119	-11,7	-13,4	-4,6	-7,8
EXTREMADURA	1.579	1.267	272	40	1.417	1.112	261	44	-10,3	-12,2	-4,0	10,0
Badajoz	942	767	155	20	915	717	170	28	-2,9	-6,5	9,7	40,0
Cáceres	637	500	117	20	502	395	91	16	-21,2	-21,0	-22,2	-20,0
GALICIA	3.253	2.628	558	67	3.096	2.362	684	50	-4,8	-10,1	22,6	-25,4
A Coruña	1.468	1.178	254	36	1.433	1.108	303	22	-2,4	-5,9	19,3	-38,9
Lugo	427	377	47	3	368	294	68	6	-13,8	-22,0	44,7	100,0
Ourense	292	247	36	9	300	228	61	11	2,7	-7,7	69,4	22,2
Pontevedra	1.066	826	221	19	995	732	252	11	-6,7	-11,4	14,0	-42,1
MADRID	18.307	14.521	3.361	425	16.438	12.608	3.558	372	-10,2	-13,9	5,9	-12,5
MURCIA	2.351	1.881	399	71	2.069	1.543	465	61	-12,0	-18,0	16,5	-14,1
NAVARRA	722	578	129	15	776	574	181	21	7,5	-0,7	40,3	40,0
PAÍS VASCO	1.840	1.413	379	48	1.733	1.279	421	33	-5,8	-9,5	11,1	-31,3
Álava	269	208	57	4	230	174	51	5	-14,5	-16,3	-10,5	25,0
Guipúzcoa	459	344	106	9	443	314	117	12	-3,5	-8,7	10,4	33,3
Vizcaya	1.112	861	216	35	1.060	791	253	16	-4,7	-8,1	17,1	-54,3
LA RIOJA	395	309	77	9	321	234	80	7	-18,7	-24,3	3,9	-22,2
CEUTA	136	100	35	1	90	70	16	4	-33,8	-30,0	-54,3	300,0
MELILLA	202	155	35	12	154	112	39	3	-23,8	-27,7	11,4	-75,0
NO RECORD	109	91	10	8	0	0	0	0	-100,0	-100,0	-100,0	-100,0
TOTAL	74.951	59.800	13.219	1.932	68.541	52.358	14.376	1.807	-8,6	-12,4	8,8	-6,5

5

FEMALE USERS OF THE MOBILE TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

December 2005 to December 2009

5.1. FEMALE USERS OF THE MOBILE TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE. 2009

On 31 December 2009, the number of women victims of gender-based violence who were using the mobile tele-assistance service was 13.696, 11,6% more than the number recorded at the end of 2008 (12.274).

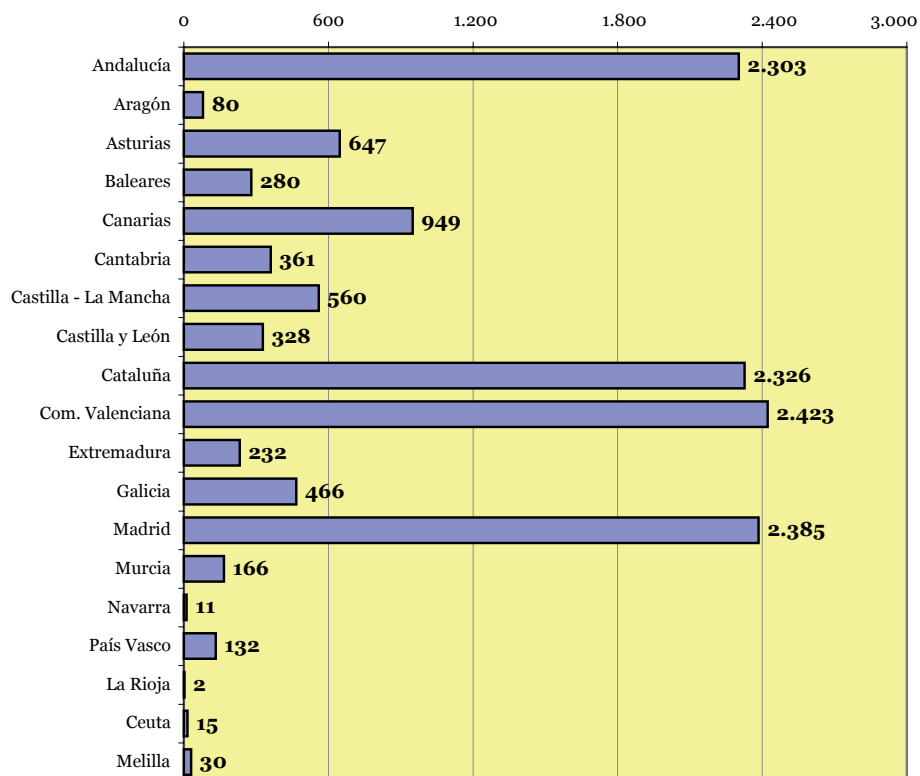
In 2009, 6.202 women stopped using the service and 7.624 women began to use the service, which is a monthly average of 517 victims of gender-based violence who stopped using the service and 635 who began using it.

The Comunidad Valenciana, with a total of 2.423 registered female users at the end of 2009, was the autonomous region with the highest number of female users of the mobile tele-assistance service, followed by Madrid, Cataluña and Andalucía; on 31 December 2009, 68,9% of the registered female users lived in one of these four autonomous regions.

The autonomous regions with the highest numbers of registered female users on 31 December 2009 do not necessarily coincide with the autonomous regions with the largest populations of women aged 15 or over.

When comparing the number of female users of the mobile tele-assistance service with the population of women aged 15 or over of the different autonomous regions, País Vasco, Castilla y León, Galicia and Aragón stand out, as despite being home to 19,7% of the population of women aged 15 or over only 7,3% of the total number of registered users of the mobile tele-assistance service at the end of 2009 lived in those autonomous regions.

Women registered as users of the Mobile Tele-assistance service at 31-12-2009: 13.696

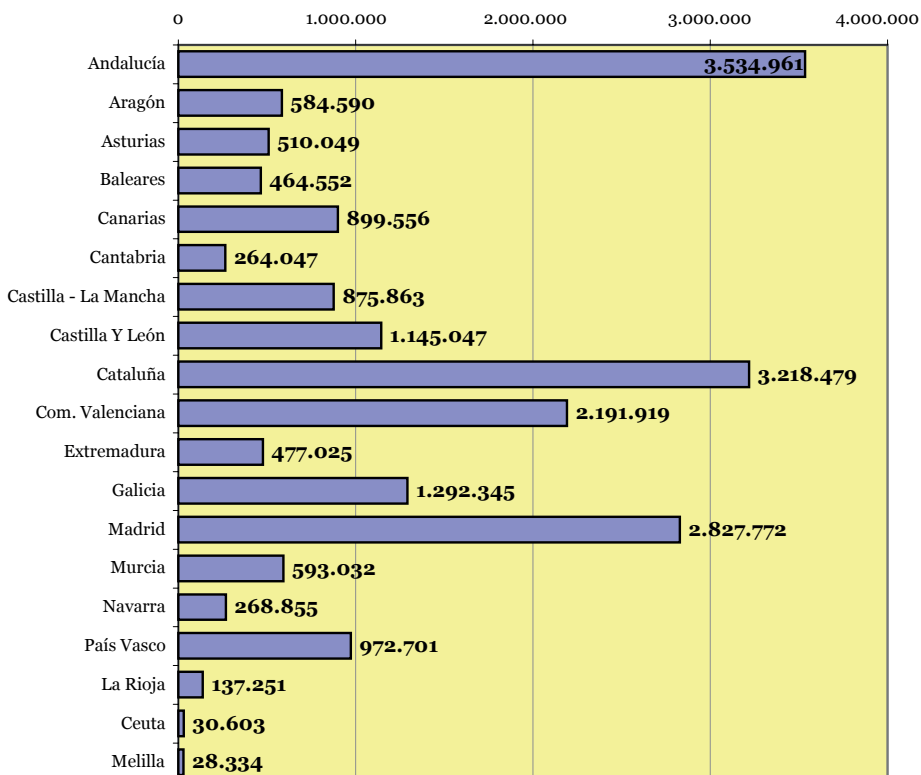


On the other hand, the Comunidad Valenciana, Madrid, Canarias, Asturias and Cantabria, with 32,9% of the population of women aged 15 or over, were home to nearly half of the total number of victims of gender-based violence using the mobile tele-assistance service on 31 December 2009 (49,4%).

In fact, autonomous regions like Canarias, Castilla La Mancha and País Vasco, with very similar population percentages (4,4%, 4,3% and 4,8%, respectively) recorded very different percentages of registered users as a share of the total number of victims of gender-based violence using the service at the end of 2009: 6,9% in Canarias, 4,1% in Castilla La Mancha and 1,0% in País Vasco.

The autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla, together with the autonomous regions of Navarra, La Rioja and Aragón, held the lowest numbers of registered users at the end of 2009.

**Number of women aged 15 and over at
1 January 2009: 20.316.981**



According to province, the highest numbers of victims of gender-based violence registered in the mobile tele-assistance service at the end of 2009 were in Madrid, Barcelona, Valencia and Alicante. The registered users living in these four provinces made up 44,0% of the total number of registered users at the end of 2009.

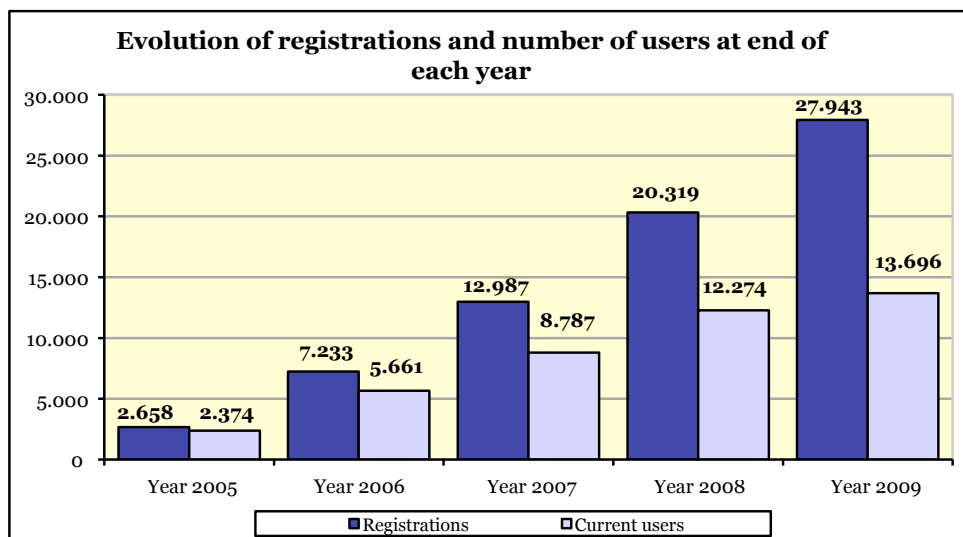
5.2. EVOLUTION OF NUMBERS OF REGISTRATIONS, DEREGISTRATIONS AND CURRENT FEMALE USERS OF THE MOBILE TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE

December 2005 to December 2009

From the introduction of the mobile tele-assistance service for victims of gender-based violence to the end of 2009, 27.943 women had used the mobile tele-assistance service; of these, 14.247 women had deregistered

from the service and 13.696 women were registered as users at the end of 2009.

The number of registered users of the mobile tele-assistance service has seen a steady increase, from 2.374 registered users at the end of 2005 to 13.696 at the end of 2009.



From December 2008 to December 2009 the number of registered users rose by 11,6% (an increase of 1.422 registered users).

As the evolution graph shows, the past year has seen a smaller increase in the number of registered users, given that until 2008 the number of users had increased by more than three thousand every year.

5.3. FEMALE USERS OF THE MOBILE TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE ACCORDING TO GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

December 2005 to December 2009

The autonomous regions of Comunidad Valenciana, Andalucía, Madrid and Cataluña held 67,3% of the total number of victims of gender-based violence who had used the mobile tele-assistance service, as well as 65,7% of the victims of gender-based violence who deregistered from the service in the period under review.

In December 2009 more than half of the women who had used this service in the autonomous city of Melilla and the autonomous regions of Comunidad Valenciana, Canarias, Castilla y León, País Vasco, Andalucía, Aragón, Asturias, Extremadura, Castilla La Mancha and Murcia had deregistered from the service.

Approximately 70% of the women who had registered in the service between 2005 and 31 December 2009 had also deregistered from the service at some stage in that period in the provinces of Soria, Guipúzcoa, Teruel and Segovia, whilst the percentage of deregistrations was below thirty-five per cent in the provinces of Lugo, Barcelona and Ceuta.

In terms of the evolution of the numbers of registered users according to autonomous region, the highest numbers of registrations in any period were found in the autonomous regions of Comunidad Valenciana, Andalucía, Madrid, and Cataluña. On the other hand, the autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla, together with the autonomous regions of Navarra, La Rioja and Aragón, held the lowest numbers of registrations, highlighting Castilla y León, where the number of registrations increased by only 2 women in the past year.

AUTONOMOUS REGION	Accumulated registrations 2005-2009	Accumulated deregistrations 2005-2009	Current female users 2009	vertical %			horizontal %		
				Accumulated registrations 2005-2009	Accumulated deregistrations 2005-2009	Current female users 2009	Accumulated registrations 2005-2009	Accumulated deregistrations 2005-2009	Current female users 2009
TOTAL	27.943	14.247	13.696	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	51,0	49,0
Andalucía	5.013	2.710	2.303	17,9	19,0	16,8	100,0	54,1	45,9
Aragón	167	87	80	0,6	0,6	0,6	100,0	52,1	47,9
Asturias	1.341	694	647	4,8	4,9	4,7	100,0	51,8	48,2
Baleares	536	256	280	1,9	1,8	2,0	100,0	47,8	52,2
Canarias	2.334	1.385	949	8,4	9,7	6,9	100,0	59,3	40,7
Cantabria	603	242	361	2,2	1,7	2,6	100,0	40,1	59,9
C. La Mancha	1.164	604	560	4,2	4,2	4,1	100,0	51,9	48,1
Castilla y León	792	464	328	2,8	3,3	2,4	100,0	58,6	41,4
Cataluña	3.559	1.233	2.326	12,7	8,7	17,0	100,0	34,6	65,4
Com. Valenciana	6.199	3.776	2.423	22,2	26,5	17,7	100,0	60,9	39,1
Extremadura	493	261	232	1,8	1,8	1,7	100,0	52,9	47,1
Galicia	919	453	466	3,3	3,2	3,4	100,0	49,3	50,7
Madrid	4.033	1.648	2.385	14,4	11,6	17,4	100,0	40,9	59,1
Murcia	344	178	166	1,2	1,2	1,2	100,0	51,7	48,3
Navarra	17	6	11	0,1	0,0	0,1	100,0	35,3	64,7
País Vasco	315	183	132	1,1	1,3	1,0	100,0	58,1	41,9
La Rioja	2	0	2	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	0,0	100,0
Ceuta	23	8	15	0,1	0,1	0,1	100,0	34,8	65,2
Melilla	89	59	30	0,3	0,4	0,2	100,0	66,3	33,7

According to province, the highest numbers of registered users in the mobile tele-assistance service in all the years under review were mainly in Madrid, Barcelona, Valencia, Alicante and Sevilla, followed by Asturias and Santa Cruz de Tenerife.

AUTONOMOUS REGION	Number of women registered at the end of each year					Variation			
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005- 2006	2006- 2007	2007- 2008	2008- 2009
TOTAL	2.374	5.661	8.787	12.274	13.696	3.287	3.126	3.487	1.422
Andalucía	562	1.117	1.661	2.186	2.303	555	544	525	117
Aragón	13	23	48	73	80	10	25	25	7
Asturias	167	302	451	608	647	135	149	157	39
Baleares	38	114	176	252	280	76	62	76	28
Canarias	176	498	741	869	949	322	243	128	80
Cantabria	49	91	192	281	361	42	101	89	80
C. La Mancha	49	135	284	453	560	86	149	169	107
Castilla y León	68	163	254	326	328	95	91	72	2
Cataluña	221	621	1.133	1.813	2.326	400	512	680	513
Com. Valenciana	409	1.014	1.598	2.253	2.423	605	584	655	170
Extremadura	40	80	148	204	232	40	68	56	28
Galicia	66	202	319	424	466	136	117	105	42
Madrid	442	1.151	1.577	2.218	2.385	709	426	641	167
Murcia	26	45	74	135	166	19	29	61	31
Navarra	4	4	5	7	11	0	1	2	4
País Vasco	36	90	101	126	132	54	11	25	6
La Rioja	1	1	2	2	2	0	1	0	0
Ceuta	0	2	5	6	15	2	3	1	9
Melilla	7	8	18	38	30	1	10	20	-8

It is worth highlighting the change experienced in Santa Cruz de Tenerife in the past year, where the number of registered users in the mobile tele-assistance service saw an increase of 125,0% since the end of 2008 and the number had fallen by 38,8% between 2007 and 2008. On the other hand, in Las Palmas, where the number of registered users fell by 51,8% between 2008 and 2009, the number had increased by 126,7% between 2007 and 2008.

The provinces with the highest numbers of users of the mobile tele-assistance service on 31 December 2009 were also the provinces where more registrations and deregistrations had taken place since 2005: Madrid, Barcelona, Valencia and Alicante.

5.4. SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF FEMALE USERS OF THE MOBILE TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

December 2005 to December 2009³⁵

The numbers analysed below refer to victims of gender-based violence who registered in the mobile tele-assistance service between December 2005 and December 2009.

In terms of the type of relationship the users of the mobile tele-assistance service for victims of gender-based violence held with their aggressor, most (94,7%) had lived with the aggressor prior to using the service³⁶.

5.4.1. Age of the victims and the aggressors

December 2005 to December 2009

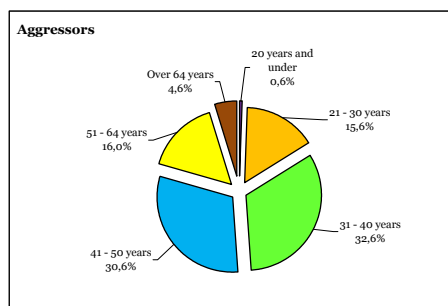
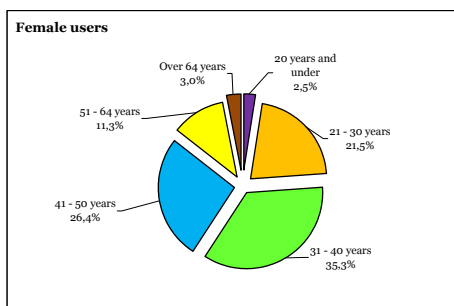
The largest age group of the victims of gender-based violence who used the service was the 31 to 40 age group (35,3% of the total), followed by the 41 to 50 age group (26,4%), the 16 to 30 age group (24,0%), and the over 50 age group (14,4%).

In terms of the age of the aggressors³⁷ as in the case of the victims, the largest share belonged to the 31 to 40 age group (32,6%), also followed by the 41 to 50 age group (30,6%). Despite this coincidence, it is clearly evident that the aggressors were older than the victims, as 51,2% of the aggressors were over 40 years of age and 40,8% of the victims were over 40 years of age³⁸.

³⁵ To prepare this section we have used microdata supplied by Eulen and the Spanish Red Cross, which are the entities which have managed the mobile tele-assistance service since its introduction. The microdata slightly differs from the global data, therefore the data is provided in percentages. We have used all the information available, which does not affect all the records.

³⁶ The information on whether or not there was cohabitation with the partner prior to using the service was obtained from the cases where the type of relationship that the user had held with the aggressor is specified.

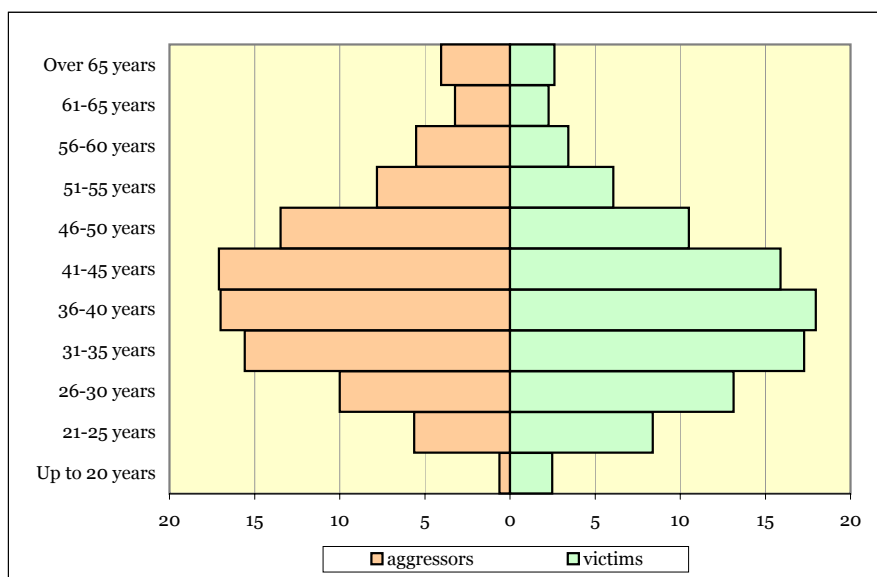
^{37 38} We only hold information on the aggressors according to age supplied by one of the entities responsible for managing the mobile tele-assistance service.



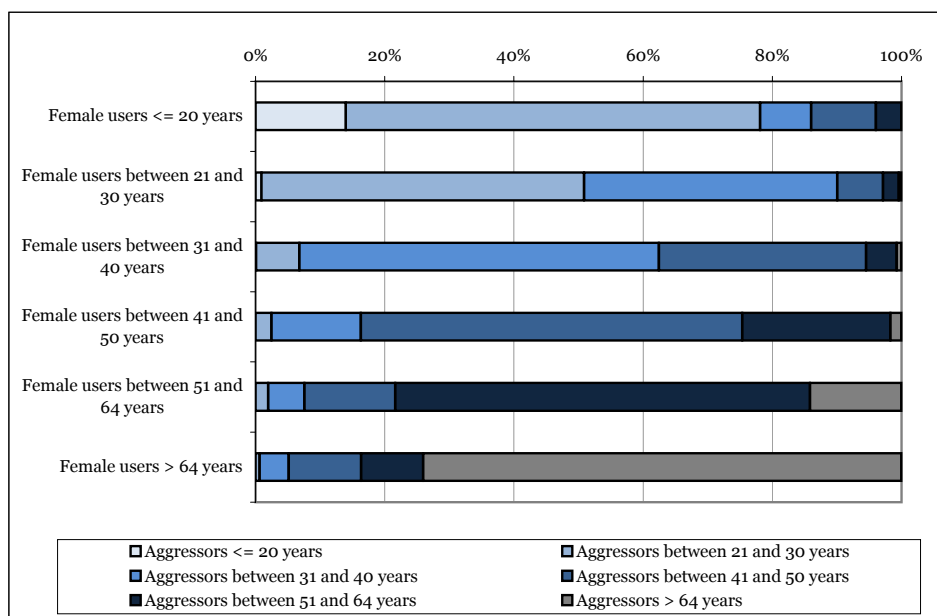
The average age of the aggressors was 41 years whilst the average age of the users was slightly lower, 39 years.

In 7.8% of the cases the victim and the aggressor were the same age; in 68,8%, the aggressor was older than the victim; and in 23,4%, the victim was older than the aggressor.

The following population pyramid also highlights that the aggressors were older than the victims.



We can also see that, in general, in all the age groups of the users of the mobile tele-assistance service the highest percentage relates to aggressors belonging to the same age group as the victims.



5.4.2. Nationality of the victims and aggressors

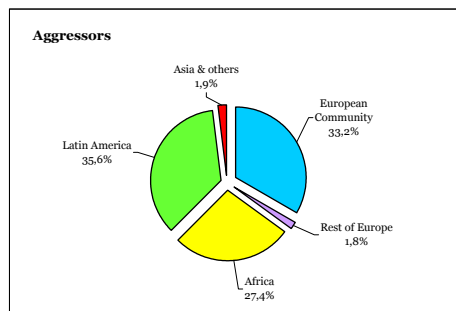
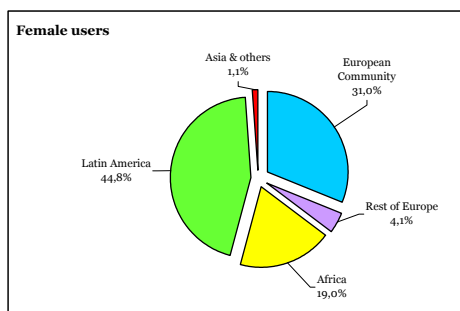
December 2005 to December 2009

According to nationality, 79,9% of the victims of gender-based violence who used the mobile tele-assistance service between December 2005 and December 2009 were Spanish and 20,1% were foreign.

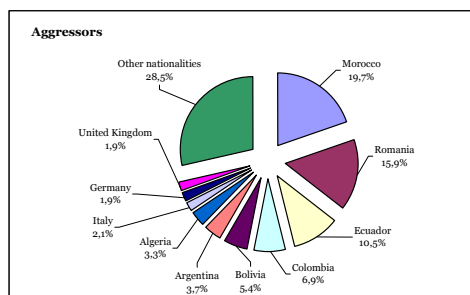
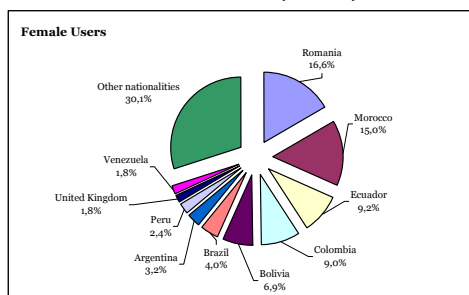
The proportions were also very similar in the case of the aggressors³⁹: 79,0% were Spanish and 21,0% were foreign.

The largest group of foreign women was the South American (44,8%), followed by women from European Union countries (31,0%), Africa (19,0%), the rest of Europe (4,1%), and Asia and other nationalities (1,1%). In terms of the aggressors, the order is similar but with a smaller proportion of Latin Americans (35,6%) and from the rest of Europe (1,8%), and a bigger proportion of Africans (27,4%).

³⁹ We only hold information on the aggressors according to age supplied by one of the entities responsible for managing the mobile tele-assistance service.

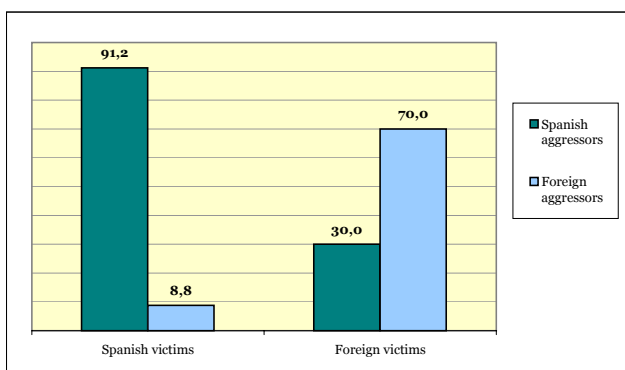


The nationalities with more users of the mobile tele-assistance service are the Romanian and the Moroccan, with 16,6% and 15,0%, respectively, of the total number of foreign victims of gender-based violence who used the service, followed by Ecuadorian women (9,2%), Colombian women (9,0%) and Bolivian women (6,9%).



In terms of the aggressors, the nationalities with the highest numbers of aggressors are the same as those mentioned for the victims, although the percentages are slightly different, 19,7% were Moroccan, 15,9% Romanian, 10,5% Ecuadorian, 6,9% Colombian and 5,4% Bolivian.

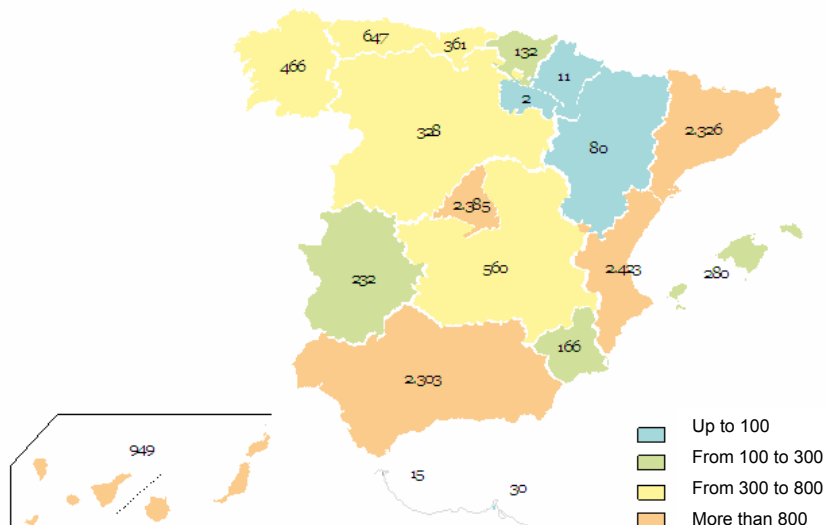
The aggressors of the Spanish victims were also Spanish in 91,2% of the cases, and foreign in 8,8% of the cases, whilst the aggressors of foreign victims were also foreign in 70,0% of the cases and Spanish in 30,0% of the cases.



NUMBER OF FEMALE USERS OF THE MOBILE TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE ACCORDING TO AUTONOMOUS REGION

31 December 2009

TOTAL: 13.696



NUMBER OF FEMALE USERS OF THE MOBILE TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE ACCORDING TO PROVINCE

31 December 2009

TOTAL: 13.696

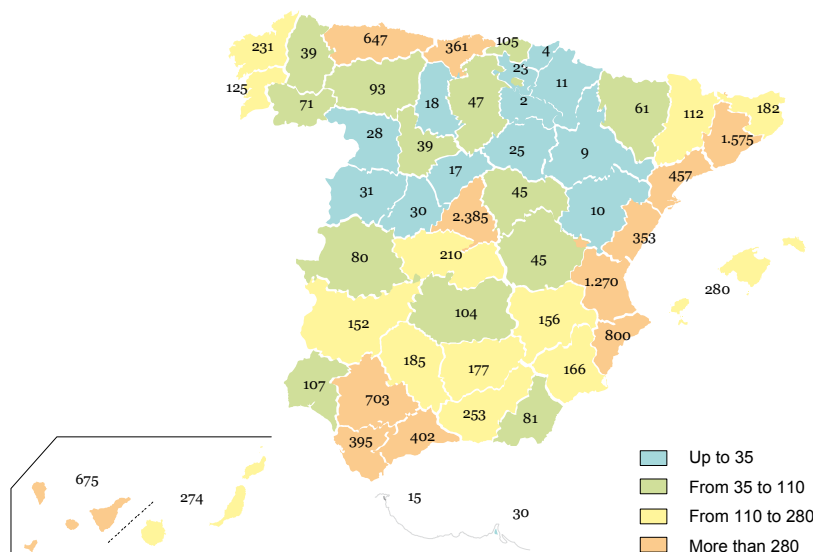


Chart 1. Female users of the mobile tele-assistance service for victims of gender-based violence according to autonomous region and province. December 2005 to December 2009.

AUTONOMOUS REGION / PROVINCE	Accumulated registrations 2005-2009	Accumulated deregistrations 2005-2009	Current female users 2009	vertical %			horizontal %		
				Accumulated registrations 2005-2009	Accumulated deregistrations 2005-2009	Current female users 2009	Accumulated registrations 2005-2009	Accumulated deregistrations 2005-2009	Current female users 2009
TOTAL	27.943	14.247	13.696	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	51,0	49,0
ANDALUCÍA	5.013	2.710	2.303	17,9	19,0	16,8	100,0	54,1	45,9
Almería	139	58	81	0,5	0,4	0,6	100,0	41,7	58,3
Cádiz	769	374	395	2,8	2,6	2,9	100,0	48,6	51,4
Córdoba	405	220	185	1,4	1,5	1,4	100,0	54,3	45,7
Granada	625	372	253	2,2	2,6	1,8	100,0	59,5	40,5
Huelva	227	120	107	0,8	0,8	0,8	100,0	52,9	47,1
Jaén	339	162	177	1,2	1,1	1,3	100,0	47,8	52,2
Málaga	979	577	402	3,5	4,0	2,9	100,0	58,9	41,1
Sevilla	1.530	827	703	5,5	5,8	5,1	100,0	54,1	45,9
ARAGÓN	167	87	80	0,6	0,6	0,6	100,0	52,1	47,9
Huesca	118	57	61	0,4	0,4	0,4	100,0	48,3	51,7
Teruel	33	23	10	0,1	0,2	0,1	100,0	69,7	30,3
Zaragoza	16	7	9	0,1	0,0	0,1	100,0	43,8	56,3
ASTURIAS	1.341	694	647	4,8	4,9	4,7	100,0	51,8	48,2
BALEARES	536	256	280	1,9	1,8	2,0	100,0	47,8	52,2
CANARIAS	2.324	1.385	949	8,4	9,7	6,9	100,0	59,3	40,7
Las Palmas	829	555	274	3,0	3,9	2,0	100,0	66,9	33,1
Sta. Cruz de Tenerife	1.505	830	675	5,4	5,8	4,9	100,0	55,1	44,9
CANTABRIA	603	242	361	2,2	1,7	2,6	100,0	40,1	59,9
C. LA MANCHA	1.164	604	560	4,2	4,2	4,1	100,0	51,9	48,1
Albacete	250	94	156	0,9	0,7	1,1	100,0	37,6	62,4
Ciudad Real	269	165	104	1,0	1,2	0,8	100,0	61,3	38,7
Cuenca	114	69	45	0,4	0,5	0,3	100,0	60,5	39,5
Guadalajara	125	80	45	0,4	0,6	0,3	100,0	64,0	36,0
Toledo	406	196	210	1,5	1,4	1,5	100,0	48,3	51,7
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	792	464	328	2,8	3,3	2,4	100,0	58,6	41,4
Ávila	49	19	30	0,2	0,1	0,2	100,0	38,8	61,2
Burgos	122	75	47	0,4	0,5	0,3	100,0	61,5	38,5
León	263	170	93	0,9	1,2	0,7	100,0	64,6	35,4
Palencia	38	20	18	0,1	0,1	0,1	100,0	52,6	47,4
Salamanca	57	26	31	0,2	0,2	0,2	100,0	45,6	54,4
Segovia	55	38	17	0,2	0,3	0,1	100,0	69,1	30,9
Soria	89	64	25	0,3	0,4	0,2	100,0	71,9	28,1
Valladolid	63	24	39	0,2	0,2	0,3	100,0	38,1	61,9
Zamora	56	28	28	0,2	0,2	0,2	100,0	50,0	50,0
CATALUÑA	3.559	1.233	2.326	12,7	8,7	17,0	100,0	34,6	65,4
Barcelona	2.270	695	1.575	8,1	4,9	11,5	100,0	30,6	69,4
Girona	387	205	182	1,4	1,4	1,3	100,0	53,0	47,0
Lleida	189	77	112	0,7	0,5	0,8	100,0	40,7	59,3
Tarragona	713	256	457	2,6	1,8	3,3	100,0	35,9	64,1
COM. VALENCIANA	6.199	3.776	2.423	22,2	26,5	17,7	100,0	60,9	39,1
Alicante	2.056	1256	800	7,4	8,8	5,8	100,0	61,1	38,9
Castellón	931	578	353	3,3	4,1	2,6	100,0	62,1	37,9
Valencia	3.212	1.942	1.270	11,5	13,6	9,3	100,0	60,5	39,5
EXTREMADURA	493	261	232	1,8	1,8	1,7	100,0	52,9	47,1
Badajoz	296	144	152	1,1	1,0	1,1	100,0	48,6	51,4
Cáceres	197	117	80	0,7	0,8	0,6	100,0	59,4	40,6
GALICIA	919	453	466	3,3	3,2	3,4	100,0	49,3	50,7
A Coruña	469	238	231	1,7	1,7	1,7	100,0	50,7	49,3
Lugo	51	12	39	0,2	0,1	0,3	100,0	23,5	76,5
Ourense	135	64	71	0,5	0,4	0,5	100,0	47,4	52,6
Pontevedra	264	139	125	0,9	1,0	0,9	100,0	52,7	47,3
MADRID	4.023	1.648	2.385	14,4	11,6	17,4	100,0	40,9	59,1
MURCIA	344	178	166	1,2	1,2	1,2	100,0	51,7	48,3
NAVARRA	17	6	11	0,1	0,0	0,1	100,0	35,3	64,7
PAÍS VASCO	315	183	132	1,1	1,3	1,0	100,0	58,1	41,9
Álava	43	20	23	0,2	0,1	0,2	100,0	46,5	53,5
Guipúzcoa	14	10	4	0,1	0,1	0,0	100,0	71,4	28,6
Vizcaya	258	153	105	0,9	1,1	0,8	100,0	59,3	40,7
LA RIOJA	2	0	2	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	0,0	100,0
CEUTA	23	8	15	0,1	0,1	0,1	100,0	34,8	65,2
MELILLA	89	59	30	0,3	0,4	0,2	100,0	66,3	33,7
TOTAL	27.943	14.247	13.696	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	51,0	49,0

Chart 2. Number of women registered in the mobile tele-assistance service for victims of gender-based violence according to autonomous region and province by year. December 2005 to December 2009.

AUTONOMOUS REGION / PROVINCE	Number of women registered at the end of each year					Variation			
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
TOTAL	2.374	5.661	8.787	12.274	13.696	3.287	3.126	3.487	1.422
ANDALUCÍA	562	1.117	1.661	2.186	2.303	555	544	525	117
Almería	4	10	35	54	81	6	25	19	27
Cádiz	83	184	258	351	395	101	74	93	44
Córdoba	28	51	137	192	185	23	86	55	-7
Granada	94	153	194	269	253	59	41	75	-16
Huelva	25	57	74	103	107	32	17	29	4
Jaén	24	52	95	162	177	28	43	67	15
Málaga	86	235	306	392	402	149	71	86	10
Sevilla	218	375	562	663	703	157	187	101	40
ARAGÓN	13	23	48	73	80	10	25	25	7
Huesca	11	19	38	57	61	8	19	19	4
Teruel	1	3	8	7	10	2	5	-1	3
Zaragoza	1	1	2	9	9	0	1	7	0
ASTURIAS	167	302	451	608	647	135	149	157	39
BALEARES	38	114	176	252	280	76	62	76	28
CANARIAS	176	498	741	869	949	322	243	128	80
Las Palmas	92	198	251	569	274	106	53	318	-295
Sta. Cruz de Tenerife	84	300	490	300	675	216	190	-190	375
CANTABRIA	49	91	192	281	361	42	101	89	80
C. LA MANCHA	49	135	284	453	560	86	149	169	107
Albacete	10	20	38	94	156	10	18	56	62
Ciudad Real	14	48	75	99	104	34	27	24	5
Cuenca	0	9	23	36	45	9	14	13	9
Guadalajara	6	11	26	47	45	5	15	21	-2
Toledo	19	47	122	177	210	28	75	55	33
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	68	163	254	326	328	95	91	72	2
Ávila	5	8	11	19	30	3	3	8	11
Burgos	12	28	32	37	47	16	4	5	10
León	14	50	85	120	93	36	35	35	-27
Palencia	3	7	15	20	18	4	8	5	-2
Salamanca	2	9	14	19	31	7	5	5	12
Segovia	5	4	21	21	17	-1	17	0	-4
Soria	16	25	35	33	25	9	10	-2	-8
Valladolid	7	15	22	32	39	8	7	10	7
Zamora	4	17	19	25	28	13	2	6	3
CATALUÑA	221	621	1.133	1.813	2.326	400	512	680	513
Barcelona	140	390	758	1.230	1.575	250	368	472	345
Girona	19	64	98	161	182	45	34	63	21
Lleida	9	29	53	90	112	20	24	37	22
Tarragona	53	138	224	332	457	85	86	108	125
COM. VALENCIANA	409	1.014	1.598	2.253	2.423	605	584	655	170
Alicante	122	352	589	812	800	230	237	223	-12
Castellón	77	179	248	304	353	102	69	56	49
Valencia	210	483	761	1.137	1.270	273	278	376	133
EXTREMADURA	40	80	148	204	232	40	68	56	28
Badajoz	18	43	90	123	152	25	47	33	29
Cáceres	22	37	58	81	80	15	21	23	-1
GALICIA	66	202	319	424	466	136	117	105	42
A Coruña	34	124	167	218	231	90	43	51	13
Lugo	1	13	21	32	39	12	8	11	7
Ourense	7	18	49	64	71	11	31	15	7
Pontevedra	24	47	82	110	125	23	35	28	15
MADRID	442	1.151	1.577	2.218	2.385	709	426	641	167
MURCIA	26	45	74	135	166	19	29	61	31
NAVARRA	4	4	5	7	11	0	1	2	4
PAÍS VASCO	36	90	101	126	132	54	11	25	6
Álava	0	0	10	27	23	0	10	17	-4
Guipúzcoa	4	4	3	5	4	0	-1	2	-1
Vizcaya	32	86	88	94	105	54	2	6	11
LA RIOJA	1	1	2	2	2	0	1	0	0
CEUTA	0	2	5	6	15	2	3	1	9
MELILLA	7	8	18	38	30	1	10	20	-8
TOTAL	2.374	5.661	8.787	12.274	13.696	3.287	3.126	3.487	1.422

6

EMPLOYMENT CONTRACTS FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE WITH SUBSIDISED EMPLOYER SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTION RATES

(1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009)

AND EMPLOYMENT CONTRACTS FOR SUBSTITUTING VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE WITH SUBSIDISED EMPLOYER SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTION RATES

(1 January 2005 to 31 December 2009)

6.1. SUBSIDISED CONTRACTS FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AND SUBSIDISED CONTRACTS FOR SUBSTITUTING VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE. 2009

In 2009, 411 subsidised contracts for female victims of violence were recorded, of which 114 were permanent and 297 were temporary.

Women aged between 31 and 40 made up the biggest group of women who signed subsidised contracts in 2009, with 46,7%.

Age	TOTAL	TYPE OF CONTRACT	
		Permanent	Temporary
TOTAL	411	114	297
Under 18 years of age	1	0	1
18-20 years	10	2	8
21-30 years	87	18	69
31-40 years	192	67	125
41-50 years	104	24	80
Over 50 years of age	17	3	14

According to the nationalities of these women, a majority was Spanish (338) in terms of both permanent (94) and temporary contracts (244).

Andalucía, Castilla y León and Comunidad Valenciana, with a percentage of 64,2%, concentrated the highest number of subsidised contracts signed by victims of violence.

In 2009, a total of 96 subsidised substitution contracts were signed, under which victims of gender-based violence were replaced by women in 79 cases and by men in 17 cases.

6.2. EVOLUTION OF NUMBERS OF SUBSIDISED CONTRACTS FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009

Between 1 January 2003⁴⁰ and 31 December 2009, a total of 2.369 subsidised contracts for victims of gender-based violence were recorded; 28,1% were permanent and 71,9% were temporary.

YEAR	TOTAL	TYPE OF CONTRACT		% PERMANENT
		PERMANENT	TEMPORARY	
TOTAL	2.369	666	1.703	28,1
2003	147	66	81	44,9
2004	251	84	167	33,5
2005	423	103	320	24,3
2006	449	110	339	24,5
2007	362	94	268	26,0
2008	326	95	231	29,1
2009	411	114	297	27,7

As can be seen in the chart, the number of subsidised contracts (both permanent and temporary) saw a steady increase between 2003 and 2006 and, although the numbers fell in 2007 and 2008, they climbed back up again in 2009.

6.2.1. Age group of victims of violence with subsidised contracts

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009

On analysing the age group of the victims, we can see that women aged between 31 and 40 made up the largest group, representing 43,2% of the total.

⁴⁰ We should point out that before December 2006 a specific key was not used for subsidised contracts for victims of gender-based violence, therefore the data provided below refers to victims of violence (domestic or gender). Nevertheless, this enables us to make a numerical follow-up of these contracts as of January 2003.

AGE GROUP	TOTAL	vertical %	TYPE OF CONTRACT	
			PERMANENT	TEMPORARY
TOTAL	2.369	100,0	666	1.703
Under 18 years of age	6	0,3	1	5
18 - 20 years of age	45	1,9	10	35
21 - 30 years of age	615	26,0	188	427
31 - 40 years of age	1.024	43,2	303	721
41 - 50 years of age	566	23,9	129	437
Over 50 years of age	113	4,8	34	78

We can also see that practically all the contracts (93,1%) were held by women aged between 21 and 50.

Permanent contracts represented less than one third of the contracts in any age group.

6.2.2. Nationality of victims of gender-based violence with subsidised contracts

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009

In terms of the nationality of the victims of gender-based violence who signed this type of contracts, we can affirm that in all the years under review Spanish victims exceeded 82% of the total number of contracts, representing 85,4% in the overall calculation, regardless of the type of contract (85,4% in permanent contracts and 85,3% in temporary contracts). Foreign victims represented 14,6% of the total (14,6% in permanent contracts and 14,7% in temporary contracts).

YEAR	TOTAL			TYPE OF CONTRACT					
	TOTAL	NATIONALITY		TOTAL	PERMANENT		TOTAL	TEMPORARY	
		SPANISH	FOREIGN		SPANISH	FOREIGN		SPANISH	FOREIGN
TOTAL	2.369	2.022	347	666	569	97	1.703	1.453	250
2003	147	123	24	66	55	11	81	68	13
2004	251	221	30	84	74	10	167	147	20
2005	423	370	53	103	88	15	320	282	38
2006	449	397	52	110	96	14	339	301	38
2007	362	299	63	94	80	14	268	219	49
2008	326	274	52	95	82	13	231	192	39
2009	411	338	73	114	94	20	297	244	53

6.2.3. Subsidised contracts for victims of gender-based violence according to the victim's level of education

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009

On analysing the education level of the victims who signed this type of contracts, we can see that most had completed secondary education (84,0% of the total), and the percentage does not vary in any significant way in the entire seven-year period under review (between 80,5% and 87,1%).

YEAR	TOTAL	ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT			
		NO EDUCATION	PRIMARY EDUCATION	SECONDARY EDUCATION	FURTHER EDUCATION
TOTAL	2.369	35	158	1.989	187
2003	147	2	5	124	16
2004	251	14	10	202	25
2005	423	7	30	350	36
2006	449	2	23	391	33
2007	362	3	27	300	32
2008	326	2	28	275	21
2009	411	5	35	347	24

Although with some fluctuations, in the seven-year period under review there was a slight drop in women with higher education (from 10,9% in 2003 to 5,8% in 2009) as a share of the total number of women signed this type of contracts each year.

6.2.4. Subsidised contracts for victims of gender-based violence according to the size of the company

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009

In terms of the types of companies which had signed this type of contracts, we find that the largest companies had signed the lowest number of contracts with this type of subsidisation. Companies with more than 10.000 employees had only signed 0,1% of all the subsidised contracts for victims of gender-based violence, in other words, just 2 contracts in 2004. Companies with more than 500 employees had signed 11,6% of the subsidised contracts for victims of gender-based violence, companies with between 500 and 1.000 employees had signed 4,6% and companies with between 1.000 and 10.000 employees had signed 7%.

No. of workers in the company	TOTAL	vertical %	YEAR						
			2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
TOTAL	2,369	100,0	147	251	423	449	362	326	411
25 workers or less	1.290	877,6	90	141	246	254	199	168	192
26 - 50 workers	216	146,9	19	28	44	40	39	20	26
51 - 100 workers	197	134,0	11	15	38	61	23	22	27
101 - 500 workers	389	264,6	19	43	47	66	64	65	85
501 - 1.000 workers	109	74,1	5	7	8	11	15	24	39
1.001 - 10.000 workers	166	112,9	3	15	40	17	22	27	42
More than 10.000 workers	2	1,4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0

Although most contracts in Spain are signed with companies with less than 50 employees (in the period 2003 to 2009, 54,9% of the total number of contracts and 49,0% of the contracts signed by women), with subsidised contracts signed by victims of gender-based violence this characteristic is even more evident: in the period 2003 to 2009, 63,6% of these subsidised contracts were signed with companies with less than 50 employees.

Small companies (with less than 25 employees) clearly stand out from the rest, as they concentrate more than half of the total number of these contracts (54,5%); we should mentioned that, of the contracts signed with these small companies, 30,7% were signed with companies with less than six employees.

On analysing the evolution over the seven years under review, we can see a fall in the share of contracts signed each year with companies with less than 50 employees (from 74,1% in 2003 to 53,0% in 2009) in tandem with an increase in the annual share of contracts signed with companies with between 100 and 10.000 employees (from 18,4% in 2003 to 40,4% in 2009).

6.2.5. Subsidised contracts for victims of gender-based violence according to the activity sector of the company

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009

The highest number of contracts signed by victims of gender-based violence was in the services sector, representing 86,1% of the total, and we see a year-on-year increase in the share of contracts signed with companies in this sector, from 80,3% in 2003 to 90,8% in 2009.

Activity sector	TOTAL	vertical %	YEAR						
			2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
TOTAL	2.369	100,0	147	251	423	449	362	326	411
Agriculture	32	1,4	2	9	15	3	0	3	0
Construction	53	2,2	7	6	6	9	15	4	6
Industry	244	10,3	20	33	55	51	27	26	32
Services	2.040	86,1	118	203	347	386	320	293	373

6.2.6. Subsidised contracts for victims of gender-based violence according to the victim's occupation group 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009

In terms of the victim's occupation group, the share of "management" professions was clearly insignificant (0,4%), and "operators" (3,2%) and "professional technicians" (4,0%) made up a minority.

Occupation group	TOTAL	vertical %
TOTAL	2.369	100,0
Unskilled workers	1.001	42,3
Operators	76	3,2
Skilled workers	898	37,9
Administrative workers	290	12,2
Technical professionals	94	4,0
Management	9	0,4
Armed Forces	1	0,0

However, the jobs for "unskilled" and "skilled" workers made up the highest numbers (42,3% and 37,9%, respectively).

6.2.7. Subsidised contracts for victims of gender-based violence according to geographical area 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009

Between January 2003 and December 2009, subsidised contracts for victims of gender-based violence were signed in all the autonomous regions and the autonomous city of Ceuta, but not in Melilla.

Andalucía was the autonomous region where more contracts of this type were signed, representing 31,4% of the total, followed by Castilla y

León (21,3%) and the Comunidad Valenciana (12,9%). Less than half of the contracts were signed in the rest of the autonomous regions (34,4%).

According to province, the highest numbers of subsidised contracts were signed in the provinces of Valencia (8,9%), Cádiz (7,9%) and Madrid (7,1%), between them, representing nearly one-fourth of the total.

6.2.8. Subsidised contracts for victims of gender-based violence according to geographical area and nationality 1 January 2003 and 31 December 2009

According to autonomous region by the victim's nationality, Aragón stands out because only 70,0% of the victims were Spanish, whilst in most of the other autonomous regions Spanish victims made up more than 80,0% of the total (except in Baleares with 72,2%, Cataluña with 79,1%, Madrid with 75,0% and País Vasco with 79,5%). Although in Extremadura and Ceuta all the victims were Spanish, this is quite insignificant because only 18 and 2 contracts, respectively, of this type were signed.

Within the Comunidad Valenciana, in the province of Castellón only 40,0% of the victims who signed this type of contracts were Spanish, whilst the percentage exceeded eighty per cent in the rest of the provinces of the Comunidad Valenciana.



There is no record of the autonomous region of two victims

6.3. SUBSIDISED CONTRACTS FOR SUBSTITUTING VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

2005 to 2009

Between 2005 and 2009, a total of 364 subsidised contracts were signed to substitute victims of gender-based violence.

Year	TOTAL	SEX	
		Women	Men
TOTAL	364	297	67
2005	38	30	8
2006	57	44	13
2007	86	71	15
2008	87	73	14
2009	96	79	17

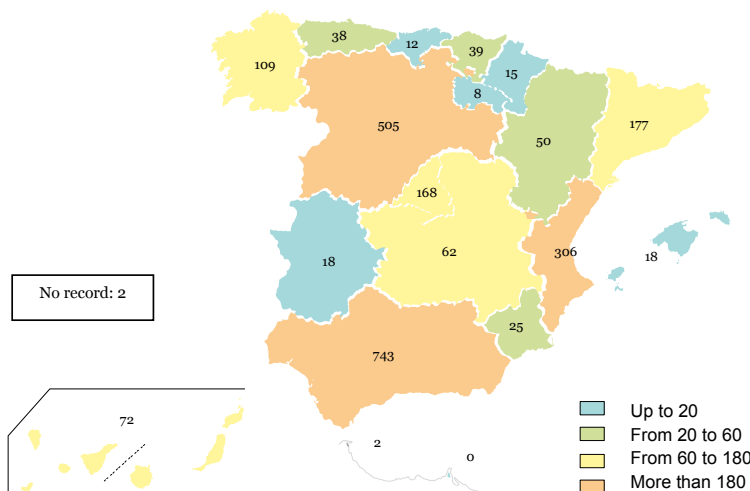
In the subsidised contracts signed to substitute victims of gender-based violence (which can be signed by both men and women) there was an increase of roughly fifty per cent in 2006 from 2005 and in 2007 from 2006, whereas in 2008 the number stayed practically the same as in 2007 and increased slightly in 2009.

In a majority of cases victims of gender-based violence are replaced by other women (81,6%).

SUBSIDISED CONTRACTS ACCORDING TO AUTONOMOUS REGION

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009

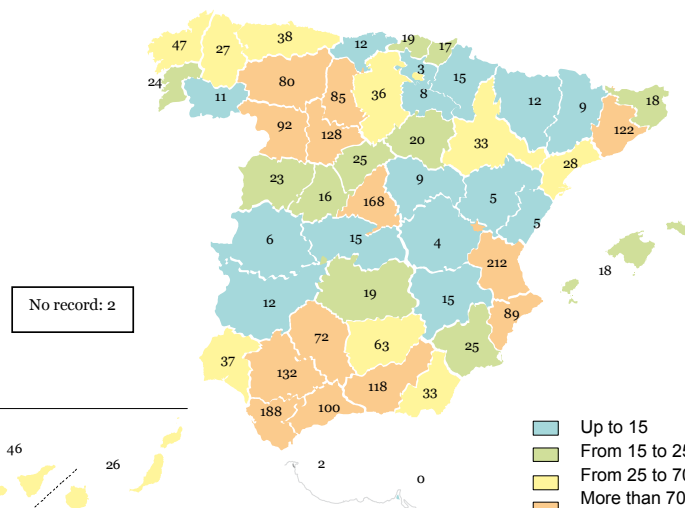
TOTAL: 2.367.



SUBSIDISED CONTRACTS ACCORDING TO PROVINCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009

TOTAL: 2.367.



**Chart 1. Employment contracts for victims of gender-based violence with subsidised employer Social Security contribution rates according to autonomous region and province by type of contract.
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009**

AUTONOMOUS REGION/ PROVINCE	TOTAL	TYPE OF CONTRACT		% Permanent
		Permanent	Temporary	
TOTAL	2.369	666	1.703	28.1
ANDALUCÍA	743	117	626	15.7
Almería	33	9	24	27.3
Cádiz	188	18	170	9.6
Córdoba	72	13	59	18.1
Granada	118	18	100	15.3
Huelva	37	4	33	10.8
Jaén	63	12	51	19.0
Málaga	100	15	85	15.0
Sevilla	132	28	104	21.2
ARAGÓN	50	23	27	46.0
Huesca	12	4	8	33.3
Teruel	5	3	2	60.0
Zaragoza	33	16	17	48.5
ASTURIAS	38	13	25	34.2
BALEARES	18	5	13	27.8
CANARIAS	72	23	49	31.9
Las Palmas	26	8	18	30.8
S.C.Tenerife	46	15	31	32.6
CANTABRIA	12	5	7	41.7
CASTILLA-LA MANCHA	62	35	27	56.5
Albacete	15	10	5	66.7
Ciudad Real	19	11	8	57.9
Cuenca	4	3	1	75.0
Guadalajara	9	4	5	44.4
Toledo	15	7	8	46.7
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	505	96	409	19.0
Ávila	16	2	14	12.5
Burgos	36	7	29	19.4
León	80	21	59	26.3
Palencia	85	9	76	10.6
Salamanca	23	7	16	30.4
Segovia	25	4	21	16.0
Soria	20	6	14	30.0
Valladolid	128	16	112	12.5
Zamora	92	24	68	26.1
CATALUÑA	177	82	95	46.3
Barcelona	122	62	60	50.8
Girona	18	4	14	22.2
Lleida	9	2	7	22.2
Tarragona	28	14	14	50.0
COM. VALENCIANA	306	83	223	27.1
Alicante	89	31	58	34.8
Castellón	5	3	2	60.0
Valencia	212	49	163	23.1
EXTREMADURA	18	9	9	50.0
Badajoz	12	6	6	50.0
Cáceres	6	3	3	50.0
GALICIA	109	36	73	33.0
A Coruña	47	11	36	23.4
Lugo	27	10	17	37.0
Ourense	11	8	3	72.7
Pontevedra	24	7	17	29.2
MADRID	168	92	76	54.8
MURCIA	25	13	12	52.0
NAVARRA	15	5	10	33.3
PAÍS VASCO	39	23	16	59.0
Álava	3	3	0	100.0
Guipúzcoa	17	6	11	35.3
Vizcaya	19	14	5	73.7
LA RIOJA	8	6	2	75.0
CEUTA	2	0	2	0.0
MELILLA	0	0	0	-
NO RECORD	2	0	2	0.0
TOTAL	2.369	666	1.703	28.1

Chart 2. Employment contracts for victims of gender-based violence with subsidised employer Social Security contribution rates according to autonomous region and province by type of contract and nationality. 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009

AUTONOMOUS REGION/ PROVINCE	TOTAL			TYPE OF CONTRACT						Horizontal % by nationality	
				PERMANENT			TEMPORARY				
	TOTAL	NATIONALITY		TOTAL	NATIONALITY		TOTAL	NATIONALITY			
Spanish		Foreign	Spanish		Foreign	Spanish		Foreign			
TOTAL	2.369	2.022	347	666	569	97	1.703	1.453	250	85.4	14.6
ANDALUCÍA	743	675	68	117	109	8	626	566	60	90.8	9.2
Almería	33	28	5	9	7	2	24	21	3	84.8	15.2
Cádiz	188	183	5	18	18	0	170	165	5	97.3	2.7
Córdoba	72	66	6	13	13	0	59	53	6	91.7	8.3
Granada	118	99	19	18	16	2	100	83	17	83.9	16.1
Huelva	37	33	4	4	3	1	33	30	3	89.2	10.8
Jaén	63	50	13	12	9	3	51	41	10	79.4	20.6
Málaga	100	97	3	15	15	0	85	82	3	97.0	3.0
Sevilla	132	119	13	28	28	0	104	91	13	90.2	9.8
ARAGÓN	50	35	15	23	18	5	27	17	10	70.0	30.0
Huesca	12	7	5	4	3	1	8	4	4	58.3	41.7
Teruel	5	3	2	3	2	1	2	1	1	60.0	40.0
Zaragoza	33	25	8	16	13	3	17	12	5	75.8	24.2
ASTURIAS	38	34	4	13	13	0	25	21	4	89.5	10.5
BALEARES	18	13	5	5	3	2	13	10	3	72.2	27.8
CANARIAS	72	65	7	23	23	0	49	42	7	90.3	9.7
Las Palmas	26	25	1	8	8	0	18	17	1	96.2	3.8
S.C.Tenerife	46	40	6	15	15	0	31	25	6	87.0	13.0
CANTABRIA	12	11	1	5	4	1	7	7	0	91.7	8.3
C. LA MANCHA	62	56	6	35	31	4	27	25	2	90.3	9.7
Albacete	15	13	2	10	8	2	5	5	0	86.7	13.3
Ciudad Real	19	17	2	11	9	2	8	8	0	89.5	10.5
Cuenca	4	4	0	3	3	0	1	1	0	100.0	0.0
Guadalajara	9	8	1	4	4	0	5	4	1	88.9	11.1
Toledo	15	14	1	7	7	0	8	7	1	93.3	6.7
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	505	428	77	96	85	11	409	343	66	84.8	15.2
Ávila	16	11	5	2	2	0	14	9	5	68.8	31.3
Burgos	36	27	9	7	6	1	29	21	8	75.0	25.0
León	80	70	10	21	18	3	59	52	7	87.5	12.5
Palencia	85	71	14	9	9	0	76	62	14	83.5	16.5
Salamanca	23	22	1	7	6	1	16	16	0	95.7	4.3
Segovia	25	18	7	4	4	0	21	14	7	72.0	28.0
Soria	20	13	7	6	5	1	14	8	6	65.0	35.0
Valladolid	128	117	11	16	14	2	112	103	9	91.4	8.6
Zamora	92	79	13	24	21	3	68	58	10	85.9	14.1
CATALUÑA	177	140	37	82	66	16	95	74	21	79.1	20.9
Barcelona	122	102	20	62	53	9	60	49	11	83.6	16.4
Girona	18	11	7	4	2	2	14	9	5	61.1	38.9
Lleida	9	5	4	2	0	2	7	5	2	55.6	44.4
Tarragona	28	22	6	14	11	3	14	11	3	78.6	21.4
COM. VALENCIANA	306	247	59	83	68	15	223	179	44	80.7	19.3
Alicante	89	74	15	31	26	5	58	48	10	83.1	16.9
Castellón	5	2	3	3	1	2	2	1	1	40.0	60.0
Valencia	212	171	41	49	41	8	163	130	33	80.7	19.3
EXTREMADURA	18	18	0	9	9	0	9	9	0	100.0	0.0
Badajoz	12	12	0	6	6	0	6	6	0	100.0	0.0
Cáceres	6	6	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	100.0	0.0
GALICIA	109	97	12	36	32	4	73	65	8	89.0	11.0
A Coruña	47	42	5	11	10	1	36	32	4	89.4	10.6
Lugo	27	23	4	10	9	1	17	14	3	85.2	14.8
Ourense	11	9	2	8	7	1	3	2	1	81.8	18.2
Pontevedra	24	23	1	7	6	1	17	17	0	95.8	4.2
MADRID	168	126	42	92	69	23	76	57	19	75.0	25.0
MURCIA	25	22	3	13	10	3	12	12	0	88.0	12.0
NAVARRA	15	13	2	5	4	1	10	9	1	86.7	13.3
PAÍS VASCO	39	31	8	23	20	3	16	11	5	79.5	20.5
Álava	3	2	1	3	2	1	0	0	0	66.7	33.3
Guipúzcoa	17	11	6	6	5	1	11	6	5	64.7	35.3
Vizcaya	19	18	1	14	13	1	5	5	0	94.7	5.3
LA RIOJA	8	7	1	6	5	1	2	2	0	87.5	12.5
CEUTA	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	100.0	0.0
MELILLA	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	100.0	0.0
NO RECORD	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	100.0	0.0
TOTAL	2.369	2.022	347	666	569	97	1.703	1.453	250	85.4	14.6

7 VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECIPIENTS OF THE LABOUR-MARKET INSERTION BENEFIT. RENTA ACTIVA DE INSERCIÓN (RAI).

1 January 2006 to 31 December 2009

7.1. VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECIPIENTS OF THE LABOUR-MARKET INSERTION BENEFIT, RENTA ACTIVA DE INSERCIÓN. 2009

In 2009, a total of 22.010 victims of gender-based violence received the labour-market insertion benefit, Renta Activa de Inserción, which is a monthly average of 13.461 women.

The average age of the women who received this benefit in 2009 was 35, and the 31 to 40 age group concentrated the highest number of the women on this benefit (7.498).

According to nationality, 76,8% of the recipients were Spanish and 23,2% were foreign. It is worth highlighting the case of Navarra, where the share of Spanish and foreign women was the same, and the case of Melilla, where the share of foreign women was 60,8% and the share of Spanish women was 39,2%.

Andalucía, Comunidad Valenciana, Cataluña, Canarias and Madrid were the autonomous regions which, with a total share of 71,6%, concentrated the highest numbers of recipients that year.

According to province, 45,5% of the women who received the labour-market insertion benefit, Renta Activa de Inserción, resided in Cádiz (7,6%), Madrid (7,5%), Alicante and Valencia (both 7,0%), Sevilla (5,9%), Málaga (5,3%) and Barcelona (5,2%).

It is also worth highlighting that in 2009, 1.904 victims of gender-based violence received aid for changing address, and Andalucía, Comunidad Valenciana and Madrid held the highest numbers of victims of gender-based violence (585, 201 and 178, respectively) representing 50,6% of the total.

7.2. EVOLUTION OF NUMBERS OF VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECIPIENTS OF THE LABOUR-MARKET INSERTION BENEFIT, RENTA ACTIVA DE INSERCIÓN

1 January 2006 to 31 December 2009

The Government Office on Gender-based Violence holds data on victims of gender-based violence who have collected the labour-market insertion benefit, Renta Activa de Inserción, since January 2006.

Between January 2006 and December 2009 there was a year-on-year increase in the number of recipients of the RAI; the increase in 2007 from 2006 was 21,7% and the increase in 2009 from 2008 was 30,4%.

Year	Other women	Annual variation	Accumulated variation	Monthly average
2006	10.924	-	-	5.673
2007	13.291	21,7	21,7	7.602
2008	16.883	27,0	54,5	9.445
2009	22.010	30,4	101,5	13.461

Likewise, the monthly average number of recipients of this benefit also increased; in this case, the percentage increases were 34,0% in 2007 from 2006, 24,2% in 2008 from 2007, and 33,2% in 2009 from 2008.

7.3. VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECIPIENTS OF THE LABOUR-MARKET INSERTION BENEFIT, RENTA ACTIVA DE INSERCIÓN, ACCORDING TO AUTONOMOUS REGION BY YEAR

1 January 2006 to 31 December 2009

In terms of the distribution both by autonomous region and province by year, we do not find sharp variations in the period under review.

It is interesting to note the case of Andalucía, given that in the period spanning from 2006 to 2009, it concentrated more than one-third of all the women who received the RAI in Spain, where the provinces of Sevilla (20,1%) and Cádiz (22,6%) represented 42,7% of the total of this autonomous region. Behind Andalucía, in numerical order, stood the Comunidad Valenciana, which represented approximately thirteen per cent each year.

AUTONOMOUS REGION	Year				Vertical %			
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
TOTAL	10.924	13.291	16.883	22.010	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Andalucía	4.124	4.867	5.955	7.221	37,8	36,6	35,3	32,8
Aragón	173	222	251	382	1,6	1,7	1,5	1,7
Asturias	266	305	364	449	2,4	2,3	2,2	2,0
Baleares	137	209	292	369	1,3	1,6	1,7	1,7
Canarias	760	998	1.325	1.731	7,0	7,5	7,8	7,9
Cantabria	106	136	185	232	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1
Castilla-La Mancha	398	515	695	954	3,6	3,9	4,1	4,3
Castilla y León	494	593	769	957	4,5	4,5	4,6	4,3
Cataluña	805	961	1.322	1.823	7,4	7,2	7,8	8,3
Com. Valenciana	1.430	1.742	2.281	3.340	13,1	13,1	13,5	15,2
Extremadura	370	484	586	664	3,4	3,6	3,5	3,0
Galicia	511	569	641	794	4,7	4,3	3,8	3,6
Madrid	715	900	1.186	1.644	6,5	6,8	7,0	7,5
Murcia	273	330	496	795	2,5	2,5	2,9	3,6
Navarra	65	80	110	132	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,6
País Vasco	166	227	277	352	1,5	1,7	1,6	1,6
La Rioja	37	49	56	95	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,4
Ceuta	52	56	40	25	0,5	0,4	0,2	0,1
Melilla	42	48	52	51	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,2

In terms of the monthly average number of benefits received, we can clearly see how the monthly average increased considerably from one year to the next, an increase of 121,7% in 2009 from 2006.

AUTONOMOUS REGION	Monthly Average			
	2006	2007	2008	2009
TOTAL	5.673	7.602	9.445	13.461
Andalucía	2.264	2.987	3.561	4.617
Aragón	85	110	135	232
Asturias	138	158	206	243
Baleares	65	113	150	219
Canarias	377	564	780	1.101
Cantabria	56	72	90	142
Castilla-La Mancha	186	280	365	587
Castilla y León	266	358	427	578
Cataluña	378	465	651	1.053
Com. Valenciana	723	992	1.238	1.988
Extremadura	197	301	369	427
Galicia	285	325	355	477
Madrid	356	462	586	969
Murcia	126	161	255	452
Navarra	30	42	53	82
País Vasco	83	124	149	208
La Rioja	19	26	28	49
Ceuta	23	37	19	9
Melilla	18	24	28	28

In this chart we can see that the monthly average number of women who received this benefit increased every year in all the autonomous regions except in Ceuta and Melilla, where in 2009 the number fell by slightly more than half in Ceuta (52,9%) and by 6,2% in Melilla.

In 2007, the autonomous region that recorded the sharpest increase in the monthly average from the previous year was Baleares (74,0%); in 2008 the sharpest increase was recorded in Murcia (58,1%); and in 2009 the sharpest increase was seen in Castilla La Mancha, with an increase of 53,5% from the previous year.

If we compare the increase in the monthly average number of recipients in 2009 with 2006, three autonomous regions increased their monthly average by more than threefold: Baleares, with 216,4%; Murcia, with 206,8%; and Castilla La Mancha, with 201,8%.

According to province, Lleida, Guadalajara and Burgos increased their monthly average by more than three-hundred per cent from 2006, which means that the number of recipients more than quadrupled. This data can be seen in the tables provided at the end of this chapter.

7.4. VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECIPIENTS OF THE LABOUR-MARKET INSERTION BENEFIT, RENTA ACTIVA DE INSERCIÓN, ACCORDING TO NATIONALITY

1 de enero de 2006 a 31 de diciembre de 2009

On analysing the nationality of the unemployed victims of gender-based violence who received the RAI each year, we see a slight drop in the share of Spanish recipients compared with foreign recipients:

- In 2006, Spanish recipients made up 86,7%.
- In 2007, Spanish recipients made up 83,6%.
- In 2008, Spanish recipients made up 80,7%..
- In 2009, Spanish recipients made up 76,8%.

On analysing the evolution between 2006 and 2009, we see an increase of 78,6% in the number of Spanish women who received the benefit and a 250,3% increase in the number of foreign women who received the benefit..

According to autonomous region, the number of Spanish and foreign recipients increased in all the autonomous regions, except in the autonomous

city of Ceuta, where the number of Spanish recipients fell by more than half (60,0%) and the number of foreign beneficiaries fell by 25,0%.

AUTONOMOUS REGION	2006			2007			2008			2009			Variation 2006-2009		
	TOTAL	Spanish	Foreign	TOTAL	Spanish	Foreign	TOTAL	Spanish	Foreign	TOTAL	Spanish	Foreign	TOTAL	Spanish	Foreign
TOTAL	10.920	9.463	1.457	13.290	11.112	2.178	16.882	13.626	3.256	22.009	16.905	5.104	101,5	78,6	250,3
Andalucía	4.123	3.860	263	4.867	4.473	394	5.954	5.346	608	7.220	6.296	924	75,1	63,1	251,3
Aragón	173	114	59	222	150	72	251	152	99	382	208	174	120,8	82,5	194,9
Asturias	266	243	23	305	274	31	364	321	43	449	369	80	68,8	51,9	247,8
Baleares	136	96	40	208	134	74	292	206	86	369	242	127	171,3	152,1	217,5
Canarias	760	686	74	998	900	98	1.325	1.163	162	1.731	1.467	264	127,8	113,8	256,8
Cantabria	106	93	13	136	117	19	185	151	34	232	175	57	118,9	88,2	338,5
C. La Mancha	398	354	44	515	429	86	695	549	146	954	686	268	139,7	93,8	509,1
Castilla y León	494	423	71	593	483	110	769	596	173	957	680	277	93,7	60,8	290,1
Cataluña	804	584	220	961	646	315	1.322	873	449	1.823	1.171	652	126,7	100,5	196,4
Com. Valenciana	1.430	1.200	230	1.742	1.384	358	2.281	1.725	556	3.340	2.417	923	133,6	101,4	301,3
Extremadura	370	350	20	484	456	28	586	532	54	664	583	81	79,5	66,6	305,0
Galicia	511	433	78	569	485	84	641	535	106	794	625	169	55,4	44,3	116,7
Madrid	715	515	200	900	592	308	1.186	740	446	1.644	1.012	632	129,9	96,5	216,0
Murcia	273	234	39	330	261	69	496	373	123	795	550	245	191,2	135,0	528,2
Navarra	65	52	13	80	50	30	110	59	51	132	66	66	103,1	26,9	407,7
País Vasco	166	139	27	227	187	40	277	212	65	352	263	89	112,0	89,2	229,6
La Rioja	37	27	10	49	34	15	56	41	15	95	59	36	156,8	118,5	260,0
Ceuta	52	40	12	56	40	16	40	31	9	25	16	9	-51,9	-60,0	-25,0
Melilla	41	20	21	48	17	31	52	21	31	51	20	31	24,4	0,0	47,6

Note: 4 stateless in 2006, 1 stateless in 2007, 1 stateless in 2008 and 1 stateless in 2009.

If we look at the autonomous region of Navarra, we can see that in the last four years there was a significant drop in the share of Spanish recipients (80,0% in 2006, 62,5% in 2007, 53,6% in 2008 and 50,0% in 2009).

The provinces with the steepest drops were Soria (85,7% in 2006, 69,2% in 2007, 56,3% in 2008 and 46,9% in 2009), Cuenca (100,0% in 2006, 85,0% in 2008, 66,0% in 2008 and 61,5% in 2009) and Álava (100,0% in 2006, 85,0% in 2007, 75,0% in 2008 and 69,4% in 2009). These tables are provided at the end of this chapter.

On the other hand, in Baleares and Canarias the share of Spanish recipients remained practically the same in the last four years:

- Baleares: In 2006, Spanish recipients made up 70,6%; and in 2009, they made up 65,6%.
- Canarias: In 2006, Spanish recipients made up 90,3%; and in 2009, they made up 84,7%.

7.5. VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECIPIENTS OF THE LABOUR-MARKET INSERTION BENEFIT, RENTA ACTIVA DE INSERCIÓN, ACCORDING TO AGE

1 January 2006 to 31 December 2009

In terms of the age of the unemployed victims of gender-based violence who collected the RAI in the period 2006-2009, those aged between 21 and 50 made up more than eighty-four per cent of the total in each of the three years (in 2006 – 85,2%, in 2007 – 84,6%, in 2008 – 85,0% and in 2009 – 85,1%). This data is provided in the chart that appears at the end of this section under the heading “Victims of gender-based violence recipients of the RAI according to age by autonomous region, province and year.”

Looking at the above-mentioned chart, we see that in all the years under review more than one-third of the victims of gender-based violence who received the RAI were aged between 31 and 40 (37,2% in 2006, 35,9% in 2007, 35,4% in 2008, 34,0% in 2009), and that this was the largest age group in practically all the autonomous regions. Behind that age group we find the 21 to 30 age group (approximately 26%) and the 41 to 50 age group (approximately 22%).

It is also interesting to note the case of Ceuta, where the largest age group was the 21 to 30 in each of the four years under review.

Over the four-year period under review, we see a slight variation in the average age of the victims of gender-based violence who received the RAI. In 2006 and 2007 the average age was 37, in 2008 it was 36, and in 2009 it was 35, which means that in the last two years the average age went down by one year.

AUTONOMOUS REGION	AVERAGE	YEAR			
		2006	2007	2008	2009
TOTAL	36	37	37	36	35
Andalucía	36	37	37	36	35
Aragón	35	36	36	35	35
Asturias	36	36	36	36	36
Baleares	36	39	37	36	35
Canarias	36	37	37	36	36
Cantabria	35	38	37	35	34
Castilla-La Mancha	36	37	36	36	35
Castilla y León	37	38	37	37	36
Cataluña	35	36	36	35	35
Com. Valenciana	36	37	37	36	35
Extremadura	36	37	37	36	35
Galicia	38	38	39	39	37
Madrid	36	37	37	36	36
Murcia	34	35	34	34	34
Navarra	35	36	37	34	34
País Vasco	36	37	37	36	35
La Rioja	36	38	36	36	35
Ceuta	34	32	34	35	36
Melilla	34	35	35	33	33

On comparing the average age of the women who received the RAI in the different autonomous regions, we do not find any significant differences. The average age of most women was 35 or 36, except in Galicia (38), Murcia and Navarra (34) and Ceuta and Melilla (33).

There is a slight difference between the average age of Spanish women (36) and foreign women (34).

Year	Spanish	Foreign
TOTAL	37	33
2006	37	34
2007	37	34
2008	37	33
2009	36	33

7.6. VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECIPIENTS OF AID FOR CHANGING ADDRESS

1 January 2005 to 31 December 2009

Between 2005 and December 2009, 6.011 victims of gender-based violence received aid for changing address.

If we look at the data by autonomous region, we find that Andalucía concentrated nearly one-third of these aid allowances (29,8%), followed by Canarias which concentrated 9,7%.

Over the five-year period under review there was a steady increase in the number of victims of gender-based violence who received this type of aid. In 2006, the number increased by 2,0% from 2005, and by a steep 52,7% in 2007, 16,9% in 2008, and 37,5% in 2009.

Compared with 2005, the number of women who received this type of aid in 2006 went down in some autonomous regions and went up in others; which is why the national total hardly changed. However, in 2007 all the autonomous communities saw increases, except Cantabria, where the number of women who received this type of aid went down by 44,4%. In 2008, although in most autonomous regions the number of women who received this type of aid went up, the numbers fell slightly in four autonomous regions (Asturias, Galicia, Madrid and La Rioja) and in Melilla the number fell by 45,5%. In 2009, the

number only went down in Melilla, by 33,3 %, and slightly in Asturias (6,9%) and saw increases in the rest of the autonomous regions.

AUTONOMOUS REGION	TOTAL	Vertical %	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
TOTAL	6.011	100,0	761	776	1.185	1.385	1.904
Andalucía	1.794	29,8	169	255	351	434	585
Aragón	172	2,9	40	24	25	28	55
Asturias	112	1,9	9	16	31	29	27
Baleares	140	2,3	21	13	24	33	49
Canarias	581	9,7	64	88	121	149	159
Cantabria	62	1,0	10	9	5	13	25
Castilla La Mancha	289	4,8	54	38	57	62	78
Castilla y León	484	8,1	80	65	89	116	134
Cataluña	363	6,0	81	43	59	73	107
Com. Valenciana	506	8,4	53	49	91	112	201
Extremadura	143	2,4	16	18	20	37	52
Galicia	351	5,8	54	38	82	78	99
Com. Madrid	545	9,1	43	68	139	117	178
Murcia	95	1,6	6	9	12	24	44
Navarra	123	2,0	30	17	24	25	27
País Vasco	166	2,8	18	22	29	36	61
La Rioja	58	1,0	7	4	15	13	19
Ceuta	2	0,0	2	0	0	0	0
Melilla	25	0,4	4	0	11	6	4

It is worth highlighting the case of Ceuta, where only two aid allowances for changing address were granted in 2005 and none were granted since 2006.

7.7. FEMALE WORKERS VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE WHO SUSPENDED OR TERMINATED THEIR EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT PRESERVING THEIR RIGHT TO RECEIVE UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT OR INCOME SUPPORT

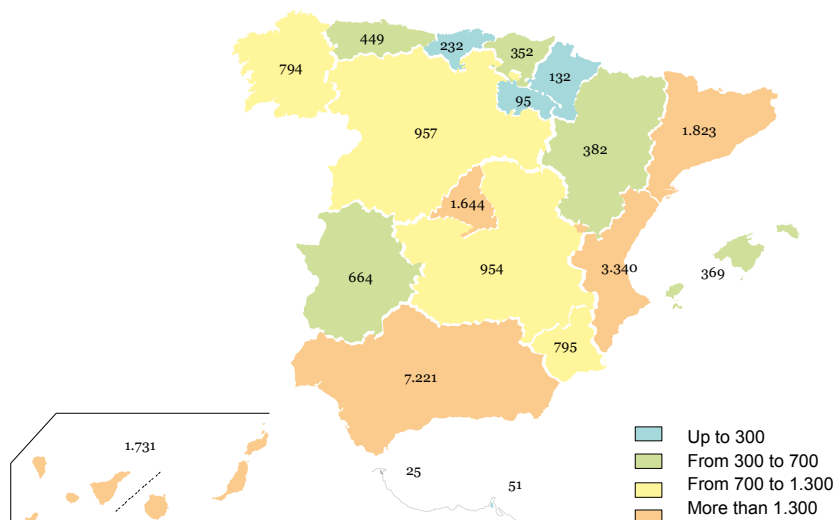
1 January 2006 to 31 December 2009

Although the number of women who exercised one of these rights has increased year-by-year, it continues to be low: in 2006, only 13 women received the contributory unemployment benefit and one received income support; in 2007, 41 women received the contributory unemployment benefit and 10 income support; in 2008, 58 women received the contributory unemployment benefit and 23 income support; in 2009 the numbers were 75 women who received the contributory unemployment benefit and 34 income support.

VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECIPIENTS OF THE LABOUR-MARKET INSERTION BENEFIT ACCORDING TO AUTONOMOUS REGION

1 January 2006 to 31 December 2009

TOTAL: 22.010



VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECIPIENTS OF THE LABOUR-MARKET INSERTION BENEFIT ACCORDING TO PROVINCE

1 January 2006 a 31 December 2009

TOTAL: 22.010



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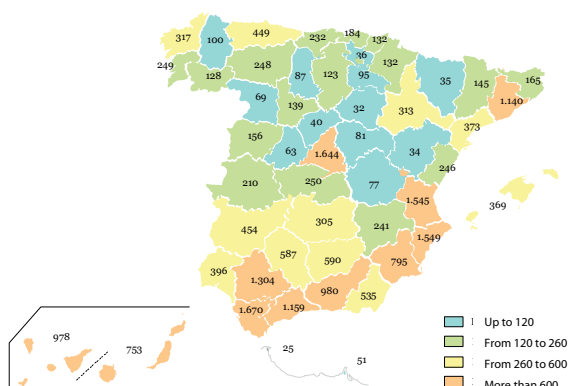


Chart 1. Victims of gender-based violence recipients of the labour-market insertion benefit, Renta Activa de Inserción, according to province by year. 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2009.

AUTONOMOUS REGION / PROVINCE	Year				Vertical %			
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
TOTAL	10.924	13.291	16.883	22.010	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
ANDALUCÍA	4.124	4.867	5.955	7.221	37,8	36,6	35,3	32,8
Almería	168	252	365	535	1,5	1,9	2,2	2,4
Cádiz	916	1.065	1.368	1.670	8,4	8,0	8,1	7,6
Córdoba	418	449	510	587	3,8	3,4	3,0	2,7
Granada	570	636	782	980	5,2	4,8	4,6	4,5
Huelva	229	275	341	396	2,1	2,1	2,0	1,8
Jaén	352	464	546	590	3,2	3,5	3,2	2,7
Málaga	548	653	889	1.159	5,0	4,9	5,3	5,3
Sevilla	923	1.073	1.154	1.304	8,4	8,1	6,8	5,9
ARAGÓN	173	222	251	382	1,6	1,7	1,5	1,7
Huesca	22	24	22	35	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,2
Teruel	27	35	28	34	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,2
Zaragoza	124	163	201	313	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,4
ASTURIAS	266	305	364	449	2,4	2,3	2,2	2,0
BALEARES	137	209	292	369	1,3	1,6	1,7	1,7
CANARIAS	760	998	1.325	1.731	7,0	7,5	7,8	7,9
Las Palmas	378	482	565	753	3,5	3,6	3,3	3,4
S.C.Tenerife	382	516	760	978	3,5	3,9	4,5	4,4
CANTABRIA	106	136	185	232	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1
CASTILLA-LA MANCHA	398	515	695	954	3,6	3,9	4,1	4,3
Albacete	107	131	175	241	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,1
Ciudad Real	147	199	253	305	1,3	1,5	1,5	1,4
Cuenca	27	40	53	77	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,3
Guadalajara	25	32	57	81	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,4
Toledo	92	113	157	250	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,1
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	494	593	769	957	4,5	4,5	4,6	4,3
Ávila	22	25	47	63	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,3
Burgos	41	55	91	123	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,6
León	195	210	236	248	1,8	1,6	1,4	1,1
Palencia	39	62	79	87	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,4
Salamanca	81	89	116	156	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,7
Segovia	9	16	22	40	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2
Soria	14	13	16	32	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Valladolid	60	85	108	139	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,6
Zamora	33	38	54	69	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3
CATALUÑA	805	961	1.322	1.823	7,4	7,2	7,8	8,3
Barcelona	555	655	876	1.140	5,1	4,9	5,2	5,2
Girona	74	90	127	165	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,7
Lleida	37	48	87	145	0,3	0,4	0,5	0,7
Tarragona	139	168	232	373	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,7
COM. VALENCIANA	1.430	1.742	2.281	3.340	13,1	13,1	13,5	15,2
Alicante	703	867	1.106	1.549	6,4	6,5	6,6	7,0
Castellón	78	91	129	246	0,7	0,7	0,8	1,1
Valencia	649	784	1.046	1.545	5,9	5,9	6,2	7,0
EXTREMADURA	370	484	586	664	3,4	3,6	3,5	3,0
Badajoz	272	340	415	454	2,5	2,6	2,5	2,1
Cáceres	98	144	171	210	0,9	1,1	1,0	1,0
GALICIA	511	569	641	794	4,7	4,3	3,8	3,6
A Coruña	200	229	264	317	1,8	1,7	1,6	1,4
Lugo	67	75	88	100	0,6	0,6	0,5	0,5
Ourense	70	83	91	128	0,6	0,6	0,5	0,6
Pontevedra	174	182	198	249	1,6	1,4	1,2	1,1
MADRID	715	900	1.186	1.644	6,5	6,8	7,0	7,5
MURCIA	273	330	496	795	2,5	2,5	2,9	3,6
NAVARRA	65	86	110	132	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,6
PAÍS VASCO	166	227	277	352	1,5	1,7	1,6	1,6
Álava	8	10	24	36	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2
Guipúzcoa	71	104	100	132	0,6	0,8	0,6	0,6
Vizcaya	87	113	153	184	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,8
LA RIOJA	37	49	56	95	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,4
CEUTA	52	56	40	25	0,5	0,4	0,2	0,1
MELILLA	42	48	52	51	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,2

Chart 2. Monthly average number of labour-market insertion benefits, RAI, received according to province by year. 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2009

AUTONOMOUS REGION / PROVINCE	Monthly average			
	2006	2007	2008	2009
TOTAL	5.673	7.602	9.445	13.461
ANDALUCÍA	2.264	2.987	3.561	4.617
Almería	88	147	203	327
Cádiz	516	679	860	1.129
Córdoba	232	278	308	376
Granada	322	402	483	644
Huelva	113	160	185	230
Jaén	203	299	341	381
Málaga	281	365	467	706
Sevilla	508	659	713	824
ARAGÓN	85	110	135	232
Huesca	14	15	12	20
Teruel	14	15	15	21
Zaragoza	57	81	108	192
ASTURIAS	138	158	206	243
BALEARES	65	113	150	219
CANARIAS	377	564	780	1.101
Las Palmas	196	292	348	475
S.C.Tenerife	181	271	432	625
CANTABRIA	56	72	90	142
CASTILLA-LA MANCHA	186	280	365	587
Albacete	51	76	93	154
Ciudad Real	73	114	143	195
Cuenca	14	16	25	44
Guadalajara	10	17	28	50
Toledo	39	55	76	145
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	266	358	427	578
Ávila	10	15	27	37
Burgos	18	31	45	81
León	110	134	140	154
Palencia	19	35	44	55
Salamanca	49	57	65	96
Segovia	5	7	12	17
Soria	8	7	7	22
Valladolid	28	45	62	77
Zamora	19	26	25	38
CATALUÑA	378	465	651	1.053
Barcelona	266	326	434	660
Girona	34	41	60	100
Lleida	14	22	48	78
Tarragona	64	76	110	216
COM. VALENCIANA	723	992	1.238	1.988
Alicante	362	509	628	936
Castellón	36	43	65	132
Valencia	325	440	545	921
EXTREMADURA	197	301	369	427
Badajoz	146	221	268	294
Cáceres	50	80	101	133
GALICIA	285	325	355	477
A Coruña	115	135	149	197
Lugo	36	42	48	57
Ourense	41	49	51	74
Pontevedra	93	99	106	149
MADRID	356	462	586	969
MURCIA	126	161	255	452
NAVARRA	30	42	53	82
PAÍS VASCO	83	124	149	208
Álava	5	4	10	21
Guipúzcoa	36	49	53	80
Vizcaya	42	71	86	106
LA RIOJA	19	26	28	49
CEUTA	23	37	19	9
MELILLA	18	24	28	28

Chart 3. Victims of gender-based violence recipients of the labour-market insertion benefit, RAI, according to province by nationality. 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2009

AUTONOMOUS REGION / PROVINCE	2006			2007			2008			2009		
	TOTAL	Spanish	Foreign	TOTAL	Spanish	Foreign	TOTAL	Spanish	Foreign	TOTAL	Spanish	Foreign
TOTAL	10.920	9.463	1.457	13.290	11.112	2.178	16.882	13.626	3.256	22.009	16.905	5.104
ANDALUCÍA	4.123	3.860	263	4.867	4.473	394	5.954	5.346	608	7.220	6.296	924
Almería	168	144	24	252	208	44	364	300	64	534	391	143
Cádiz	916	879	37	1.065	1.004	61	1.368	1.279	89	1.670	1.555	115
Córdoba	418	392	26	449	422	27	510	470	40	587	535	52
Granada	569	515	54	636	562	74	782	675	107	980	820	160
Huelva	229	210	19	275	248	27	341	292	49	396	328	68
Jaén	352	341	11	464	442	22	546	513	33	590	541	49
Málaga	548	489	59	653	561	92	889	730	159	1.159	932	227
Sevilla	923	890	33	1.073	1.026	47	1.154	1.087	67	1.304	1.194	110
ARAGÓN	173	114	59	222	150	72	251	152	99	382	208	174
Huesca	22	17	5	24	20	4	22	15	7	35	19	16
Teruel	27	14	13	35	20	15	28	17	11	34	18	16
Zaragoza	124	83	41	163	110	53	201	120	81	313	171	142
ASTURIAS	266	243	23	305	274	31	364	321	43	449	369	80
BALEARES	136	96	40	208	134	74	292	206	86	369	242	127
CANARIAS	760	686	74	998	900	98	1.325	1.163	162	1.731	1.467	264
Las Palmas	378	344	34	482	438	44	565	501	64	753	647	106
S.C.Tenerife	382	342	40	516	462	54	760	662	98	978	820	158
CANTABRIA	106	93	13	136	117	19	185	151	34	232	175	57
C. LA MANCHA	398	354	44	515	429	86	695	549	146	954	686	268
Albacete	107	98	9	131	116	15	175	147	28	241	184	57
Ciudad Real	147	129	18	199	165	34	253	207	46	305	231	74
Cuenca	27	27	0	40	34	6	53	35	18	77	47	30
Guadalajara	25	19	6	32	16	16	57	34	23	81	45	36
Toledo	92	81	11	113	98	15	157	126	31	250	179	71
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	494	423	71	593	483	110	769	596	173	957	680	277
Ávila	22	21	1	25	21	4	47	36	11	63	41	22
Burgos	41	34	7	55	37	18	91	59	32	123	78	45
León	195	158	37	210	169	41	236	189	47	248	191	57
Palencia	39	36	3	62	51	11	79	63	16	87	66	21
Salamanca	81	70	11	89	74	15	116	92	24	156	113	43
Segovia	9	7	2	16	11	5	22	15	7	40	22	18
Soria	14	12	2	13	9	4	16	9	7	32	15	17
Valladolid	60	56	4	85	79	6	108	95	13	139	104	35
Zamora	33	29	4	38	32	6	54	38	16	66	50	19
CATALUÑA	804	584	220	961	646	315	1.322	873	449	1.823	1.171	652
Barcelona	555	424	131	655	457	198	876	587	289	1.140	756	384
Girona	74	44	30	90	58	32	127	81	46	165	87	78
Lleida	37	26	12	48	26	22	87	57	30	145	90	55
Tarragona	138	91	47	168	105	63	232	148	84	373	238	135
COM. VALENCIANA	1.430	1.200	230	1.742	1.384	358	2.281	1.725	556	3.340	2.417	923
Alicante	703	593	110	867	700	167	1.106	841	265	1.549	1.161	388
Castellón	78	56	22	91	54	37	129	79	50	246	137	109
Valencia	649	551	98	784	630	154	1.046	805	241	1.545	1.119	426
EXTREMADURA	370	350	20	484	456	28	586	532	54	664	583	81
Badajoz	272	258	14	340	325	15	415	381	34	454	404	50
Cáceres	98	92	6	144	131	13	171	151	20	210	179	31
GALICIA	511	433	78	569	485	84	641	535	106	794	625	169
A Coruña	200	176	24	229	199	30	264	232	32	317	258	59
Lugo	67	57	10	75	62	13	88	72	16	100	74	26
Ourense	70	51	19	83	66	17	91	63	28	128	87	41
Pontevedra	174	149	25	182	158	24	198	168	30	245	206	43
MADRID	715	515	200	900	592	308	1.186	740	446	1.644	1.012	632
MURCIA	273	234	39	330	261	69	496	373	123	795	550	245
NAVARRA	65	52	13	80	50	30	110	59	51	132	66	66
PAÍS VASCO	166	139	27	227	187	40	277	212	65	352	263	89
Álava	8	8	0	10	8	2	24	18	6	36	25	11
Guipúzcoa	71	55	16	104	79	25	100	71	29	132	98	34
Vizcaya	87	76	11	113	100	13	153	123	30	184	140	44
LA RIOJA	37	27	10	49	34	15	56	41	15	95	59	36
CEUTA	52	40	12	56	40	16	40	31	9	25	16	9
MELILLA	41	20	21	48	17	31	52	21	31	51	20	31
TOTAL	10.920	9.463	1.457	13.290	11.112	2.178	16.882	13.626	3.256	22.009	16.905	5.104

Chart 4. Victims of gender-based violence recipients of the labour-market insertion benefit, RAI, according to province by year and age group. 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2009

AUTONOMOUS REGION / PROVINCE	2006							
	TOTAL	16 - 17 years	18 - 20 years	21 - 30 years	31 - 40 years	41 - 50 years	51 - 64 years	Over 64 years
TOTAL	10.924	37	313	2.774	4.062	2.470	1.250	18
ANDALUCÍA	4.124	15	110	1.049	1.542	927	474	7
Almería	168	0	3	50	49	43	22	1
Cádiz	916	3	28	223	341	208	113	0
Córdoba	418	1	7	114	156	93	46	1
Granada	570	0	17	141	221	130	60	1
Huelva	229	1	9	68	84	44	23	0
Jaén	352	1	7	87	131	79	47	0
Málaga	548	7	11	139	207	134	49	1
Sevilla	923	2	28	227	353	196	114	3
ARAGÓN	173	0	5	47	65	38	18	0
Huesca	22	0	0	4	8	7	3	0
Teruel	27	0	1	11	10	3	2	0
Zaragoza	124	0	4	32	47	28	13	0
ASTURIAS	266	1	5	82	99	56	22	1
BALEARES	137	1	1	32	42	35	26	0
CANARIAS	760	1	24	179	305	175	75	1
Las Palmas	378	1	12	96	153	77	38	1
S.C.Tenerife	382	0	12	83	152	98	37	0
CANTABRIA	106	1	3	25	37	20	19	1
CASTILLA-LA MANCHA	398	0	12	96	144	103	42	1
Albacete	107	0	3	27	36	24	17	0
Ciudad Real	147	0	3	37	56	41	10	0
Cuenca	27	0	1	9	9	6	2	0
Guadalajara	25	0	3	5	8	5	4	0
Toledo	92	0	2	18	35	27	9	1
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	494	3	14	118	166	126	67	0
Ávila	22	0	0	5	7	5	5	0
Burgos	41	0	0	12	16	6	7	0
León	195	3	4	42	65	61	20	0
Palencia	39	0	1	12	7	11	8	0
Salamanca	81	0	6	26	25	14	10	0
Segovia	9	0	0	0	7	1	1	0
Soria	14	0	0	1	4	6	3	0
Valladolid	60	0	1	12	21	15	11	0
Zamora	33	0	2	8	14	7	2	0
CATALUÑA	805	3	31	224	306	155	86	0
Barcelona	555	2	19	143	229	102	60	0
Girona	74	1	3	22	24	16	8	0
Lleida	37	0	2	11	12	9	3	0
Tarragona	139	0	7	48	41	28	15	0
COM. VALENCIANA	1.430	6	37	364	523	344	152	4
Alicante	703	2	18	177	272	157	74	3
Castellón	78	0	2	19	25	26	6	0
Valencia	649	4	17	168	226	161	72	1
EXTREMADURA	370	2	15	89	152	68	44	0
Badajoz	272	2	11	70	106	43	40	0
Cáceres	98	0	4	19	46	25	4	0
GALICIA	511	0	7	116	188	130	70	0
A Coruña	200	0	2	39	72	54	33	0
Lugo	67	0	0	22	20	17	8	0
Ourense	70	0	3	16	29	14	8	0
Pontevedra	174	0	2	39	67	45	21	0
MADRID	715	0	19	183	252	162	96	3
MURCIA	273	2	12	70	112	55	22	0
NAVARRA	65	0	6	13	25	15	6	0
PAÍS VASCO	166	1	6	40	65	35	19	0
Álava	8	0	0	5	0	3	0	0
Guipúzcoa	71	0	3	17	31	15	5	0
Vizcaya	87	1	3	18	34	17	14	0
LA RIOJA	37	0	2	9	11	8	7	0
CEUTA	52	0	3	25	13	9	2	0
MELILLA	42	1	1	13	15	9	3	0
Horizontal %	100,0	0,3	2,9	25,4	37,2	22,6	11,4	0,2

AUTONOMOUS REGION / PROVINCE	2007							
	TOTAL	16 - 17 years	18 - 20 years	21 - 30 years	31 - 40 years	41 - 50 years	51 - 64 years	Over 64 years
TOTAL	13.291	66	474	3.467	4.765	3.019	1.483	17
ANDALUCÍA	4.867	25	171	1.252	1.741	1.144	527	7
Almería	252	1	10	72	81	62	25	1
Cádiz	1.065	6	31	262	397	251	117	1
Córdoba	449	2	19	124	158	105	41	0
Granada	636	2	32	170	219	145	67	1
Huelva	275	2	10	76	90	64	33	0
Jaén	464	2	13	119	160	113	56	1
Málaga	653	7	27	162	232	158	66	1
Sevilla	1.073	3	29	267	404	246	122	2
ARAGÓN	222	0	6	61	82	51	22	0
Huesca	24	0	1	3	10	6	4	0
Teruel	35	0	1	13	12	7	2	0
Zaragoza	163	0	4	45	60	38	16	0
ASTURIAS	305	1	11	80	113	73	26	1
BALEARES	209	4	4	50	71	52	28	0
CANARIAS	998	2	52	241	356	230	116	1
Las Palmas	482	1	22	131	168	96	64	0
S.C.Tenerife	516	1	30	110	188	134	52	1
CANTABRIA	136	0	9	37	41	30	19	0
CASTILLA-LA MANCHA	515	3	21	143	181	108	59	0
Albacete	131	0	4	35	44	23	25	0
Ciudad Real	199	2	8	59	74	37	19	0
Cuenca	40	0	2	14	17	3	4	0
Guadalajara	32	0	1	13	5	9	4	0
Toledo	113	1	6	22	41	36	7	0
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	593	1	24	132	219	139	78	0
Ávila	25	0	0	6	9	7	3	0
Burgos	55	0	3	10	22	14	6	0
León	210	1	7	45	76	56	25	0
Palencia	62	0	1	15	16	14	16	0
Salamanca	89	0	7	26	32	14	10	0
Segovia	16	0	0	1	14	0	1	0
Soria	13	0	0	4	5	4	0	0
Valladolid	85	0	2	16	33	21	13	0
Zamora	38	0	4	9	12	9	4	0
CATALUÑA	961	3	37	280	354	190	96	1
Barcelona	655	3	19	180	253	129	70	1
Girona	90	0	6	33	27	20	4	0
Lleida	48	0	3	13	19	12	1	0
Tarragona	168	0	9	54	55	29	21	0
COM. VALENCIANA	1.742	11	49	468	631	396	184	3
Alicante	867	4	28	229	318	204	83	1
Castellón	91	1	1	29	31	19	10	0
Valencia	784	6	20	210	282	173	91	2
EXTREMADURA	484	5	22	132	158	100	67	0
Badajoz	340	4	16	90	115	65	50	0
Cáceres	144	1	6	42	43	35	17	0
GALICIA	569	1	10	122	195	152	88	1
A Coruña	229	0	3	49	73	65	39	0
Lugo	75	1	4	15	30	17	8	0
Ourense	83	0	1	24	29	20	9	0
Pontevedra	182	0	2	34	63	50	32	1
MADRID	900	0	33	244	320	198	103	2
MURCIA	330	8	13	99	133	57	19	1
NAVARRA	80	1	1	25	27	15	11	0
PAÍS VASCO	227	1	4	50	90	53	29	0
Álava	10	0	0	6	1	3	0	0
Guipúzcoa	104	0	0	20	51	23	10	0
Vizcaya	113	1	4	24	38	27	19	0
LA RIOJA	49	0	2	13	21	7	6	0
CEUTA	56	0	4	21	15	14	2	0
MELILLA	48	0	1	17	17	10	3	0
Horizontal %	100,0	0,5	3,6	26,1	35,9	22,7	11,2	0,1

AUTONOMOUS REGION / PROVINCE	2008							
	TOTAL	16 - 17 years	18 - 20 years	21 - 30 years	31 - 40 years	41 - 50 years	51 - 64 years	Over 64 years
TOTAL	16.883	108	751	4.613	5.975	3.773	1.632	31
ANDALUCÍA	5.955	43	278	1.609	2.066	1.405	543	11
Almería	365	2	17	95	132	84	35	0
Cádiz	1.368	12	61	361	498	310	122	4
Córdoba	510	7	21	150	152	134	45	1
Granada	782	5	28	235	280	175	59	0
Huelva	341	1	19	88	116	83	33	1
Jaén	546	5	22	148	190	127	52	2
Málaga	889	8	60	234	296	215	75	1
Sevilla	1.154	3	50	298	402	277	122	2
ARAGÓN	251	0	9	75	92	57	18	0
Huesca	22	0	1	3	7	7	4	0
Teruel	28	0	0	11	11	4	2	0
Zaragoza	201	0	8	61	74	46	12	0
ASTURIAS	364	1	13	89	143	86	31	1
BALEARES	292	1	11	74	112	70	24	0
CANARIAS	1.325	7	66	339	452	317	139	5
Las Palmas	565	3	29	142	194	131	62	4
S.C.Tenerife	760	4	37	197	258	186	77	1
CANTABRIA	185	0	9	66	57	37	16	0
CASTILLA-LA MANCHA	695	5	34	196	254	128	76	2
Albacete	175	0	5	43	61	37	28	1
Ciudad Real	253	2	14	77	96	42	22	0
Cuenca	53	2	6	18	14	9	4	0
Guadalajara	57	0	2	22	14	11	8	0
Toledo	157	1	7	36	69	29	14	1
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	769	2	26	188	283	182	88	0
Ávila	47	0	1	9	15	17	5	0
Burgos	91	0	5	24	33	19	10	0
León	236	0	5	51	94	61	25	0
Palencia	79	0	1	20	20	21	17	0
Salamanca	116	0	7	28	49	23	9	0
Segovia	22	0	1	5	11	3	2	0
Soria	16	0	0	9	5	2	0	0
Valladolid	108	1	4	24	38	27	14	0
Zamora	54	1	2	18	18	9	6	0
CATALUÑA	1.322	7	50	410	462	276	114	3
Barcelona	876	5	25	264	315	185	79	3
Girona	127	0	12	40	42	28	5	0
Lleida	87	2	4	29	29	17	6	0
Tarragona	232	0	9	77	76	46	24	0
COM. VALENCIANA	2.281	16	107	641	820	476	217	4
Alicante	1.106	7	56	301	397	242	102	1
Castellón	129	2	5	47	44	22	9	0
Valencia	1.046	7	46	293	379	212	106	3
EXTREMADURA	586	5	37	168	183	124	68	1
Badajoz	415	3	27	121	128	89	47	0
Cáceres	171	2	10	47	55	35	21	1
GALICIA	641	2	17	122	217	174	108	1
A Coruña	264	1	7	55	80	75	46	0
Lugo	88	1	4	12	34	23	13	1
Ourense	91	0	2	24	35	20	10	0
Pontevedra	198	0	4	31	68	56	39	0
MADRID	1.186	7	51	307	441	259	119	2
MURCIA	496	6	23	166	188	82	30	1
NAVARRA	110	3	5	36	41	15	10	0
PAÍS VASCO	277	3	10	77	107	57	23	0
Álava	24	1	1	9	8	3	2	0
Guipúzcoa	100	1	2	24	45	20	8	0
Vizcaya	153	1	7	44	54	34	13	0
LA RIOJA	56	0	2	14	23	13	4	0
CEUTA	40	0	3	15	11	8	3	0
MELILLA	52	0	0	21	23	7	1	0
Horizontal %	100,0	0,6	4,4	27,3	35,4	22,3	9,7	0,2

AUTONOMOUS REGION / PROVINCE	2009							
	TOTAL	16 - 17 years	18 - 20 years	21 - 30 years	31 - 40 years	41 - 50 years	51 - 64 years	Over 64 years
TOTAL	22.010	174	1.213	6.405	7.498	4.824	1.860	36
ANDALUCÍA	7.221	51	403	2.126	2.423	1.627	581	10
Almería	535	1	19	177	170	125	43	0
Cádiz	1.670	16	93	507	573	339	138	4
Córdoba	587	8	28	193	184	129	45	0
Granada	980	6	50	289	342	214	78	1
Huelva	396	0	21	125	138	83	27	2
Jaén	590	2	42	167	195	132	51	1
Málaga	1.159	9	90	322	369	279	88	2
Sevilla	1.304	9	60	346	452	326	111	0
ARAGÓN	382	0	23	127	121	86	25	0
Huesca	35	0	2	15	7	9	2	0
Teruel	34	0	3	13	11	5	2	0
Zaragoza	313	0	18	99	103	72	21	0
ASTURIAS	449	2	20	113	167	103	43	1
BALEARES	369	1	17	100	144	81	26	0
CANARIAS	1.731	14	107	441	553	433	181	2
Las Palmas	753	12	44	180	256	187	72	2
S.C.Tenerife	978	2	63	261	297	246	109	0
CANTABRIA	232	0	16	82	78	40	15	1
CASTILLA-LA MANCHA	954	9	54	284	331	185	90	1
Albacete	241	2	7	63	84	50	34	1
Ciudad Real	305	3	18	94	111	57	22	0
Cuenca	77	1	6	34	21	14	1	0
Guadalajara	81	1	8	29	22	14	7	0
Toledo	250	2	15	64	93	50	26	0
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	957	7	38	264	339	219	84	6
Ávila	63	1	2	13	18	22	6	1
Burgos	123	0	2	40	47	21	13	0
León	248	0	8	63	98	60	17	2
Palencia	87	0	3	21	25	22	15	1
Salamanca	156	2	7	50	54	35	8	0
Segovia	40	0	0	12	16	9	3	0
Soria	32	0	2	11	14	4	1	0
Valladolid	139	3	6	34	48	30	16	2
Zamora	69	1	8	20	19	16	5	0
CATALUÑA	1.823	13	85	594	613	366	149	3
Barcelona	1.140	9	39	367	382	239	101	3
Girona	165	0	12	56	54	36	7	0
Lleida	145	2	9	38	55	33	8	0
Tarragona	373	2	25	133	122	58	33	0
COM. VALENCIANA	3.340	47	190	989	1.141	705	263	5
Alicante	1.549	17	88	469	519	331	122	3
Castellón	246	8	12	79	88	43	16	0
Valencia	1.545	22	90	441	534	331	125	2
EXTREMADURA	664	10	49	196	211	140	55	3
Badajoz	454	8	36	138	136	102	32	2
Cáceres	210	2	13	58	75	38	23	1
GALICIA	794	2	36	181	282	201	90	2
A Coruña	317	2	12	74	100	92	37	0
Lugo	100	0	3	22	38	24	11	2
Ourense	128	0	12	32	44	31	9	0
Pontevedra	249	0	9	53	100	54	33	0
MADRID	1.644	8	91	438	572	373	161	1
MURCIA	795	7	47	263	290	146	42	0
NAVARRA	132	1	12	51	38	18	12	0
PAÍS VASCO	352	1	19	102	124	71	34	1
Álava	36	0	1	13	11	7	4	0
Guipúzcoa	132	1	6	34	47	29	15	0
Vizcaya	184	0	12	55	66	35	15	1
LA RIOJA	95	1	3	26	44	15	6	0
CEUTA	25	0	1	8	7	7	2	0
MELILLA	51	0	2	20	20	8	1	0
Horizontal %	100,0	0,8	697,1	528,0	117,1	64,3	38,6	1,9

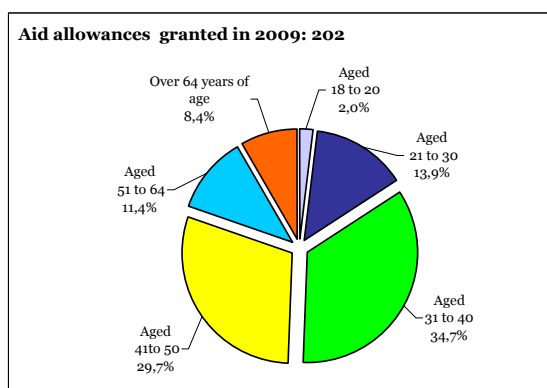
8 VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECIPIENTS OF THE FINANCIAL AID ESTABLISHED IN ARTICLE 27 OF THE COMPREHENSIVE LAW

1 January 2006 to 31 December 2009

8.1. VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECIPIENTS OF THE FINANCIAL AID ESTABLISHED IN ARTICLE 27 OF THE COMPREHENSIVE LAW. 2009

At the end of 2009, the Government Office on Gender-based Violence held on record that, in the course of 2009, 210 financial aid allowances were granted to victims of gender-based violence under article 27 of the Comprehensive Law.

According to age⁴¹, women aged between 31 and 40 represented the largest group of recipients of this aid allowance, making up 34,7% of the total, followed by women aged between 41 and 50, who made up 29,7%, women aged between 21 and 30 made up 13,9%, women aged between 51 and 64 made up 11,4%, women aged 64 or over made up 8,4% and women aged between 18 and 20 made up 2,0%.

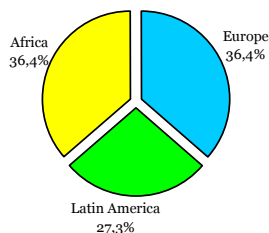


In terms of the nationality of the recipients of this type of aid, 83,3% were Spanish and 16,7% foreign.

With regard to the foreign recipients, African and European women made up the highest numbers (in each case, 36,4% of the total number of aid allowances granted to foreign women).

⁴¹ No information is held on the age of eight women.

Foreign victim beneficiaries: 33



The autonomous regions which granted most of these aid allowances under article 27 of the Comprehensive Law were Andalucía (26,2%), Comunidad Valenciana (15,2%), Cataluña (14,3%) and Extremadura (13,8%).

8.2. EVOLUTION OF NUMBERS OF VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECIPIENTS OF THE FINANCIAL AID ESTABLISHED IN ARTICLE 27 OF THE COMPREHENSIVE LAW

1 January 2006 to 31 December 2009

Based on the information held by the Government Office on Gender-based Violence at the end of 2009, between 2006 and 2009, 717 financial aid allowances were granted under that established in article 27 of the Comprehensive Law.

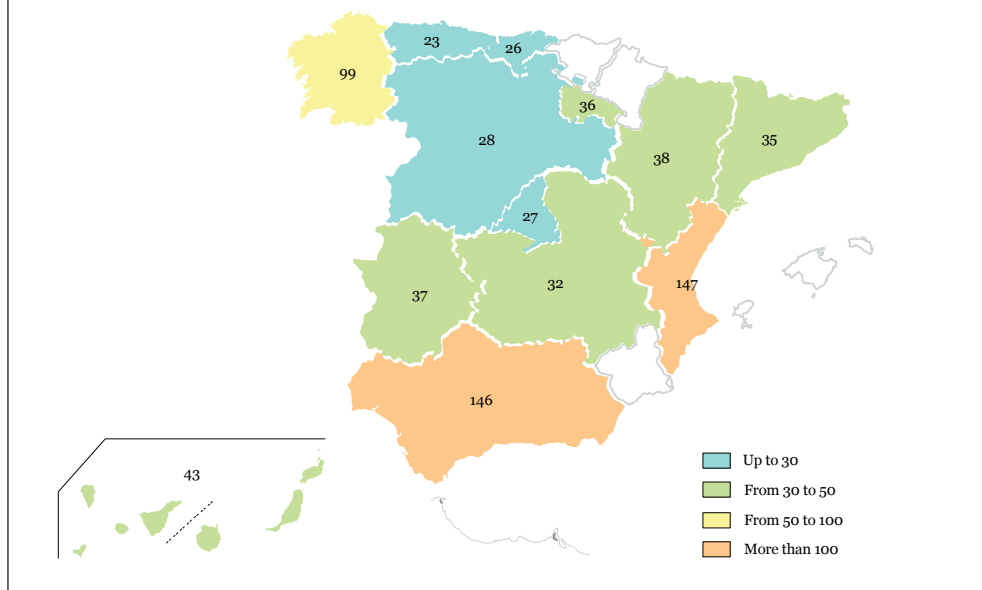
The Comunidad Valenciana (147) and Andalucía (146) were the autonomous regions where more financial aid allowances were granted, followed by Galicia (99). Together, these three autonomous regions concentrated more than half (54,7%) of the financial aid allowances granted under article 27 of the Comprehensive Law.

AUTONOMOUS REGION	Total	Vertical %	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	717	100,0	62	189	256	210
Andalucía	146	20,4	0	31	60	55
Aragón	38	5,3	1	9	10	18
Asturias	23	3,2	3	6	9	5
Canarias	43	6,0	0	5	19	19
Cantabria	26	3,6	3	15	3	5
Castilla-La Mancha	32	4,5	7	9	10	6
Castilla-León	28	3,9	9	8	11	0
Cataluña	35	4,9	0	0	5	30
Extremadura	37	5,2	0	0	8	29
Galicia	99	13,8	20	51	28	0
La Rioja	36	5,0	6	13	15	2
Madrid	27	3,8	0	8	10	9
Com. Valenciana	147	20,5	13	34	68	32

FINANCIAL AIDS GRANTED UNDER ARTICLE 27 OF THE COMPREHENSIVE LAW.

2006 to 2009.

TOTAL: 717



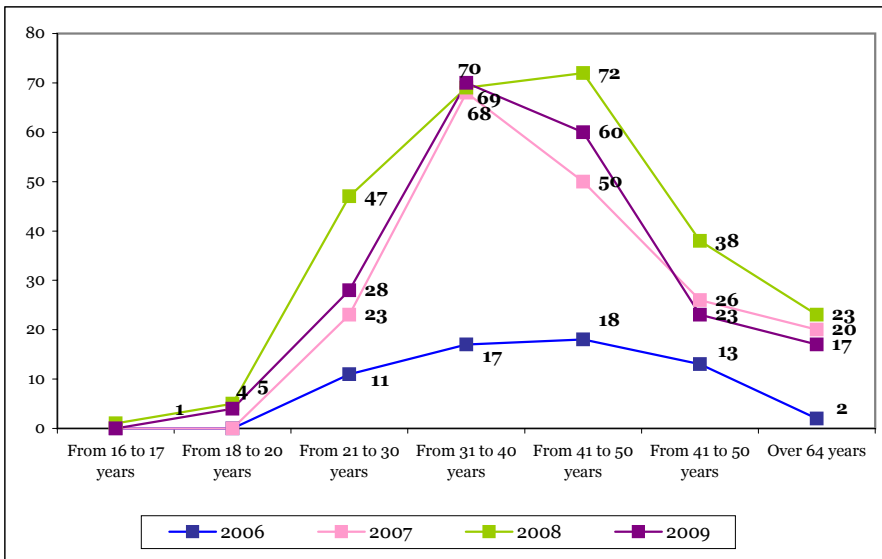
8.3. VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECIPIENTS OF THE FINANCIAL AID ESTABLISHED IN ARTICLE 27 OF THE COMPREHENSIVE LAW ACCORDING TO AGE GROUP

1 January 2006 to 31 December 2009

The highest number of financial aid allowances granted in the period 2006 to 2009 went to victims aged between 31 and 50 (424). A total of 224 financial aid allowances were granted to victims aged between 31 and 40 and 200 financial aid allowances were granted to victims aged between 41 and 50; the over 50 age group received 162 financial aid allowances, these groups made up 83,1% of the total. The victims aged between 21 and 30 who received the financial aid allowance regulated in article 27 of the Comprehensive Law numbered 109 and 10 women under 21 years of age also received this aid..

In all the years of the period under review, most of the financial aid allowances were granted to victims belonging to the 31 to 40 and 41 to 50 age groups. In 2006, 57,4% of the recipients were between 31 and 50 years of age, in 2007, 63,1%; in 2008, 55,3%; and in 2009, 64,4%.

AID ALLOWANCES GRANTED BY AGE OF BENEFICIARY										
	Total	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total	2006	2007	2008	2009
	717	62	189	256	210	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
From 16 to 17 years	1	0	0	1	0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,4	0,0
From 18 to 20 years	9	0	0	5	4	1,3	0,0	0,0	2,0	2,0
From 21 to 30 years	109	11	23	47	28	15,5	18,0	12,3	18,4	13,9
From 31 to 40 years	224	17	68	69	70	31,8	27,9	36,4	27,1	34,7
From 41 to 50 years	200	18	50	72	60	28,4	29,5	26,7	28,2	29,7
From 51 to 64 years	100	13	26	38	23	14,2	21,3	13,9	14,9	11,4
Over 64 years	62	2	20	23	17	8,8	3,3	10,7	9,0	8,4
No record	12	1	2	1	8	-	-	-	-	-



8.4. VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECIPIENTS OF THE FINANCIAL AID ESTABLISHED IN ARTICLE 27 OF THE COMPREHENSIVE LAW ACCORDING TO NATIONALITY

1 January 2006 to 31 December 2009

In terms of the nationality of the recipients of this type of financial aid, we can see that Spanish women made up more than eighty per cent of the total in all the years under review.

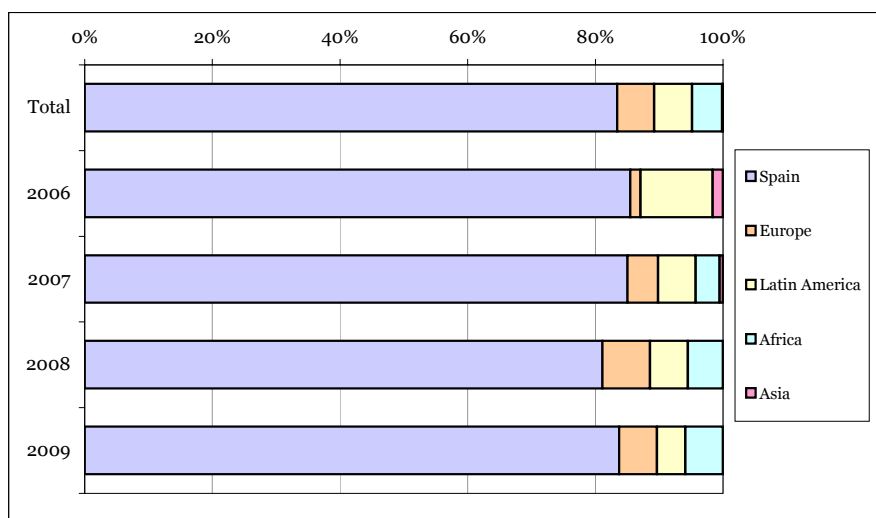
Year	Nationality				Horizontal %		
	Total	Spanish	Foreign	No record	Total	Spanish	Foreign
Total	717	588	121	8	100,0	82,9	17,1
2006	62	53	9	0	100,0	85,5	14,5
2007	189	159	28	2	100,0	85,0	15,0
2008	256	206	50	0	100,0	80,5	19,5
2009	210	170	34	6	100,0	83,3	16,7

As we can see in the following graph, in the period between 2006 and 2009, seventeen per cent of the aid allowances went to foreign women. Latin American women were the ones who received the most (42), representing thirty-five per cent of the aid allowances granted to foreign women.

On the other hand, Asian recipients represented 0,4% in the entire period under review and no aid allowances were granted to women of this origin in 2009.

According to nationality, Moroccan women stand out in number (30), followed by Romanian women (24).

In terms of the evolution by year and continent, there was no significant variations; however, it is worth highlighting the fall in the number of recipients from all continents in 2009 compared with 2008.



8.5. VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE RECIPIENTS OF THE FINANCIAL AID ESTABLISHED IN ARTICLE 27 OF THE COMPREHENSIVE LAW ACCORDING TO AGE GROUP BY NATIONALITY

1 January 2006 to 31 December 2009

As mentioned above, the aid allowances granted to foreign victims represented 17,1% of the total and, as in the case of Spanish women, the biggest share of women who received this aid belonged to the 31 to 40 age group, although the biggest share of African victims who received this aid belonged to the 21 to 30 age group.⁴²

Ages	Total	Spain	Europe	Latin America	Africa	Asia	No record
TOTAL	717	588	41	42	33	3	10
From 16 to 17 years	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
From 18 to 20 years	9	6	1	0	2	0	0
From 21 to 30 years	109	77	9	11	12	0	0
From 31 to 40 years	224	170	20	23	10	1	0
From 41 to 50 years	200	173	8	7	9	2	1
From 51 to 64 years	100	95	3	1	0	0	1
Over 64 years of age	62	62	0	0	0	0	0
No record	12	4	0	0	0	0	8

In terms of the average age by nationality, we can see that the average age of the Spanish recipients was higher than the average age of the foreign recipients, except in the case of Asian women (who numbered 3). African recipients had the lowest average age (34 years).

Nacionality	Average age				
	Total average	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	40	41	40	41	39
Spain	42	42	42	43	42
Rest of Europe	36	45	36	36	36
Latin America	36	33	37	38	35
Africa	34	32	39	31	33
Asia	43	47	48	33	0

There is no record of the nationality of ten recipients

⁴² There is no record of the nationality of ten beneficiaries, but it is known that two were foreign.

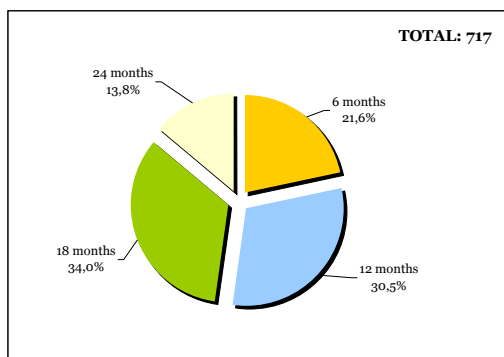
8.6. AMOUNT OF FINANCIAL AID GRANTED UNDER ARTICLE 27 OF THE COMPREHENSIVE LAW

1 January 2006 to 31 December 2009

The amount of this aid can differ depending on the recipient's family responsibilities and, as the case may be, the degree of disability officially recognised to the recipient, a family member under her care or a fostered minor living under her roof.

Generally, the amount of this aid is equivalent to six months of unemployment benefit, but it can also be twelve, eighteen or twenty-four months of unemployment benefit, depending on several factors, such as the number of family members under the recipient's care or fostered minors, the degree of disability officially recognised to the recipient, a family member under her care or a fostered minor, or a combination of these.

Based on the amount received, the distribution shows that 21,6% of the aid allowances were for basic or general support (6 months of unemployment benefit) and we can therefore assume that this was the percentage of women who did not have family responsibilities or a certified disability. On the other hand, the highest aid allowances (24 months) were received by 13,8% of the beneficiaries.



Amount of aid	Total
Total	717
6 months	155
12 months	219
18 months	244
24 months	99

9 TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS FOR EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES GRANTED ON HUMANITARIAN GROUNDS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

1 January 2005 to 31 December 2009

9.1. TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS FOR EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES GRANTED ON HUMANITARIAN GROUNDS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. 2009

Based on the data stored in the immigration application of the Ministry of the Presidency as at 31 December 2009, in 2009, 613 foreign victims of domestic violence aged 16 or over were granted temporary residence permits for exceptional circumstances on humanitarian grounds. Although no information is held on the type of relationship held between the victim and the reported perpetrator, it is considered that practically all the women were victims of gender-based violence.

According to age group, women aged between 21 and 40 made up 86,0% of the foreign women who were granted a temporary residence permit in 2009.

	TOTAL	vertical %
Total	613	100,0
Aged 20 and under	5	0,8
Aged 21 to 30	270	44,0
Aged 31 to 40	257	41,9
Aged 41 to 50	68	11,1
Aged over 50	13	2,1

According to continent, more than three-fourths of the permits were granted to Latin American women (473, representing 77,2%), 93 to African women (15,2%), 40 to European

women from non-EU countries (6,5%), 6 to Asian women (1,0%) and one to an American woman (0,2%).

According to nationality, the highest numbers of residence permits were granted to Bolivian women (174, representing 28,4% of the total), followed by Brazilian women (71 – 11,6%), Moroccan women (66 – 10,8%), Paraguayan women (56 – 9,1%), Ecuadorian women (35 – 5,7%) and Colombian women (32 – 5,2%).

The autonomous regions where the number of residence permits increased the most in 2009 compared with the numbers recorded on 31 December 2008 were Baleares, with an increase of 150,0%, and Aragón, with an increase of 112,0%. On the other hand, Melilla saw the smallest increase in the number of permits granted, just 3,7%, and no permits were granted in Navarra.

According to autonomous region, the residence permits granted in 2009 in the autonomous regions of Comunidad Valenciana, Andalucía, Madrid and Cataluña made up nearly two-thirds of the total (64,6%).

9.2. EVOLUTION OF NUMBERS OF TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS FOR EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES GRANTED ON HUMANITARIAN GROUNDS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

1 January 2005 to 31 December 2009⁴³

Between 2005 and the end of 2009, 1.467 victims of domestic violence aged 16 or over were granted temporary residence permits for exceptional circumstances on humanitarian grounds.

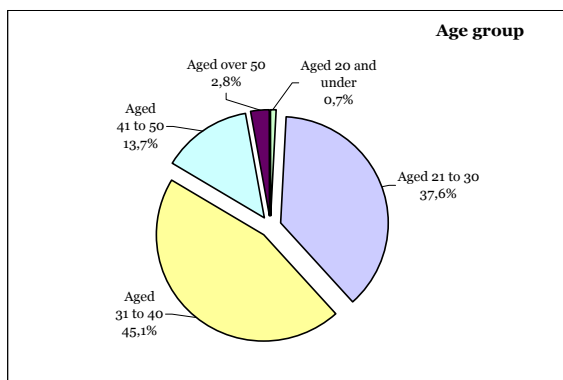
Year permit was granted	Number
TOTAL	1.467
2005	2
2006	136
2007	290
2008	426
2009	613

The number of permits granted increased in each of the years under review.

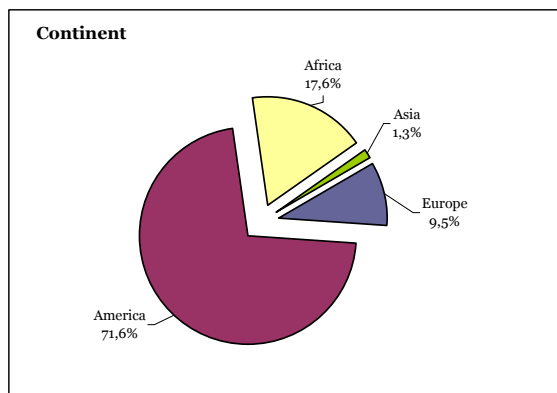
⁴³ Compared with the data contained in the same chapter of the 2nd Report by the National Observatory on Violence against Women, this chapter now includes all the records kept up until 31 December 2009. See details in the Methodological Notes.

9.3. TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS FOR EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES GRANTED ON HUMANITARIAN GROUNDS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACCORDING TO AGE AND NATIONALITY. 2005 TO 2009

The highest numbers of permits granted in the period under review went to women aged between 21 and 40: 552 went to women aged between 21 and 30 and 662 permits went to women aged between 31 and 40; both groups made up 82,8% of the total. Eleven permits were granted to women under 20 years of age, 201 permits were granted to women between 41 and 50 years of age and 41 permits were granted to women over 50 years of age



In terms of the continent of origin of the women who were granted temporary residence permits, most were American (1.051, of whom all but one were Latin American) followed in numerical order by African women (258), European women (139), and lastly, Asian women (19).



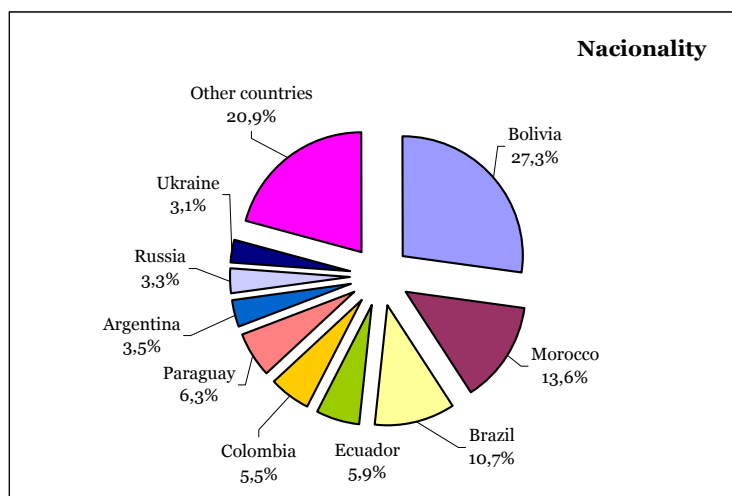
Although the number of temporary residence permits granted to nationals of African countries went up, from 38 in 2006 to 93 in 2009, the share over the total number of permits granted each year fell (from 27,9% in 2006 to 15,2% in 2009); the number of permits granted to European women from non-EU countries also went up in the period under review (from 6 to 40), and so did the share over the total number of permits granted, from representing 4,4% in 2006 to 6,5% in 2009.

On the other hand, the number of permits granted to American women increased from 65 in 2006 to 474 in 2009, and so did the share over the total number of permits granted each year, from 47,8% in 2006 to 77,2% in 2009.

	TOTAL	YEAR PERMIT WAS GRANTED				
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
TOTAL	1.467	2	136	290	426	613
Europe	139	2	32	35	30	40
Africa	258	0	38	55	72	93
America	1.051	0	65	194	318	474
Asia	19	0	1	6	6	6

In terms of the main nationalities of the foreign victims of violence who were granted residence permits for exceptional circumstances in the period under review, it is worth highlighting Bolivian women (400), Moroccan women (199), Brazilian women (157), Paraguayan women (93), Ecuadorian women (87) and Colombian women (80). These collectives made up 69,3% of the total number of permits granted and recorded up until 31 December 2009.

According to the main nationalities by year when the permit was granted, Moroccan women made up the highest numbers in 2006 and Bolivian women in 2007, 2008 and 2009.



	TOTAL	YEAR PERMIT WAS GRANTED				
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
TOTAL	1.467	2	136	290	426	613
Bolivia	400		22	66	138	174
Morocco	199		30	45	58	66
Brazil	157		7	30	49	71
Ecuador	87		5	27	20	35
Colombia	80		8	16	24	32
Paraguay	93		9	12	16	56
Argentina	51		4	11	16	20
Russia	48	1	2	12	17	16
Ukraine	45		3	12	9	21
Other countries	307	1	46	59	79	122

If we compare the number of permits recorded as at 31 December 2009 with the number of permits recorded as at 31 December 2008, it is worth highlighting the increase in the number of permits granted to Paraguayan and Ukrainian women.

The average age of the women who were granted residence permits was 33 years.

Of the main nationalities, Colombian women had the highest average age (37 years) and Ecuadorian and Bolivian women the lowest (32 years).

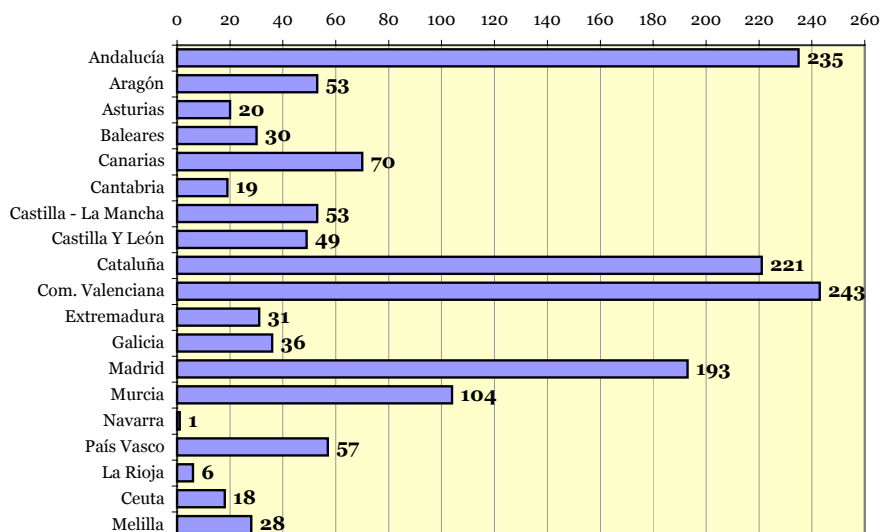
9.4. TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS FOR EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES GRANTED ON HUMANITARIAN GROUNDS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACCORDING TO AUTONOMOUS REGION AND PROVINCE

1 January 2005 to 31 December 2009

According to autonomous region, in the Comunidad Valenciana 243 women were granted residence permits (16,6% of the total); in Andalucía 235 (representing 16,0%), in Cataluña 221 (15,1%) and in Madrid 193 (13,2%). These four autonomous regions concentrated 60,8% of the residence permits granted..

According to province, Madrid, Barcelona, Valencia and Murcia concentrated 39,4% of the total number of residence permits granted and recorded up until 31 December 2009.

**No. of residence permits granted according to
autonomous region. 2005-2009
Total: 1.467**



9.5. TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS FOR EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES GRANTED ON HUMANITARIAN GROUNDS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACCORDING TO AUTONOMOUS REGION BY CONTINENT AND NATIONALITY

1 January 2005 to 31 December 2009

A total of 36,0% of the European women who were granted residence permits were in Andalucía, 18,0% in the Comunidad Valenciana and 10,8% in Madrid; on their part, 20,2% of the African women who were granted residence permits were in Andalucía, 15,9% in Cataluña, 14,3% in Comunidad Valenciana and 10,9% in Melilla, whilst 16,9% of the American women who were granted residence permits were in the Comunidad Valenciana, 15,6% in Cataluña, 14,6% in Madrid and 12,5% in Andalucía.

AUTONOMOUS REGION / PROVINCE	CONTINENT				
	TOTAL	EUROPE	AFRICA	AMERICA	ASIA
TOTAL	1.467	139	258	1.051	19
Andalucía	235	50	52	131	2
Aragón	53	4	13	34	2
Asturias	20	4		16	
Baleares	30	1	5	23	1
Canarias	70	1	6	62	1
Cantabria	19	3	2	14	
Castilla-La Mancha	53	6	3	43	1
Castilla Y León	49	3	5	41	
Cataluña	221	13	41	164	3
Com. Valenciana	243	25	37	178	3
Extremadura	31	2	3	24	2
Galicia	36		3	33	
Madrid	193	15	23	153	2
Murcia	104	8	12	84	
Navarra	1			1	
País Vasco	57	3	8	44	2
La Rioja	6	1	0	5	
Ceuta	18		17	1	
Melilla	28		28		

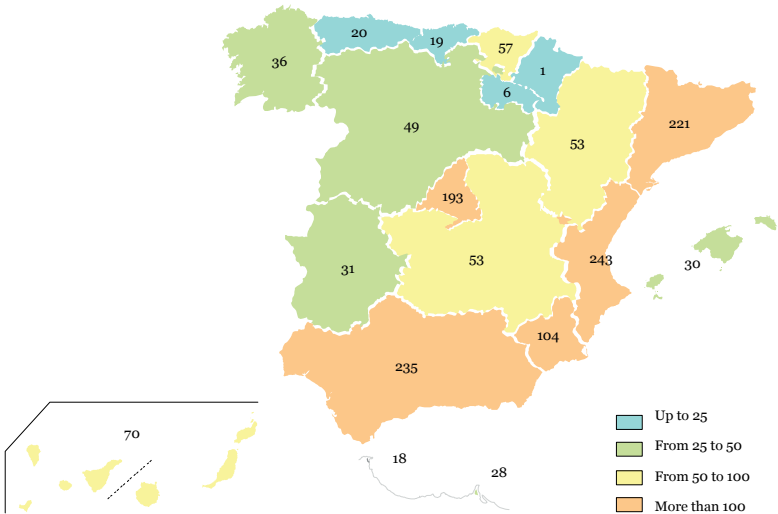
In terms of the distribution by autonomous region of the victims holding one of the four main nationalities who were granted residence permits:

- 20,5% of the Bolivian women were granted a residence permit in the Comunidad Valenciana (15,8% in the province of Valencia), 18,3% in Cataluña, 14,8% in Andalucía, 13,0% in Madrid and 12,8% en Murcia.
- 21,6% of the Moroccan women were granted a residence permit in Andalucía, 15,1% in Cataluña, 14,1% in Melilla, and 13,6% in the Comunidad Valenciana.

- 15,9% of the Brazilian women were granted a residence permit in the Comunidad Valenciana, 14,0% in Andalucía, and 9,6% in each of the autonomous regions of Cataluña, Extremadura and Galicia..
- 25,3% of the Ecuadorian women were granted a residence permit in Madrid, 17,2% in Cataluña, 16,1% in Murcia and 12,6% in each of the autonomous regions of Aragón and Comunidad Valenciana.

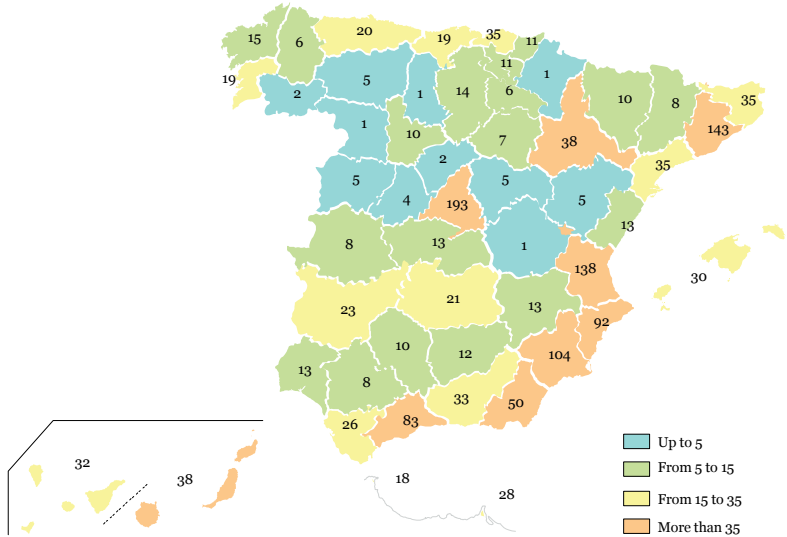
Taking as a reference the autonomous regions where forty or more residence permits were granted and based on the data recorded as at 31 December 2009, the residence permits granted to Bolivian women made up a majority in practically all the autonomous regions; only in Aragón more residence permits were granted to Ecuadorian women, and in Canarias the percentage of residence permits granted to Bolivian, Brazilian and Venezuelan women was the same.

Temporary residence permits for exceptional circumstances granted on humanitarian grounds to foreign victims of domestic violence according to autonomous region. 1 January 2005 to 31 December 2009



Temporary residence permits for exceptional circumstances granted on humanitarian grounds to foreign victims of domestic violence according to province. 1 January 2005 to 31 December 2009

TOTAL: 1.467



10

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES

31 de diciembre de 2009

10.1. GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES

31 December 2009

According to the Penitentiary Centres Information System (SIP), the number of gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences on 31 December 2009 was 4.734⁴⁴.

Of all these offenders, 49,0% were prosecuted for gender-based violence offences only (2.320 offenders), and the rest were also prosecuted for other offences not related to gender-based violence.

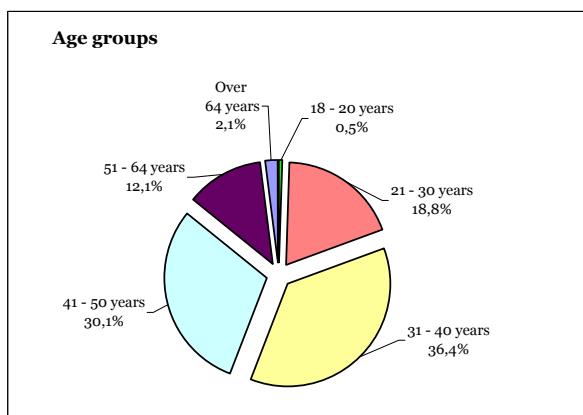
10.2. GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES ACCORDING TO AGE GROUP

31 December 2009

Of the total number of gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences on 31 December 2009, 66,5% were between 31 and 50 years old, and more than one-third were between 31 and 40 years old.

The average age was 39 years.

⁴⁴ This number does not include offenders serving prison sentences in Cataluña.



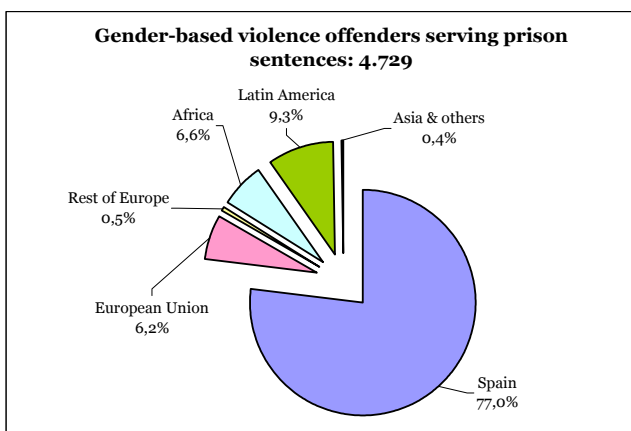
10.3. GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES ACCORDING TO NATIONALITY

31 December 2009

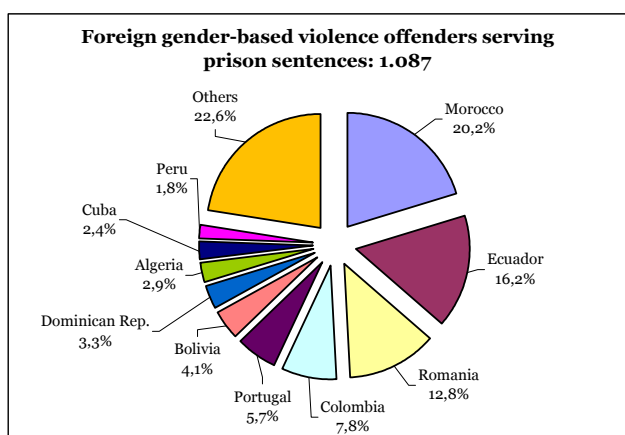
At the end of 2009, 77,0% of the gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences were Spanish and 23,0% were foreign.

Nationality of gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences	No. of gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences	vertical %
Total	4.734	100,0
Spanish	3.642	77,0
Foreign	1.087	23,0
No record	5	-

According to the continent of origin of the foreign offenders, the biggest share came from Latin America (439, representing 9,3% of the total number of gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences), followed by Africa (310 – 6,6%) and EU countries (295 – 6,2%). The number of non-EU European gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences was 24 (representing 0,5% of the total), and the number of Asian offenders was 19 (representing 0,4% of the total).



According to the nationality of the foreign gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences, the largest collectives were the Moroccan, Ecuadorian, Romanian, Colombian and Portuguese.



10.4. GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES ACCORDING TO AGE GROUP BY NATIONALITY

31 December 2009

If we analyse the distribution of the gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences according to age group by nationality, we find that the foreign offenders are younger than the Spanish offenders.

Age groups	TOTAL	vertical %	Nacionality			
			Spanish	vertical %	Foreign	vertical %
Total	4.734	100,0	3.642	100,0	1.087	100,0
18 - 20 years	25	0,5	17	0,5	8	0,7
21 - 30 years	885	18,8	620	17,1	265	24,5
31 - 40 years	1.712	36,4	1.228	33,9	483	44,6
41 - 50 years	1.414	30,1	1.153	31,9	261	24,1
51 - 64 years	569	12,1	512	14,1	57	5,3
Over 64 years	97	2,1	89	2,5	8	0,7
No record	32	-	23	-	5	-

Only 6,0% of the foreign offenders were over 50 years old compared with 16,6% of the Spanish offenders, and 44,6% of the foreign offenders were between 31 and 40 years old compared with 33,9% of the Spanish offenders.

10.5. GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES ACCORDING TO GEOGRAPHICAL AREA OF THE DECLARED NORMAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

31 December 2009

A majority of the gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences lived on the Mediterranean coast (the centre and the south) and Madrid. According to autonomous region, Andalucía was the normal place of residence declared by 1.211 offenders (27,4% of the total), the Comunidad Valenciana by 590 offenders (13,3%), and Madrid by 417 offenders (9,4%).

Autonomous region of normal place of residence	No. of gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences	vertical %
Total	4.734	100,0
Andalucía	1.211	27,4
Aragón	105	2,4
Asturias	115	2,6
Baleares	131	3,0
Canarias	302	6,8
Cantabria	66	1,5
Castilla-La Mancha	240	5,4
Castilla y León	173	3,9
Cataluña	61	1,4
Com. Valenciana	590	13,3
Extremadura	136	3,1
Galicia	345	7,8
Madrid	417	9,4
Murcia	177	4,0
Navarra	47	1,1
País Vasco	233	5,3
La Rioja	38	0,9
Ceuta	20	0,5
Melilla	18	0,4
Desconocido	309	-

According to province, it is worth highlighting that 20,6% of the gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences on 31 December 2009 gave the provinces of Madrid, Valencia or Málaga as their normal place of residence.

10.6. GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES ACCORDING TO GEOGRAPHICAL AREA OF THE DECLARED NORMAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE BY AGE GROUP

31 December 2009

The gender-based violence offenders who gave the Comunidad Valenciana, Madrid or Canarias as the autonomous region of their normal place of residence were younger than those from other autonomous regions, especially compared with the autonomous regions of Galicia, Extremadura and Aragón, which concentrated 21,8% of the gender-based violence offenders aged over 50 serving prison sentences.

AUTONOMOUS REGION / PROVINCE	No. of gender- based violence offenders serving prison sentences	vertical %	Age group				
			30 years and under	31 - 40 years	41 - 50 years	Over 50 years	No record
Total	4.734	100,0	910	1.712	1.414	666	32
Andalucía	1.211	27,4	218	433	370	183	7
Aragón	105	2,4	18	38	28	21	0
Asturias	115	2,6	22	39	38	15	1
Baleares	131	3,0	23	49	42	15	2
Canarias	302	6,8	70	97	103	31	1
Cantabria	66	1,5	14	29	12	11	0
Castilla-La Mancha	240	5,4	41	89	76	33	1
Castilla y León	173	3,9	33	69	46	25	0
Cataluña	61	1,4	13	17	20	10	1
Com. Valenciana	590	13,3	125	215	171	77	2
Extremadura	136	3,1	24	37	48	27	0
Galicia	345	7,8	52	116	106	70	1
Madrid	417	9,4	85	165	113	54	0
Murcia	177	4,0	37	57	62	21	0
Navarra	47	1,1	8	21	15	3	0
País Vasco	233	5,3	48	90	60	35	0
La Rioja	38	0,9	8	12	12	6	0
Ceuta	20	0,5	5	7	6	2	0
Melilla	18	0,4	3	6	6	3	0
Unknown	309	-	63	126	80	24	16

10.7. GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES ACCORDING TO GEOGRAPHICAL AREA OF THE DECLARED NORMAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE BY NATIONALITY

31 December 2009

Andalucía was the autonomous region of the normal place of residence of 30,4% of the gender-based violence offenders of Spanish nationality serving prison sentences on 31 December 2009, and Madrid was the autonomous region of the normal place of residence of most of the foreign offenders (19,1% of the foreign offenders gave Madrid as the autonomous region of their normal place of residence).

AUTONOMOUS REGION / PROVINCE	No. of gender- based violence offenders serving prison sentences	vertical %	Nationality				horizontal % by nationality	
			Spanish	vertical %	Foreign	vertical %	Spanish	Foreign
Total	4.729	100,0	3.642	100,0	1.087	100,0	77,0	23,0
Andalucía	1.210	27,4	1.064	30,4	146	15,9	87,9	12,1
Aragón	105	2,4	67	1,9	38	4,1	63,8	36,2
Asturias	115	2,6	103	2,9	12	1,3	89,6	10,4
Baleares	131	3,0	87	2,5	44	4,8	66,4	33,6
Canarias	301	6,8	255	7,3	46	5,0	84,7	15,3
Cantabria	66	1,5	58	1,7	8	0,9	87,9	12,1
Castilla-La Mancha	240	5,4	183	5,2	57	6,2	76,3	23,8
Castilla y León	173	3,9	140	4,0	33	3,6	80,9	19,1
Cataluña	61	1,4	51	1,5	10	1,1	83,6	16,4
Com. Valenciana	589	13,3	429	12,2	160	17,4	72,8	27,2
Extremadura	136	3,1	122	3,5	14	1,5	89,7	10,3
Galicia	345	7,8	322	9,2	23	2,5	93,3	6,7
Madrid	417	9,4	242	6,9	175	19,1	58,0	42,0
Murcia	176	4,0	128	3,7	48	5,2	72,7	27,3
Navarra	47	1,1	31	0,9	16	1,7	66,0	34,0
País Vasco	233	5,3	170	4,9	63	6,9	73,0	27,0
La Rioja	38	0,9	19	0,5	19	2,1	50,0	50,0
Ceuta	20	0,5	16	0,5	4	0,4	80,0	20,0
Melilla	18	0,4	17	0,5	1	0,1	94,4	5,6
Unknown	308	-	138	-	170	-	44,8	55,2

NOTE: There is no record of the nationality of five gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences

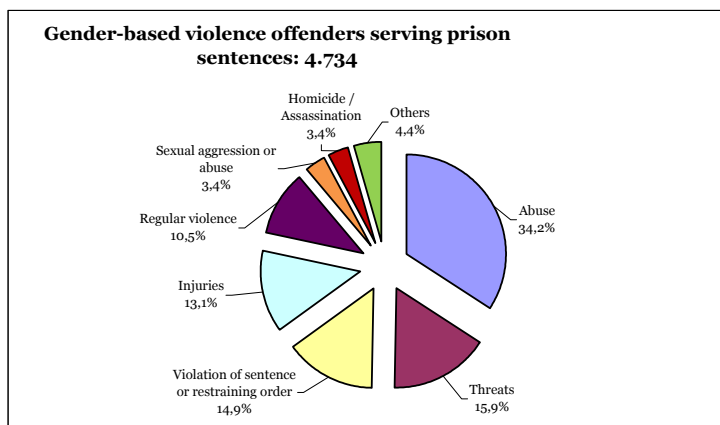
The autonomous regions with the highest shares of Spanish gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences were Melilla, Galicia and Extremadura, with 94,4%, 93,3% and 89,7%, respectively. Whilst, on the other hand, La Rioja, Madrid and Aragón held the lowest shares of Spanish gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences, 50,0%, 58,0% and 63,8%, respectively.

10.8.GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES ACCORDING TO TYPE OF OFFENCE⁴⁵ AND LENGTH OF SENTENCE

31 December 2009

In terms of the type of offence, on analysing the most serious offence committed by each of the offenders serving prison sentences, we find that the main offence of 34,2% of the offenders was abuse.

⁴⁵ We should highlight that information is only held on the main gender-based violence offence of each offender, although, as we mentioned at the beginning of this section, 51,0% of the offenders had also been prosecuted for other offences not related to gender-based violence.



As regards the length of the prison sentences of the gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences on 31 December 2009, 35,3% were serving sentences of between one and three years and 26,9% were serving sentences of more than five years.

Total length of prison sentence	No. of gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences	vertical %
Total	4.734	100,0
Less than 6 months	107	2,3
Between 6 months and 1 year	821	17,3
Between 1 and 3 years	1.670	35,3
Between 3 and 5 years	862	18,2
Between 5 and 10 years	859	18,1
More than 10 years	415	8,8

Strictly from the point of view of the length of the prison sentence for gender-based violence offences, 78,1% of the prison sentences were for less than three years, and only 4,9% were for more than ten years.

Length of prison sentence for gender-based violence offence	No. of gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences	vertical %
Total	4.734	100,0
Less than 6 months	294	6,2
Between 6 months and 1 year	1.708	36,1
Between 1 and 3 years	1.693	35,8
Between 3 and 5 years	451	9,5
Between 5 and 10 years	356	7,5
More than 10 years	232	4,9

In the case of offenders serving prison sentences exclusively for gender-based violence offences, a total of 2.320 offenders, the prison sentences are longer, as the percentage of prison sentences of less than three years was nearly 20 points lower (68,9% of the offenders serving prison sentences exclusively for gender-based violence offences compared with 86,9% of the offenders also serving prison sentences for other offences not related to gender-based violence). Furthermore, we see a clear contrast in the longest sentences, given that 80,6% of the gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences of more than ten years were in fact serving sentences exclusively for gender-based violence offences.

Length of prison sentence for gender-based violence offence	Offenders only serving prison sentences for gender-based violence offences		Offenders also serving prison sentences for other offences not related to gender-based violence		horizontal % offenders only serving prison sentences for gender-based violence offences	horizontal % offenders also serving prison sentences for other offences not related to gender-based violence
	No. of Gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences	vertical %	No. of Gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences	vertical %		
Total	2.320	100,0	2.414	100,0	49,0	51,0
Less than 6 months	106	4,6	188	7,8	36,1	63,9
Between 6 months and 1 year	715	30,8	993	41,1	41,9	58,1
Between 1 and 3 years	777	33,5	916	37,9	45,9	54,1
Between 3 and 5 years	265	11,4	186	7,7	58,8	41,2
Between 5 and 10 years	270	11,6	86	3,6	75,8	24,2
More than 10 years	187	8,1	45	1,9	80,6	19,4

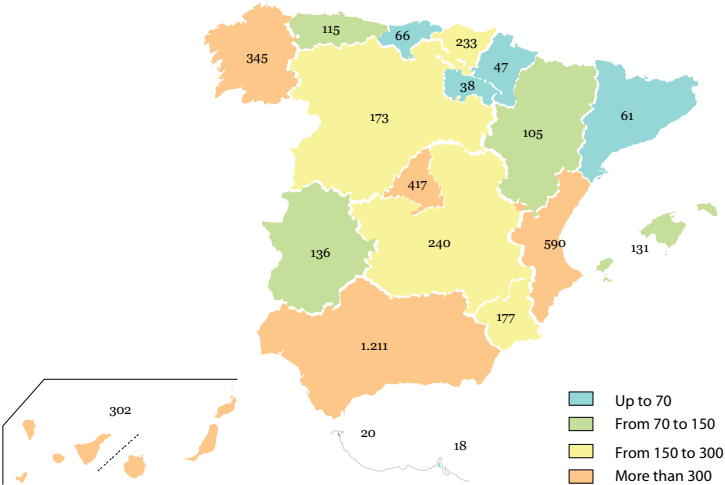
If we compare the length of the sentence for gender-based violence with the total length of the sentence, we find that in sentences of more than one year for gender-based violence offences, the length of the sentence for gender-based violence offences comes close to the full length of the sentence. However, in sentences of less than one year, in more than half of the cases the full length of the sentence is much longer.

Length of prison sentence for gender-based violence offence	Full length of prison sentence					
	Less than 6 months	Between 6 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	Between 3 and 5 years	Between 5 and 10 years	More than 10 years
Total	107	821	1.670	862	859	415
Less than 6 months	107	26	47	50	44	20
Between 6 months and 1 year	0	795	474	201	182	56
Between 1 and 3 years	0	0	1.149	282	198	64
Between 3 and 5 years	0	0	0	329	105	17
Between 5 and 10 years	0	0	0	0	330	26
More than 10 years	0	0	0	0	0	232

**GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES
ACCORDING TO THE AUTONOMOUS REGION OF THE DECLARED NORMAL
PLACE OF RESIDENCE.**

31 December 2009

TOTAL: 4.734



**GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES
ACCORDING TO THE PROVINCE OF THE DECLARED NORMAL PLACE OF
RESIDENCE.**

31 December 2009

TOTAL: 4.734

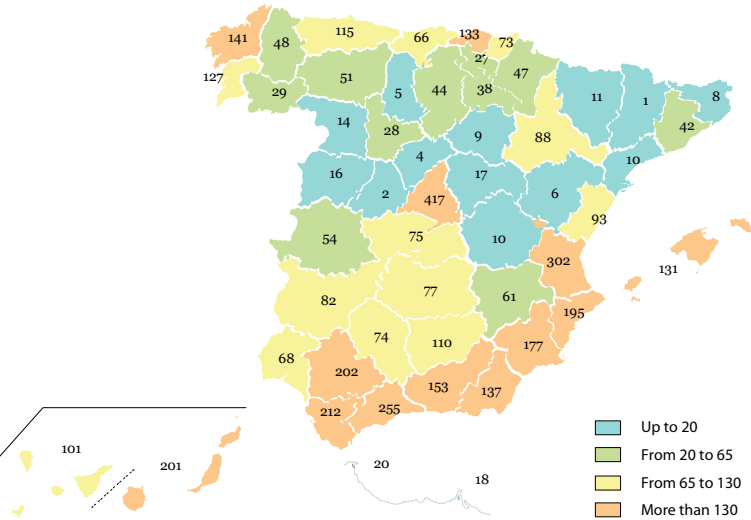


Chart 1. Number of gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences according to province by age group. 31 December 2009

AUTONOMOUS REGION/PROVINCE	No. of gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences	vertical %	Age group				
			30 years and under	31 - 40 years	41 - 50 years	Over 50 years	No record
TOTAL	4,734	100,0	910	1,712	1,414	666	32
ANDALUCÍA	1,211	897,0	218	433	370	183	7
Almería	137	101,5	28	52	42	15	
Cádiz	212	157,0	38	82	68	24	
Córdoba	74	54,8	9	34	19	9	3
Granada	153	113,3	26	57	43	27	
Huelva	68	50,4	16	20	23	9	
Jaén	110	81,5	23	42	30	14	1
Málaga	255	188,9	45	87	77	45	1
Sevilla	202	149,6	33	59	68	40	2
ARAGÓN	105	77,8	18	38	28	21	0
Huesca	11	8,1	2	3	4	2	
Teruel	6	4,4	2	1	1	2	
Zaragoza	88	65,2	14	34	23	17	
ASTURIAS	115	85,2	22	39	38	15	1
BALEARES	131	97,0	23	49	42	15	2
CANARIAS	302	223,7	70	97	103	31	1
Las Palmas	201	148,9	46	64	73	17	1
Sta. Cruz de Tenerife	101	74,8	24	33	30	14	
CANTABRIA	66	48,9	14	29	12	11	
CASTILLA-LA MANCHA	240	177,8	41	89	76	33	1
Albacete	61	45,2	13	20	18	9	1
Ciudad Real	77	57,0	12	30	28	7	
Cuenca	10	7,4	3	4	2	1	
Guadalajara	17	12,6	4	5	5	3	
Toledo	75	55,6	9	30	23	13	
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	173	128,1	33	69	46	25	0
Ávila	2	1,5	0	1	1	0	
Burgos	44	32,6	11	20	8	5	
León	51	37,8	9	17	16	9	
Palencia	5	3,7	1	1	2	1	
Salamanca	16	11,9	2	7	6	1	
Segovia	4	3,0	0	2	1	1	
Soria	9	6,7	2	4	2	1	
Valladolid	28	20,7	5	14	7	2	
Zamora	14	10,4	3	3	3	5	
CATALUÑA	61	45,2	13	17	20	10	1
Barcelona	42	31,1	9	11	15	7	
Girona	8	5,9	2	4	1	0	1
Lleida	1	0,7	1	0	0	0	
Tarragona	10	7,4	1	2	4	3	
COM. VALENCIANA	590	437,0	125	215	171	77	2
Alicante	195	144,4	39	81	50	23	2
Castellón	93	68,9	25	32	24	12	
Valencia	302	223,7	61	102	97	42	
EXTREMADURA	136	100,7	24	37	48	27	0
Badajoz	82	60,7	15	19	30	18	
Cáceres	54	40,0	9	18	18	9	
GALICIA	345	255,6	52	116	106	70	1
A Coruña	141	104,4	14	48	48	31	
Lugo	48	35,6	11	14	16	7	
Ourense	29	21,5	5	9	12	3	
Pontevedra	127	94,1	22	45	30	29	1
MADRID	417	308,9	85	165	113	54	
MURCIA	177	131,1	37	57	62	21	
NAVARRA	47	34,8	8	21	15	3	
PAÍS VASCO	233	172,6	48	90	60	35	0
Álava	27	20,0	7	9	6	5	
Guipúzcoa	73	54,1	10	30	20	13	
Vizcaya	133	98,5	31	51	34	17	
LA RIOJA	38	28,1	8	12	12	6	
CEUTA	20	14,8	5	7	6	2	
MELILLA	18	13,3	3	6	6	3	
UNKNOWN	309	-	63	126	80	24	16
TOTAL	4,734	100,0	910	1,712	1,414	666	32

Chart 2. Number of gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences according to province by nationality. Number, vertical and horizontal percentages. 31 December 2009

AUTONOMOUS REGION / PROVINCE	No. of gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences	vertical %	Nationality				horizontal % by nationality	
			Spanish	% vertical	Foreign	% vertical	Spanish	Foreign
TOTAL	4.729	100,0	3.642	100,0	1.087	100,0	77,0	23,0
ANDALUCÍA	1.210	27,4	1.064	30,4	146	15,9	87,9	12,1
Almería	137	3,1	99	2,8	38	4,1	72,3	27,7
Cádiz	212	4,8	203	5,8	9	1,0	95,8	4,2
Córdoba	73	1,7	69	2,0	4	0,4	94,5	5,5
Granada	153	3,5	138	3,9	15	1,6	90,2	9,8
Huelva	68	1,5	54	1,5	14	1,5	79,4	20,6
Jaén	110	2,5	100	2,9	10	1,1	90,9	9,1
Málaga	255	5,8	209	6,0	46	5,0	82,0	18,0
Sevilla	202	4,6	192	5,5	10	1,1	95,0	5,0
ARAGÓN	105	2,4	67	1,9	38	4,1	63,8	36,2
Huesca	11	0,2	9	0,3	2	0,2	81,8	18,2
Teruel	6	0,1	4	0,1	2	0,2	66,7	33,3
Zaragoza	88	2,0	54	1,5	34	3,7	61,4	38,6
ASTURIAS	115	2,6	103	2,9	12	1,3	89,6	10,4
BALEARES	131	3,0	87	2,5	44	4,8	66,4	33,6
CANARIAS	304	6,8	255	7,3	46	5,0	84,7	15,3
Las Palmas	200	4,5	171	4,9	29	3,2	85,5	14,5
Sta. Cruz de Tenerife	101	2,3	84	2,4	17	1,9	83,2	16,8
CANTABRIA	66	1,5	58	1,7	8	0,9	87,9	12,1
CASTILLA-LA MANCHA	240	5,4	183	5,2	57	6,2	76,3	23,8
Albacete	61	1,4	43	1,2	18	2,0	70,5	29,5
Ciudad Real	77	1,7	65	1,9	12	1,3	84,4	15,6
Cuenca	10	0,2	8	0,2	2	0,2	80,0	20,0
Guadalajara	17	0,4	10	0,3	7	0,8	58,8	41,2
Toledo	75	1,7	57	1,6	18	2,0	76,0	24,0
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	173	3,9	140	4,0	33	3,6	80,9	19,1
Ávila	2	0,0	1	0,0	1	0,1	50,0	50,0
Burgos	44	1,0	31	0,9	13	1,4	70,5	29,5
León	51	1,2	44	1,3	7	0,8	86,3	13,7
Palencia	5	0,1	5	0,1	0	0,0	100,0	0,0
Salamanca	16	0,4	13	0,4	3	0,3	81,3	18,8
Segovia	4	0,1	3	0,1	1	0,1	75,0	25,0
Soria	9	0,2	7	0,2	2	0,2	77,8	22,2
Valladolid	28	0,6	23	0,7	5	0,5	82,1	17,9
Zamora	14	0,3	13	0,4	1	0,1	92,9	7,1
CATALUÑA	61	1,4	51	1,5	10	1,1	83,6	16,4
Barcelona	42	1,0	34	1,0	8	0,9	81,0	19,0
Girona	8	0,2	6	0,2	2	0,2	75,0	25,0
Lleida	1	0,0	1	0,0	0	0,0	100,0	0,0
Tarragona	10	0,2	10	0,3	0	0,0	100,0	0,0
COM. VALENCIANA	589	13,3	429	12,2	160	17,4	72,8	27,2
Alicante	194	4,4	144	4,1	50	5,5	74,2	25,8
Castellón	93	2,1	63	1,8	30	3,3	67,7	32,3
Valencia	302	6,8	222	6,3	80	8,7	73,5	26,5
EXTREMADURA	136	3,1	122	3,5	14	1,5	89,7	10,3
Badajoz	82	1,9	76	2,2	6	0,7	92,7	7,3
Cáceres	54	1,2	46	1,3	8	0,9	85,2	14,8
GALICIA	345	7,8	322	9,2	23	2,5	93,3	6,7
A Coruña	141	3,2	136	3,9	5	0,5	96,5	3,5
Lugo	48	1,1	44	1,3	4	0,4	91,7	8,3
Ourense	29	0,7	26	0,7	3	0,3	89,7	10,3
Pontevedra	127	2,9	116	3,3	11	1,2	91,3	8,7
MADRID	417	9,4	242	6,9	175	19,1	58,0	42,0
MURCIA	176	4,0	128	3,7	48	5,2	72,7	27,3
NAVARRA	47	1,1	31	0,9	16	1,7	66,0	34,0
PAÍS VASCO	233	5,3	170	4,9	63	6,9	73,0	27,0
Álava	27	0,6	17	0,5	10	1,1	63,0	37,0
Guipúzcoa	73	1,7	50	1,4	23	2,5	68,5	31,5
Vizcaya	133	3,0	103	2,9	30	3,3	77,4	22,6
LA RIOJA	38	0,9	10	0,5	19	2,1	50,0	50,0
CEUTA	20	0,5	16	0,5	4	0,4	80,0	20,0
MELILLA	18	0,4	17	0,5	1	0,1	94,4	5,6
UNKNOWN	308	-	138	-	170	-	44,8	55,2
TOTAL	4.729	100,0	3.642	100,0	1.087	118,5	77,0	23,0

NOTE: There is no record of the nationality of five gender-based violence offenders serving prison sentences.

11

ELECTRONIC MONITORING SYSTEM OF RESTRAINING ORDERS FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE OFFENDERS

24 July to 31 December 2009

11.1. EVOLUTION OF NUMBERS OF INSTALLED ELECTRONIC DEVICES

24 July to 31 December 2009

Since the introduction of the electronic monitoring system of restraining orders for gender-based violence offenders on 24 July 2009 to 31 December 2009, 167 pairs of electronic devices were installed. Of these, by the end of 2009, 10 pairs of electronic devices had been uninstalled. Therefore the number of active pairs of devices on 31 December 2009 was 157.

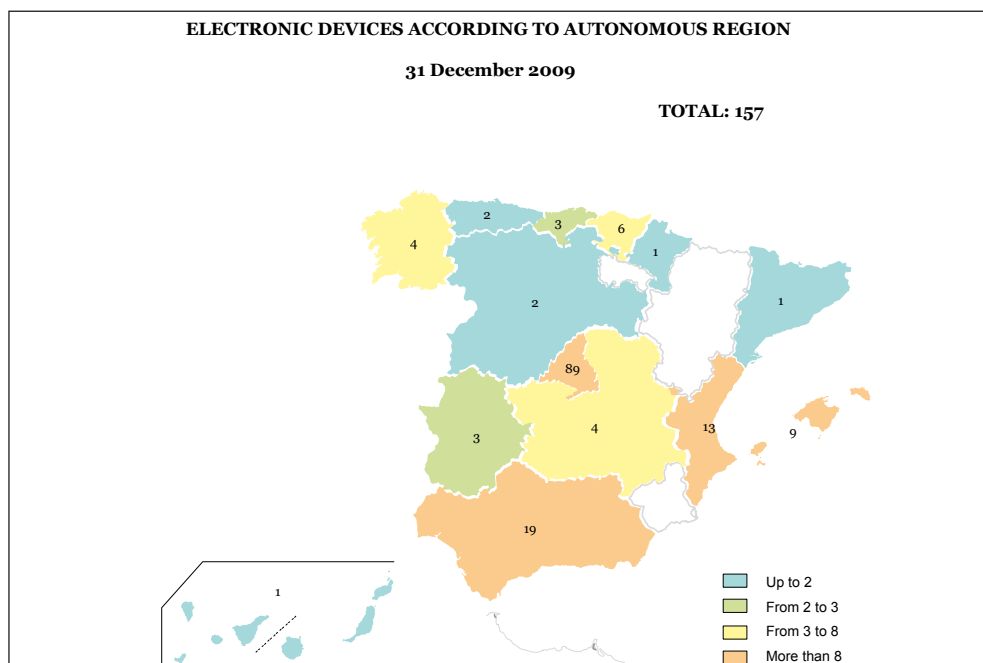
As we can see in the following chart, which shows the monthly evolution of installations and uninstallations, the month of December was when more electronic devices were installed (104, which make up 62,3% of all the electronic devices installed in 2009) due to the transfer of the system of the autonomous region of Madrid.

Month	Installations	Uninstallations
TOTAL	167	10
August 2009	7	0
September 2009	13	0
October 2009	22	2
November 2009	21	4
December 2009	104	4

11.2. ACTIVE ELECTRONIC DEVICES ACCORDING TO AUTONOMOUS REGION

31 December 2009

According to autonomous region, at the end of 2009, Madrid had 89 (56,7% of the total) and Andalucía had 19 active pairs of devices (12,1%). These autonomous regions combined concentrated 68,8% of the active devices on 31 December 2009.



11.3. EVOLUTION OF WARNINGS⁴⁶ GENERATED BY THE SYSTEM

24 July to 31 December 2009

The total number of warnings generated by the electronic monitoring system of restraining orders for gender-based violence offenders since

⁴⁶ The system generates two types of warnings: alarms and alerts, graduated from high to low risk. The most relevant warnings in each category are the following:

Alarms:

- Broken bracelet: The lock of the bracelet is open or the strap sabotaged.
- The perpetrator has entered the exclusion zone.

Alerts:

- Battery 2Track unit low: The 2 track unit is about to run out of battery.
- Transgression of body: The radiofrequency transmitter does not detect the perpetrator's skin.
- Lost Tx: The perpetrator has moved away from the 2Track unit beyond the allowed distance.
- Panic Button Activated: The victim has pressed the panic button in her 2Track.

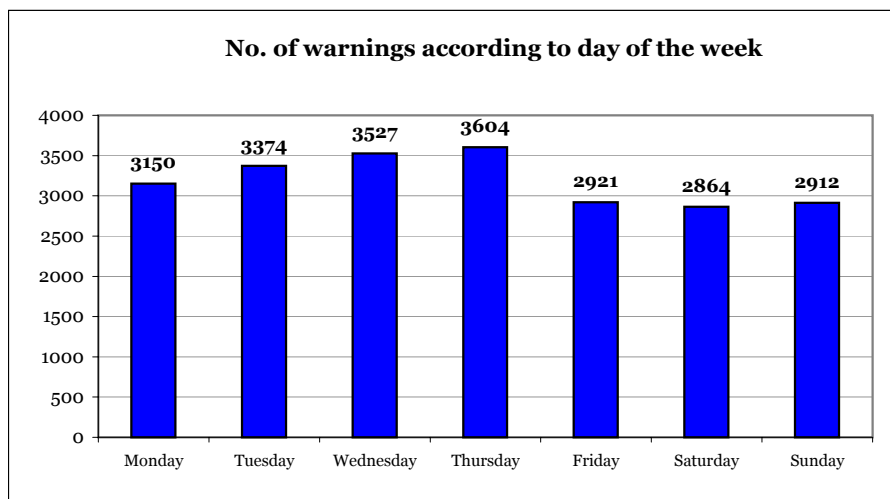
Depending on the context, the alerts can turn into alarms.

the system was introduced to 31 December 2009 was 22.352, which is an average of 142,4 warnings generated by each active pair of devices in the period under review, although many of these warnings were related to the same event because the alarm goes off several times before the incident is solved.

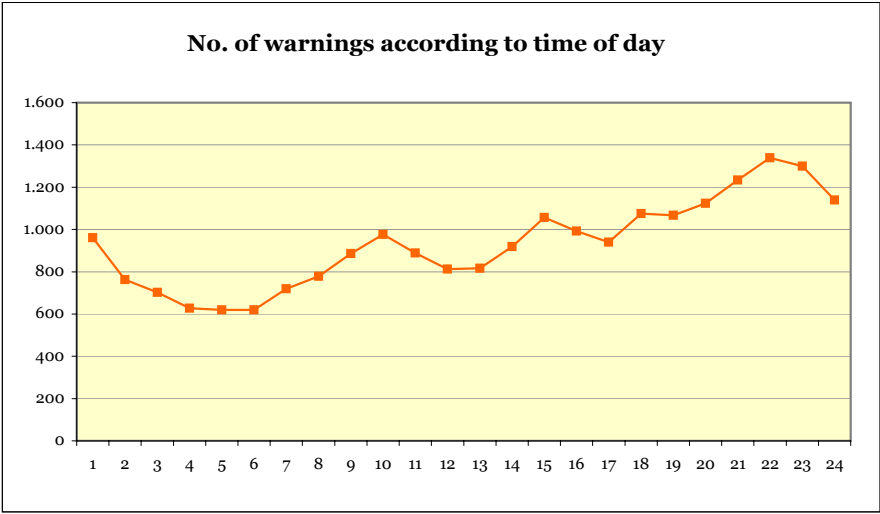
The month with the highest average number of warnings per active pair of devices was December 2009 (88,5%), as there were more devices in operation.

Month	No. of warnings	No. of active devices	Average no. of warnings per device
August 2009	409	7	58,4
September 2009	845	20	42,3
October 2009	3.005	40	75,1
November 2009	4.199	57	73,7
December 2009	13.894	157	88,5

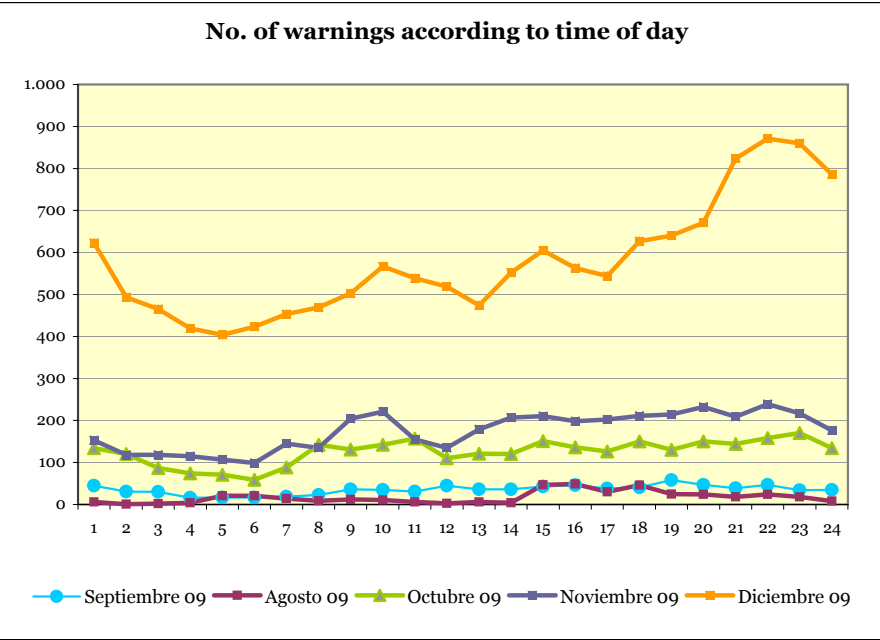
According to the day of the week, Thursday was the day with the highest number of warnings generated by the system (16,1% of the total), and there were fewer warnings at weekends.

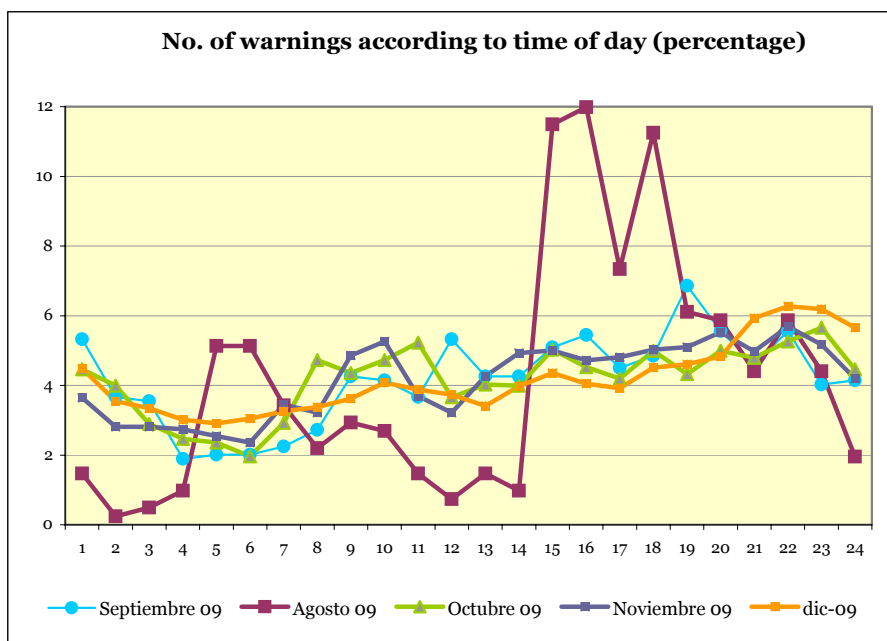


According to the time of day, more than twenty-five per cent of the warnings were generated between 21:00 and 1:00 hours in the morning (27,4%).



If we compare the profile of the time of day the warnings were generated in each of the months the electronic monitoring system was active, apart from the increase in the number of warnings generated in the month of December due to the increased number of active devices, we see a very similar pattern in the lines.





11.4. WARNINGS GENERATED BY THE SYSTEM ACCORDING TO TYPE OF WARNING

24 July to 31 December 2009

When we break down the warnings generated by the electronic monitoring system of restraining orders for gender-based violence offenders according to the type of warning, the highest number of warnings relate to those generated by perpetrators moving away from the 2Track unit beyond the allowed distance (the so-called “Lost Tx” warning). This type of warning represents 72,5% of all the warnings generated by the system.

Type of Event	No. of warnings	Vertical %
TOTAL	22.352	100,0
Battery 2Track unit low (female user)	831	3,7
Manipulation of strap	82	0,4
Transgression of body	2.436	10,9
Transgression of Exclusion Zone	2.101	9,4
Lost Tx	16.212	72,5
Panic button activated by victim	690	3,1

The warnings generated by perpetrators entering the exclusion zone made up 42,9% of all the events. In these cases, we should keep in mind that the system continues to generate alarm signals until the incident is closed, therefore, although 2.101 warnings of this type were produced, the real number of cases in which a transgression of the exclusion zone took place and the Law Enforcement Agencies were called was 735.

Type of Event	No. of warnings	No. of perpetrators involved	% perpetrators involved
TOTAL	22.352	189	100,0
Battery 2Track unit low (victim)	831	155	82,0
Manipulation of strap	82	53	28,0
Transgression of body	2.436	141	74,6
Transgression of Exclusion Zone	2.101	81	42,9
Lost Tx	16.212	164	86,8
Panic button activated by victim	690	171	90,5

It is worth highlighting that the warning associated with the highest number of perpetrators was the activation of the panic button by the victims, involving more than 90 of every 100 perpetrators associated with at least one warning.

In terms of the warnings generated according to the time of day, the following are worth highlighting:

- Most low battery warnings were produced between 22:00 and 11:00 hours (64,4% of all warnings of this type).
- Of the 82 strap manipulations, 17 were produced between 24:00 and 2:00 hours.
- 72,3% of the exclusion zone entries were produced between 10:00 and 21:00 hours.
- 61,3% of the activations of the panic button by the victim were produced between 09:00 and 13:00 hours and between 16:00 and 20:00 hours, and mostly between Monday and Thursday (76,7% of all the recorded warnings of this type were produced between Monday and Thursday).

12

900 21 00 21 - TELEPHONE AND ON-LINE INFORMATION AND ADVICE SERVICE TO MEN ON GENDER EQUALITY ISSUES AND POLICIES

4 December 2009 to 31 December 2009

12.1. EVOLUTION OF CALLS TO THE 900 21 00 21 NUMBER

4 December to 31 December 2009

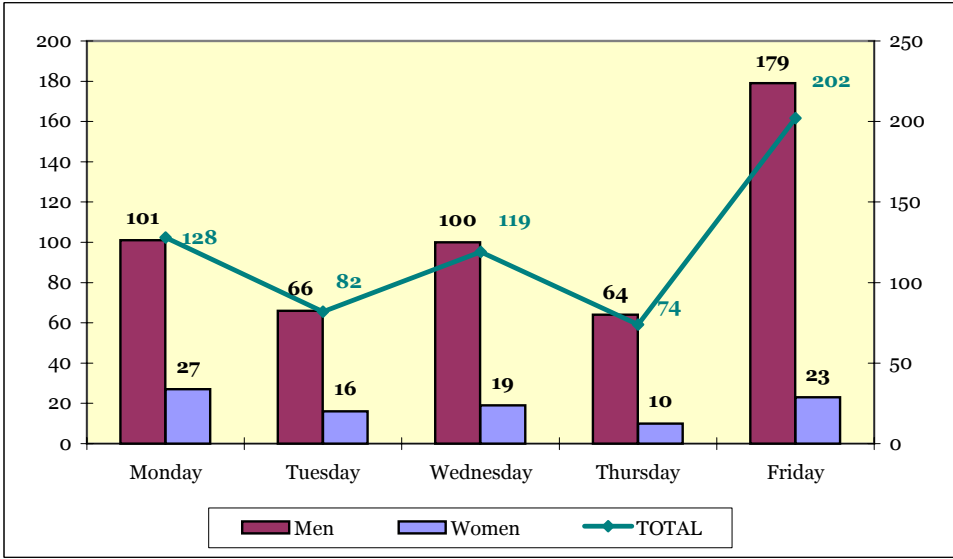
The main objective of this service is to provide information on all aspects of gender equality policies of interest to men, and it began to operate on 4 December 2009.

Between 4 December 2009 and 31 December 2009, the service received 605 calls, of which 84,3% were made by men (510 calls) and 15,7% by women (95 calls).

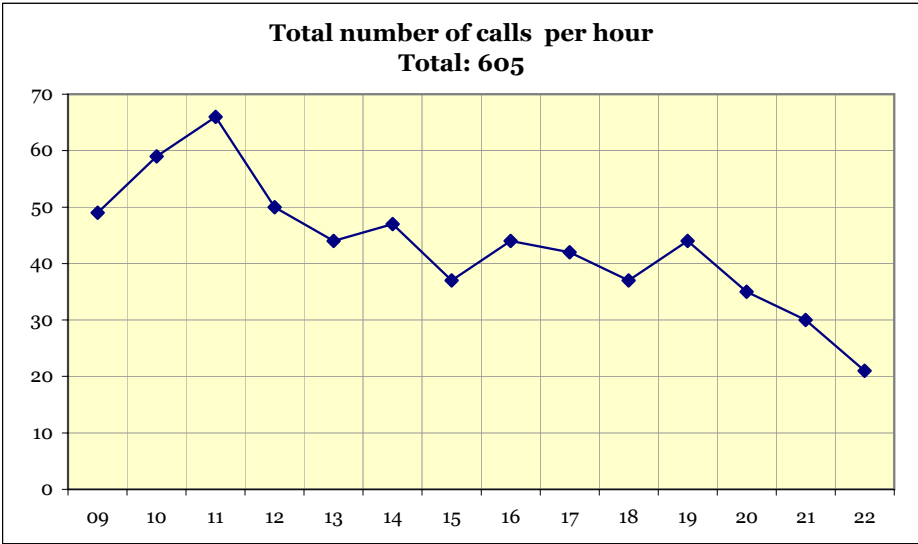
This new service, which operates from Monday to Friday between 9:00 and 23:00 hours, received an average of 16 calls a day between 4 December and 31 December 2009.

In this first month in operation, Friday was the day with the highest number of calls (202, representing 33,4% of the total). It is worth highlighting that the service began to operate on Friday, 4 December, which was the day when more calls were received.

According to the day of the week by sex, we can see that Friday was the day of the week when more calls were made by men (86,5% of the calls received on Fridays were made by men).



The time of day when more calls were received was 11 in the morning, with a total of 60 calls, and the number fell as of 19:00 hours. Of all the calls, 52,1% were made before 15:00 hours.

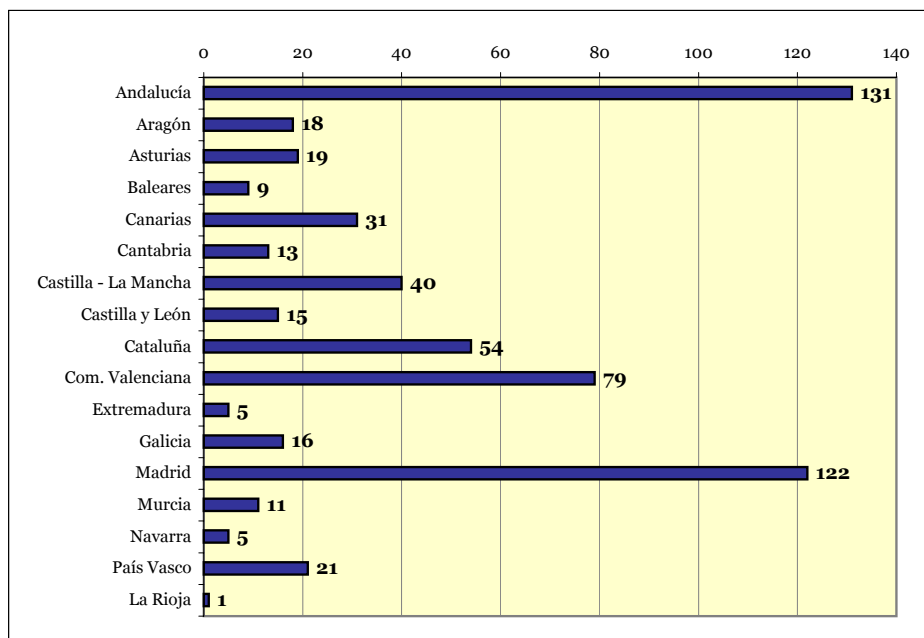


Calls to the 900 21 00 21 were received from all the autonomous regions, but none from the autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla.

More than half of the calls were made from three autonomous regions,

Andalucía, Madrid and Comunidad Valenciana, and these three autonomous regions combined concentrated 54,9% of all the calls.

According to number of calls by autonomous region, 131 calls were made from Andalucía (21,7%), 122 from Madrid (20,2%), 79 from the Comunidad Valenciana (13,1%), 54 from Cataluña (8,9%), 40 from Castilla La Mancha (6,6%), 31 from Canarias (5,1%), 19 from Asturias (3,1%), 21 from País Vasco (3,5%), 16 from Galicia (2,6%), 18 from Aragón (3,0%), 13 from Cantabria (2,1%), 15 from Castilla y León (2,5%), 11 from Murcia (1,8%), 9 from Baleares (1,5%) and 5 from each of the autonomous regions of Extremadura and Navarra (1,7%). Only one call was received from La Rioja, representing 0,2% of the total⁴⁷.



12.2. PERSONS WHO CALLED THE 900 21 00 21 NUMBER

4 December to 31 December 2009

Most of the calls received by the 900 21 00 21 number were made by persons who called to ask questions related to personal matters (532 calls, representing 87,9% of the total). On the other hand, 63 calls (10,4%) were made by relatives or friends, and 10 (1,7%) by professionals from public and private entities or others.

⁴⁷ There is no record of the province in 15 cases, therefore that figure was not included in the calculation of the percentages.

Of the 532 calls made to ask questions on personal matters, 501 calls were made by men and 31 by women.

The figures provided below refer to some of the 532 calls made by users who called in relation to their own circumstances and provided all or some of the aspects analysed.

The aim of this compilation of statistics is to offer another view of this service. In this respect, the information on to the persons who make the calls is never placed above the assistance and information to the callers.

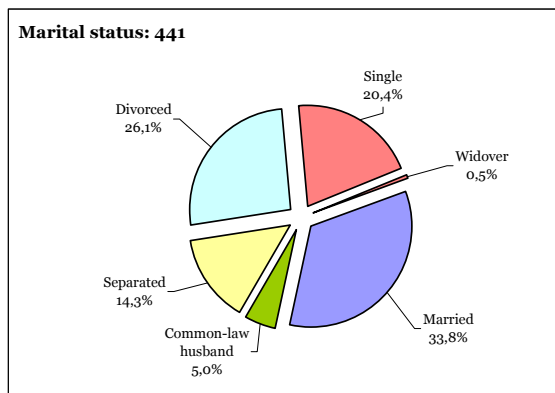
12.2.1. Socio-demographic characteristics of the users

4 December to 31 December 2009

The fact that we only hold information spanning one month and that it only refers to the individuals who provided it calls for a cautious interpretation of the socio-demographic conclusions drawn from the statistical analysis provided below.

12.2.1.1. Marital status

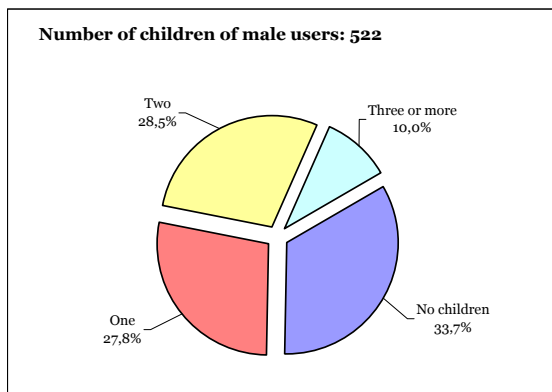
A total of 408 men and 33 women gave their marital status. Of these 40,4% were separated or divorced (170 men and 8 women). One-third were married (135 men and 14 women, representing 33,8%), 5,0% had a common-law partner (20 men and 2 women), 0,5% were widowers (2 men) and 20,4% were single (81 men and 9 women).



12.2.1.2. Number of children

Information on the number of children is held for 475 men and 47 women.

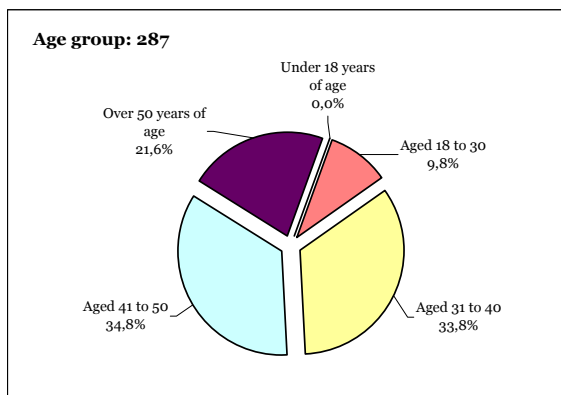
Of these, 149 men and 27 women (33,7%) said they had no children, 137 men and 8 women (27,8%) said they had one child, 141 men and 8 women said they had two children, 48 men and 4 women said they had 3 or more children.



12.2.1.3. Age group

A total of 265 men and 22 women gave their age: 9,8% (28) were between 18 and 30 years old, 87 men and 10 women were between 31 and 40 years old and represented 33,8%; 96 men and 4 women were between 41 and 50 years old (34,8%) and 56 men and 6 women were over 50 years old (21,6%).

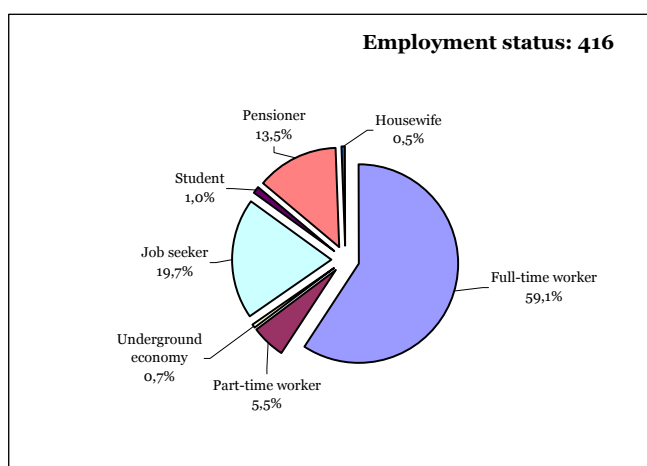
The average age of the men who called the 900 21 00 21 number was 42, and the average age of women was 43.



12.2.1.4. Employment status

A total of 385 men and 31 women gave information about their employment status, and most were active (354, representing 85,1%), either in a job (257 men and 15 women, representing 65,4% of the total) or looking for one (73 men and 9 women, representing 19,7%).

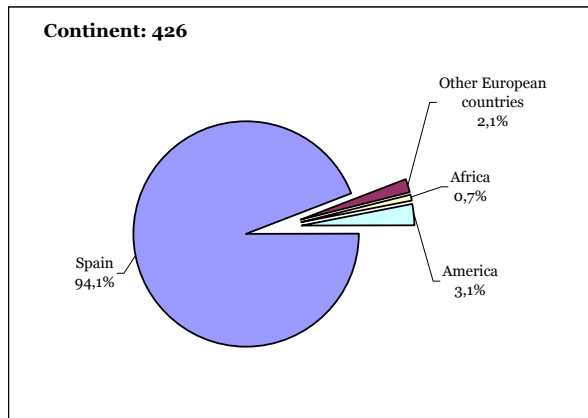
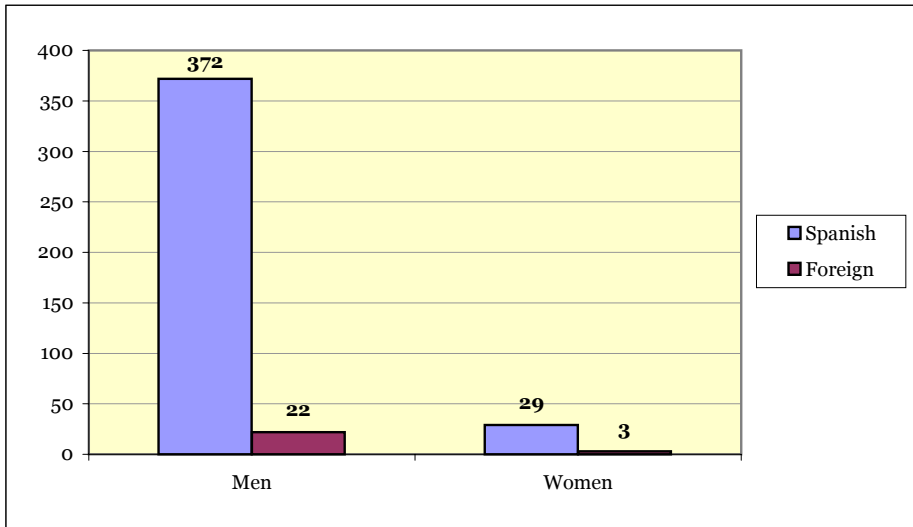
The largest group was made up of persons in a full-time job (234 men and 12 women – 59,1%); it is worth highlighting that 20 men and 3 women (5,5%) said they were in a part-time job, and 3 men (0,7%) said they worked in the underground economy. There was one housewife and one househusband (0,5%), 50 male and 6 female pensioners (13,5%) and 4 male students (1,0%).



12.2.1.5. Nationality of users of the 900 21 00 21 number

Information is held on the nationality of 394 men and 32 women, and 94,1% were Spanish and 5,9% foreign.

According to continent, the largest share of foreign users was Latin American (11 men and 2 women), followed by nationals of other European countries (9 men) and African countries (2 men and 1 woman).



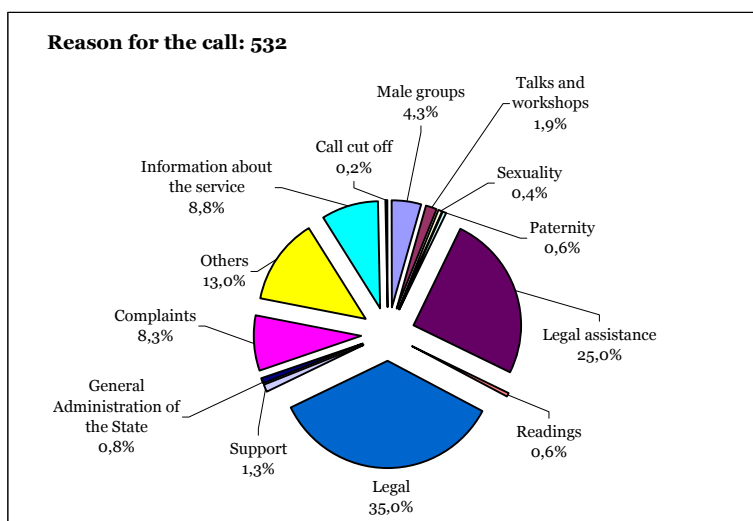
12.3. MOTIVE OF THE CALLS

4 December to 31 December 2009

Information is held on the motive of all the calls received:

- 56,9% of the calls were made to request legal information, and of these 302 were made by men and 42 by women; the calls recorded as complaints made up 7,6% (43 men and 3 women).
- 64 calls were made to request information about the service, which made up 10,6% of the calls (43 calls from men and 21 from women).

- 4,5% calls were related to male groups (24 men and 3 women).
- 2,0% of the calls were made to request information on talks and workshops (8 men and 4 women).
- 4,1% of the calls were related to issues involving:
 - how the General Administration of State operates (0,7%),
 - paternity (0,5%),
 - readings (0,5%),
 - sexuality (0,3%),
 - prevention of gender-based violence (0,2%).
- 14,5% of the calls were recorded under “others”.



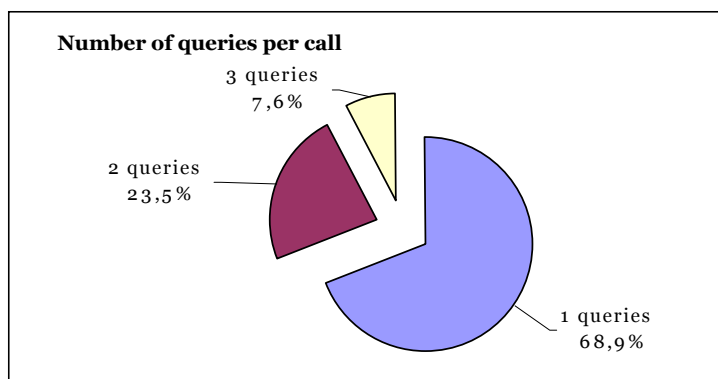
12.4. LEGAL ADVICE

4 December to 31 December 2009

The 900 21 00 21 service includes telephone legal advice by qualified personnel to answer the legal queries of the users.

In December 2009, 238 legal queries were answered.

Six calls involving three queries, 28 calls involving two queries and 164 calls involving one query were answered.

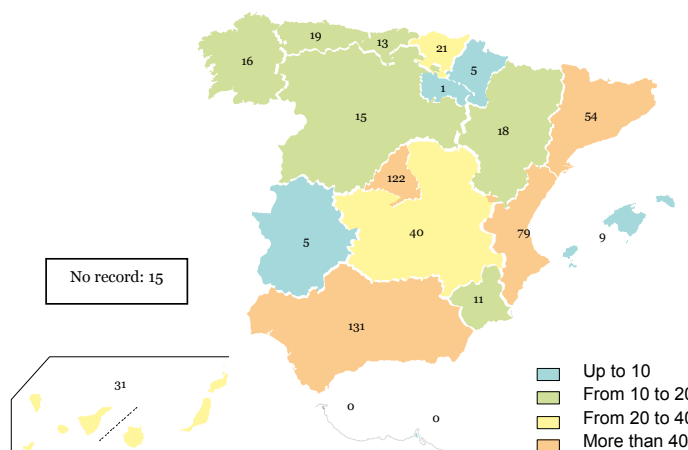


A total of 92 queries related to the operation and services of the General Administration of the State were answered (38,7% of the queries), as well as 66 queries on support measures (27,7%), 25 queries on men victims of domestic violence (10,5%), 15 queries on sexuality (6,3%), 13 queries on the Law on Equality (5,5%), 8 queries on talks and workshops (3,4%), 7 queries on custody-related issues (2,9%), 5 queries on discrimination (2,1%), 2 queries on emotions in the face of change (0,8%), 2 queries related to research (0,8%) and the remaining 3 queries were on coeducation, paternity and others (0,4% each).

A total of 89,5% of the legal queries were made by users of the service (213 queries), 10,1% by relatives or friends (24), and only one query was made by "others".

**CALLS TO THE 900 21 00 21 TELEPHONE NUMBER FOR INFORMATION
AND ADVICE SERVICE TO MEN ON GENDER EQUALITY ISSUES AND
POLICIES ACCORDING TO AUTONOMOUS REGION. 4 December 2009 to
31 December 2009**

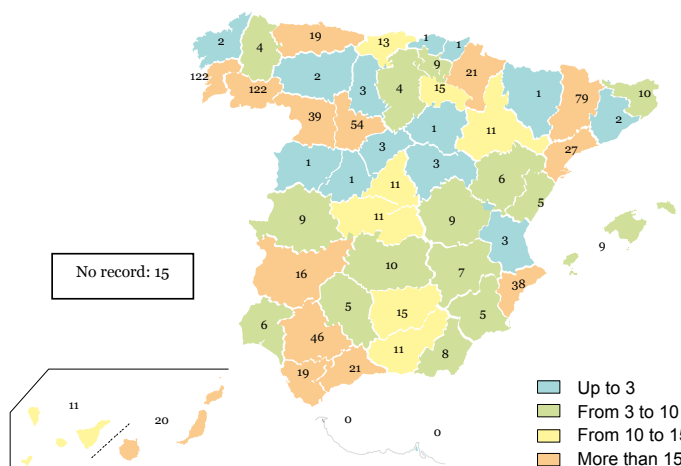
TOTAL: 605



**CALLS TO THE 900 21 00 21 TELEPHONE NUMBER FOR INFORMATION
AND ADVICE SERVICE TO MEN ON GENDER EQUALITY ISSUES AND
POLICIES ACCORDING TO PROVINCE**

4 December 2009 to 31 December 2009

TOTAL: 605



13.1. INTRODUCCIÓN

Since the mid-eighties, the Sociological Research Centre (CIS) has been sounding out the public on what the respondents feel are the major problems in Spain and the problems that personally affect them the most.

The questions of the CIS's monthly survey, with an open and unprompted response, are literally:

- “What, in your opinion, is currently the major problem in Spain? And the second? And the third?”
- “And, what is the problem that is currently personally affecting you the most? And the second? And the third?”

In the September 2000 survey “violence against women” came up for the first time as one of the most relevant problems mentioned spontaneously by the public. From that moment on, that specific response has not failed to come up in all the monthly surveys, which shows that one section of the Spanish population situates this problem among the three major problems in Spain and as one of their main personal problems.

The Government Office on Gender-based Violence has exploited the microdata of the monthly surveys of the CIS which refers to both the above questions, comparing the responses that mention “violence against women” with the rest of the responses and with several socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents.

The total number of surveys conducted between September 2000 and December 2009 was 253.357, with a monthly average of 2.484 interviews.

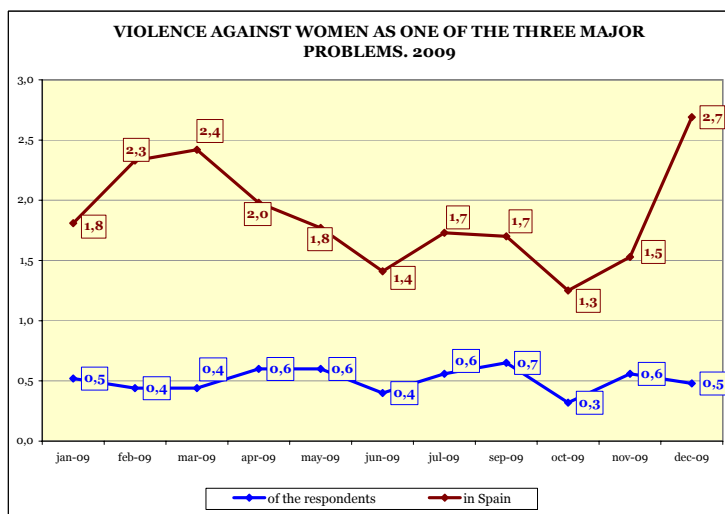
Provided below is a brief analysis of the data related to the responses that included “violence against women” as one of the major problems in Spain or of the respondents, but we first provide the results of the monthly surveys conducted in 2009.

13.2. SOCIAL PERCEPTION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AS ONE OF THE THREE MAJOR PROBLEMS IN SPAIN AND/OR OF THE RESPONDENTS. SURVEYS CONDUCTED IN 2009

In 2009, the CIS interviewed a total of 27.296 persons, of whom, 1,9% (512 persons) affirmed that violence against women was one of the three major problems in Spain, and 0,5% (139 persons) said that violence against women was one of their three major personal problems.

In 2009, December was the month when more respondents manifested concern about violence against women and placed it among the three major problems in Spain, representing 2,7% of the total number of respondents. Whilst September was the month when more respondents manifested that violence against women was one of their three major personal problems (0,7% of the total number of respondents).

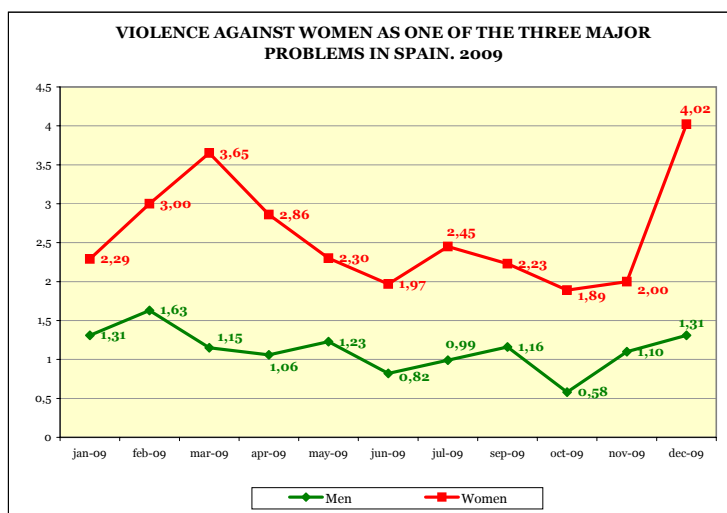
In both cases, it coincides that the month when the respondents manifested less concern about violence against women as one of the three major problems in Spain and of the respondent was October, representing 1,3% and 0,3%, respectively.



13.2.1. Socio-demographic characteristics

A total of 2,6% of the female respondents (362 women) affirmed that violence against women was one of the three major problems in Spain, and 0,7% (104 women) affirmed that this type of violence was one of their three major personal problems. In the case of the male respondents, the percentages were 1,1% (150 men) and 0,3% (35 men).

This means that 70,7% of the respondents who stated that violence against women was one of the three major problems in Spain were women and 29,3% were men, and that 74,8% of the respondents who stated that violence against women was one of their three major personal problems were women and 25,2% were men.



In 2009, the average age of the respondents was 47; the average age of those who stated that violence against women was one of the three major problems in Spain was 46, and the average age of those who stated that violence against women was one of their three major personal problems was 48.

Of the respondents who stated that violence against women was one of the three major problems in Spain and one of their three major personal problems, those whose highest education achievement was secondary education made up the biggest shares, representing 41,7% and 39,2% of the total.

In 2009, 63,3% of the respondents who stated that violence against women was one of the three major problems in Spain were either in a job or

looking for one, although, as in previous years, the section of the population that continues to manifest more concern about violence against women is the collective of individuals dedicated to unpaid domestic work (2,6% of all the respondents in this employment situation).

As regards political positioning, those who position themselves in the centre-left are the collective that manifests more concern about gender-based violence, affirming that it is one of the three major problems in Spain (2,4% of all the respondents with this ideological positioning).

Lastly, according to the size of the town/city of residence, the respondents who manifested more concern about violence against women, placing it among the three major problems in Spain, lived in municipalities with less than 2,000 inhabitants (3,2% of those who lived in a municipality of this size), whilst those who lived in municipalities with between 10.001 and 100.000 inhabitants made up the biggest share of those who stated that violence against women was one of their three major personal problems (0,7% of all the respondents who lived in a municipality of this size).

13.2.2. Violence against women as one of the three major problems of the respondents. 2009

In this section we aim to compare the major problems expressed by the respondents who in 2009 affirmed that violence against women was one of them (either one of the three major problems in Spain and/or one of their three major personal problems) with the major problems generally expressed by all the respondents in that same year⁴⁸.

⁴⁸ To calculate the percentages that appear in the following charts, we took the responses into account (a maximum of three per respondent) and ignored the blank or "Didn't know" or "Didn't respond" responses. In this respect, the data that appears throughout this section relates to responses and not to individuals.

13.2.2.1. Violence against women as one of the three major problems in Spain. 2009

When we compare the responses of the respondents who affirmed that violence against women was one of the three major problems in Spain with all the responses given, we find the same concerns on the top of the list of the most relevant problems⁴⁹.

Major problems in Spain	Total responses 2009			Total responses from interviewees who affirm that Violence against Women is one of the three major problems in Spain 2009		
	No. of responses	vertical %	Order	No. of responses	vertical %	Order
Unemployment	20.700	32,4	1	395	27,1	1
Economic problems	13.544	21,2	2	178	12,2	2
Terrorism, ETA	4.548	7,1	3	140	9,6	3
Immigration	4.296	6,7	4	44	3,0	5
Public safety	3.157	4,9	5	47	3,2	4
Politicians, political parties	3.136	4,9	6	8	0,5	10
Housing	3.007	4,7	7	32	2,2	6
Education	1.489	2,3	8	8	0,5	11
Drugs	440	0,7	18	23	1,6	7
Violence against women	512	0,8	-	512	35,1	-

It is also worth highlighting the strong concern about terrorism and the lack of concern about problems associated with the economy, immigration and politicians manifested by the respondents who stated that violence against women was one of the major problems in Spain.

⁴⁹The following two tables show the main responses given by the individuals interviewed, showing the order of relevance that each of the problems holds based on the number of responses by the total number of respondents and by those who stated that violence against women was one of the three major problems.

13.2.2.2. Violence against women as one of the three major problems of the respondents. 2009

On comparing the responses of the respondents who affirmed that violence against women was one of their three major personal problems with all the responses given, we find more differences than in the previous section, namely, the respondents who affirmed that violence against women was one of their major personal problems manifested a stronger concern about the Justice Administration and practically no concern about problems associated with housing

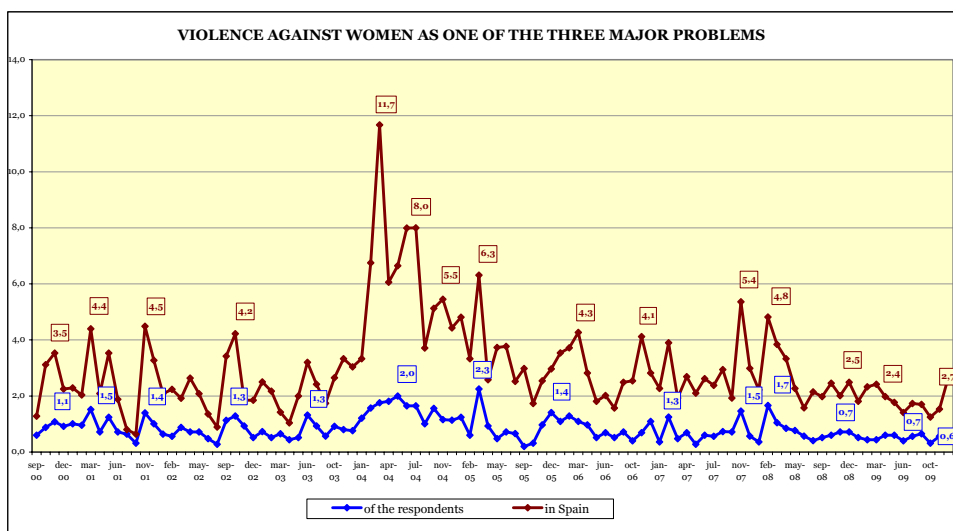
We should mention that this and the previous sections clearly mirror the current economic crisis, given that the respondents clearly manifested their concern about economic and employment problems.

Major personal problems	Total responses 2009			Total responses from interviewees who affirm that Violence against Women is one of their three major personal problems 2009		
	No. of responses	vertical %	Order	No. of responses	vertical %	Order
Economic problems	11.214	27,3	1	39	10,3	2
Unemployment	10.518	25,6	2	71	18,7	1
Housing	2.803	6,8	3	6	1,6	10
Public safety	2.265	5,5	4	17	4,5	3
Pensions	1.603	3,9	5	11	2,9	6
Education	1.396	3,4	6	9	2,4	8
Healthcare	1.366	3,3	7	13	3,4	5
Immigration	1.354	3,3	8	10	2,6	7
The Justice Administration	324	0,8	18	14	3,7	4
Violence against women	139	0,3	-	139	36,6	-

13.3. EVOLUTION OF SOCIAL PERCEPTION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AS ONE OF THE THREE MAJOR PROBLEMS IN SPAIN AND/OR OF THE RESPONDENTS

September 2000 to December 2009

Since the emergence of violence against women as one of the three major problems in Spain or of the respondents in the responses to the CIS surveys, the results obtained have fluctuated over the years, with the highest percentages found in the years 2004 and 2005, which was the period when the Comprehensive Law was in the process of being drafted, approved and introduced.



Overall, of a total of 253.357 individuals interviewed by the CIS between September 2000 and December 2009 in its monthly surveys, 7.572 stated that “violence against women” was one of the three major problems in Spain (3,0%), and 2.144 stated that it was one of their three major personal problems (0,8%).

Such low levels of concern contrast with the results obtained in the “Study on the state of public opinion on gender-based violence conducted via internet”⁵⁰, which highlight that, apart from a generalised repudiation of gender-based violence, a majority of those consulted believes that the reality does not boil down to a few isolated cases but to a widespread phenomenon in Spain (opinion of 87,2% of the respondents) which is showing no signs of going down (74,1% believes that gender-based violence in Spain is not going down).

⁵⁰ It is the “Opinion poll on gender-based violence in Spain” conducted by the Ministry of Equality in 2009, whose results are provided in the next chapter

13.4. SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS WHO FEEL THAT VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IS ONE OF THE THREE MAJOR PROBLEMS IN SPAIN AND/OR ONE OF THEIR THREE MAJOR PERSONAL PROBLEMS

September 2000 to December 2009

In this section we aim to compare several characteristics of the respondents who affirmed that violence against women was either one of the three major problems in Spain and/or one of their three major personal problems with the characteristics of all the respondents.

13.4.1. According to the sex of the respondent

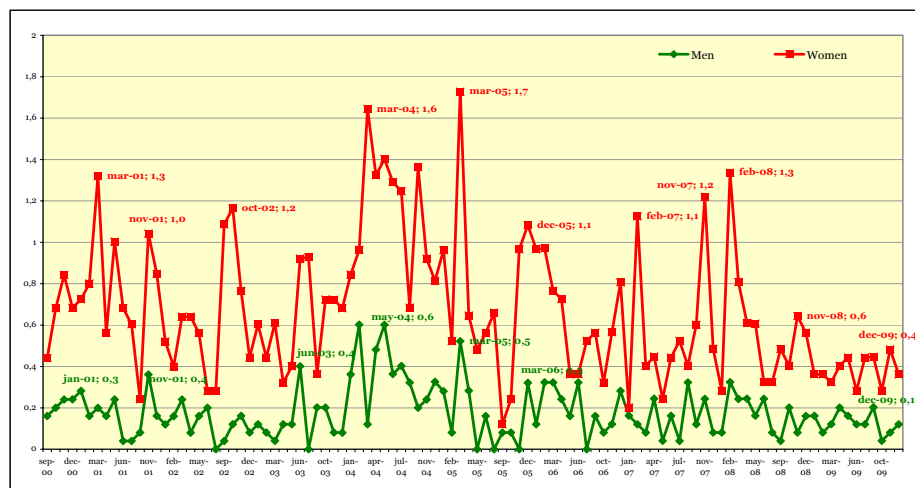
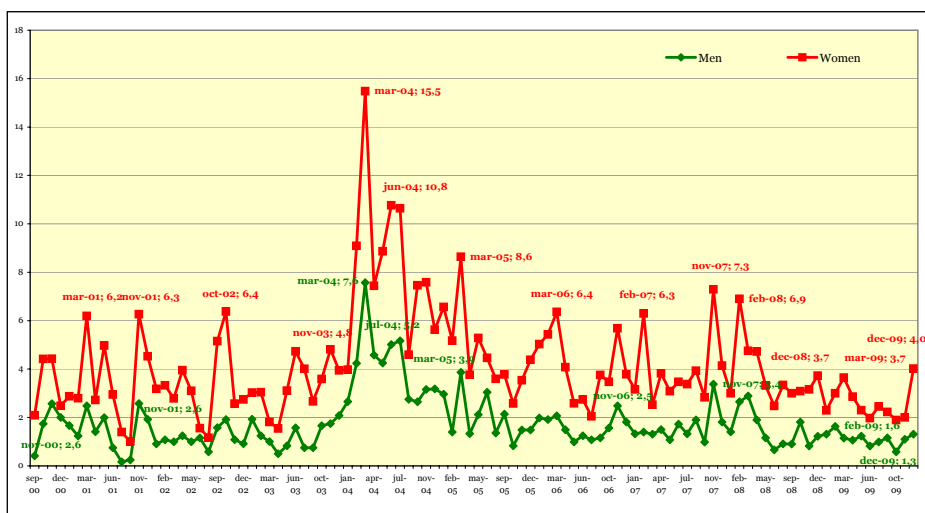
September 2000 to December 2009.

The violence against women phenomenon is perceived somewhat differently by men and women. Women perceive the problem with more intensity than men because they see themselves as potential victims.

Of the 253.357 respondents in the period under review, 130.158 were women and 123.199 were men, i.e., women made up 51.4% and men 48.6% of the total; of the 7.572 respondents who stated that violence against women was one of the major problems in Spain, 5.410 were women and 2.162 were men, therefore in this case, the percentage of women was 71,4% and the percentage of men was 28,6%.

When we review the monthly evolution of the public's perception of violence against women as one of the three major problems in Spain, we find differences of up to eight points between men and women in the months of higher concern.

As regards the statement that violence against women is one of the three major problems of the respondents according to sex, it is worth highlighting that of the 2.144 respondents who between September 2000 and December 2009 affirmed that violence against women was one of their major personal problems, 1.691 were women (78,9%) and 453 were men (21,1%).

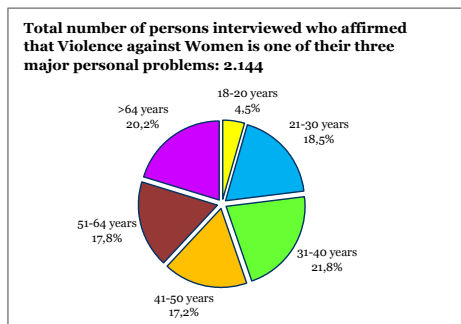
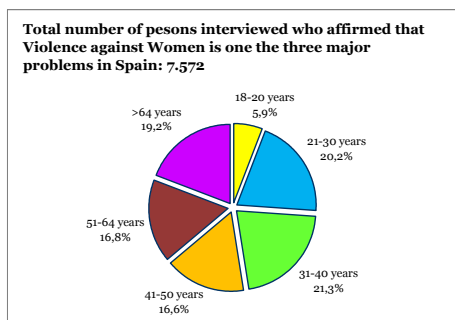
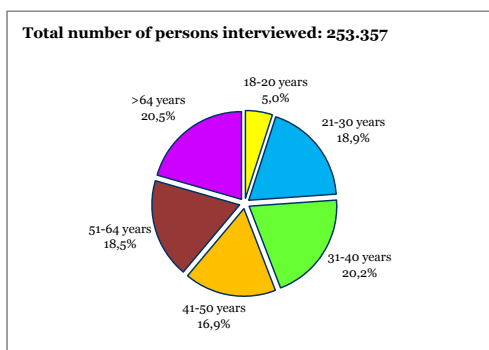


The results obtained in the “Study on the state of public opinion on gender-based violence conducted via internet”⁵¹ are also in keeping with these figures, given that 65% of the respondents continue to see the gender-based violence phenomenon as something that concerns women in particular, and throughout the survey we note a more condescending attitude towards this type of violence in men. It is worth highlighting that 83% of the women interviewed via internet felt that gender-based violence in Spain was not going down, and this opinion was shared by 65% of the male respondents, and 94% of the women affirmed that the phenomenon was very or quite widespread, compared with 80,5% of the men.

⁵¹ See previous note.

13.4.2. According to the age group of the respondent September 2000 to December 2009.

The distribution of the individuals interviewed between September 2000 and December 2009 according to age, as well as the age distribution of those who stated that violence against women was one of the three major problems in Spain and/or one of their three major personal problems is as follows:



Violence against women as one of the three major problems in Spain.

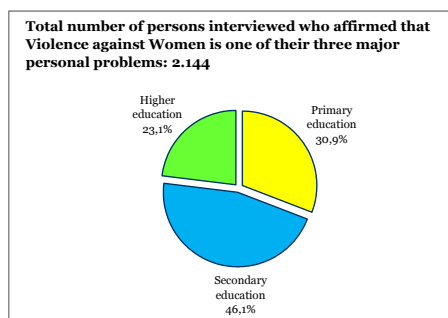
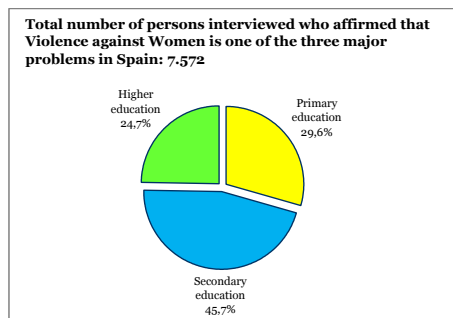
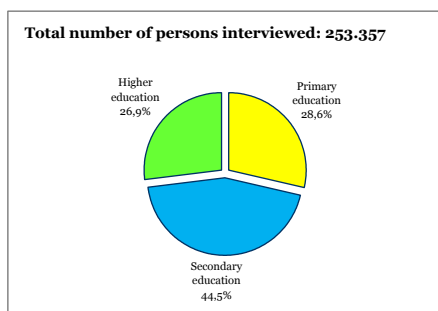
If we analyse the differences between the age distribution of the total number of respondents who affirmed that violence against women was one of the three major problems in Spain and the age distribution of all the respondents we find that the former are younger.

Violence against women as one of the three major personal problems of the respondents.

There are no significant differences between the age distribution of the respondents who affirmed that violence against women was one of their three major personal problems and the age distribution of the respondents as a whole.

13.4.3. According to the education level⁵² of the respondent September 2000 to December 2009

Provided below are the distributions of the individuals interviewed between September 2000 and December 2009 according to academic achievement, where we can see a smaller share of individuals with further education among the respondents who affirmed that violence against women was one of their major personal problems.



13.4.4. According to the employment status of the respondent September 2000 to December 2009

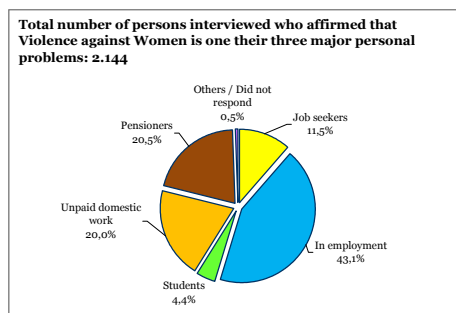
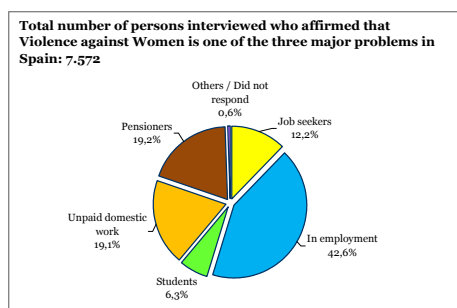
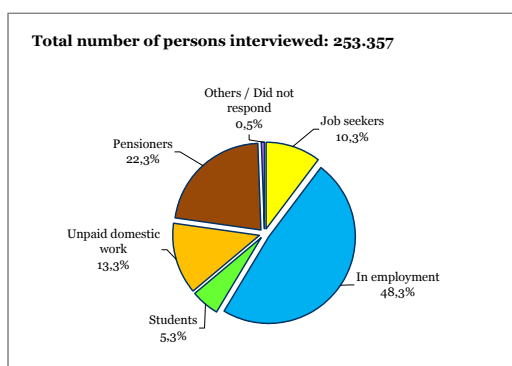
In terms of the distribution by employment status, we find a slightly bigger share of job seekers among the respondents who stated that violence against women was one of the three major problems in Spain and/or one of their three major personal problems compared with the total number of respondents.

⁵² The clustering of the different education levels is as follows:

- Primary education: finished or unfinished primary education.
- Secondary education: Elementary education, Higher secondary education and Intermediate-level occupational training
- Higher education: Advanced-level occupational training, bachelor and postgraduate degrees.

However, what stands out the most is the overrepresentation of individuals dedicated to unpaid domestic work among those who affirmed that violence against women was one of the three major problems in Spain and those who affirmed that it was one of their three major personal problems.

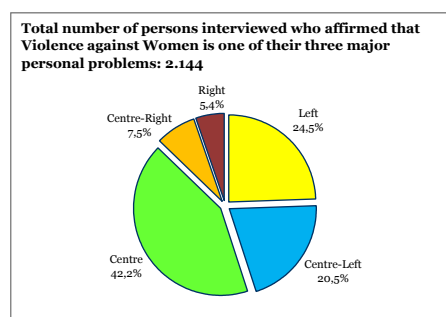
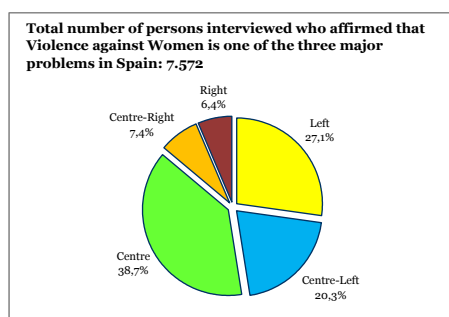
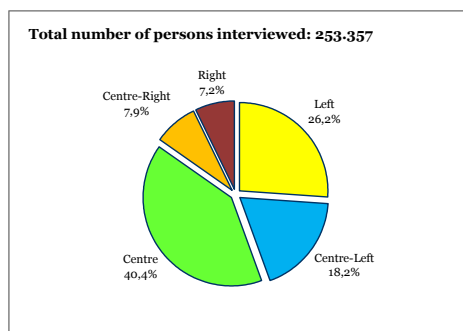
In line with the above, the shares of respondents in employment and retirement are smaller among those who mentioned violence against women.



13.4.5. According to the ideological self-positioning of the respondent

September 2000 to December 2009

As we can see in the following graphs, the share of respondents who positioned themselves on the left or centre-left is slightly higher among the respondents who declared that gender-based violence was one of the three major problems in Spain than among the total number of respondents.

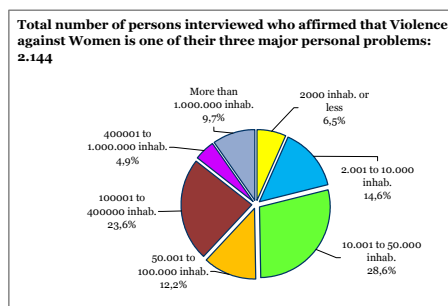
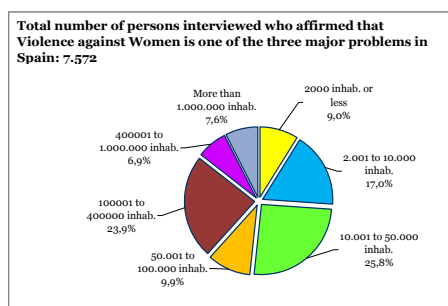
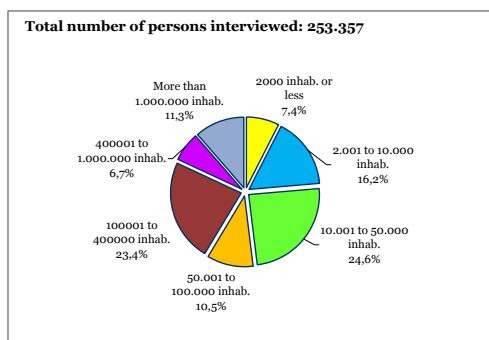


También en relación con el total de personas encuestadas, en el caso de quienes manifestaron que la violencia contra la mujer era uno de sus tres principales problemas personales, se observa una menor proporción de quienes se posicionan en la derecha y una mayor proporción de quienes se ubican en posturas de centro-izquierda y centro.

13.4.6. According to the size of the place of residence of the respondent

September 2000 to December 2009

In the distribution according to the size of the place of residence, we find a bigger share of respondents who live in municipalities with less than 50.000 inhabitants among those who stated that violence against women was one of the three major problems in Spain and a smaller share of respondents who live in municipalities with less than 10.000 inhabitants among those who affirmed that violence against women was one of their three major personal problems.



It is also worth highlighting the small share of respondents living in cities with more than one million inhabitants who stated that violence against women was a major problem in Spain or one of their major personal problems.

13.5. . SOCIAL PERCEPTION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AS ONE OF THE THREE MAJOR PROBLEMS IN SPAIN AND/OR OF THE RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO AUTONOMOUS REGION

September 2000 to December 2009.

Violence against women as one of the three major problems in Spain

Overall, and compared with an annual rate of 3% of the respondents who stated that violence against women was one of the three major problems in Spain, the autonomous regions where more respondents stated that violence against women was one of the three major problems in Spain were Extremadura (6,5%), Baleares (4,1%), Canarias (4,0%) and Andalucía (3,9%).

	No. of interviewees who affirm that Violence against Women is one of the major problem in Spain	Total no. of interviewees	%
TOTAL	7.572	253.357	3,0
Andalucía	1.724	44.280	3,9
Aragón	230	7.753	3,0
Asturias	102	7.036	1,4
Baleares	191	4.709	4,1
Canarias	394	9.868	4,0
Cantabria	85	3.418	2,5
Castilla La Mancha	326	11.019	3,0
Castilla y León	488	15.928	3,1
Cataluña	746	40.318	1,9
Com. Valenciana	857	26.203	3,3
Extremadura	426	6.551	6,5
Galicia	583	17.444	3,3
Com. Madrid	754	33.179	2,3
Murcia	210	7.076	3,0
Navarra	71	3.413	2,1
País Vasco	354	13.393	2,6
La Rioja	31	1.769	1,8

Violence against women as one of the three major personal problems of the respondents

The autonomous regions where more respondents stated that violence against women was one of their three major personal problems were the autonomous regions of Comunidad Valenciana (2,3%), Extremadura (1,6%), Murcia (1,4%) and Aragón (1,3%). This distribution is quite different from the one provided in the previous section, and Extremadura is the only autonomous region that comes up in both sections.

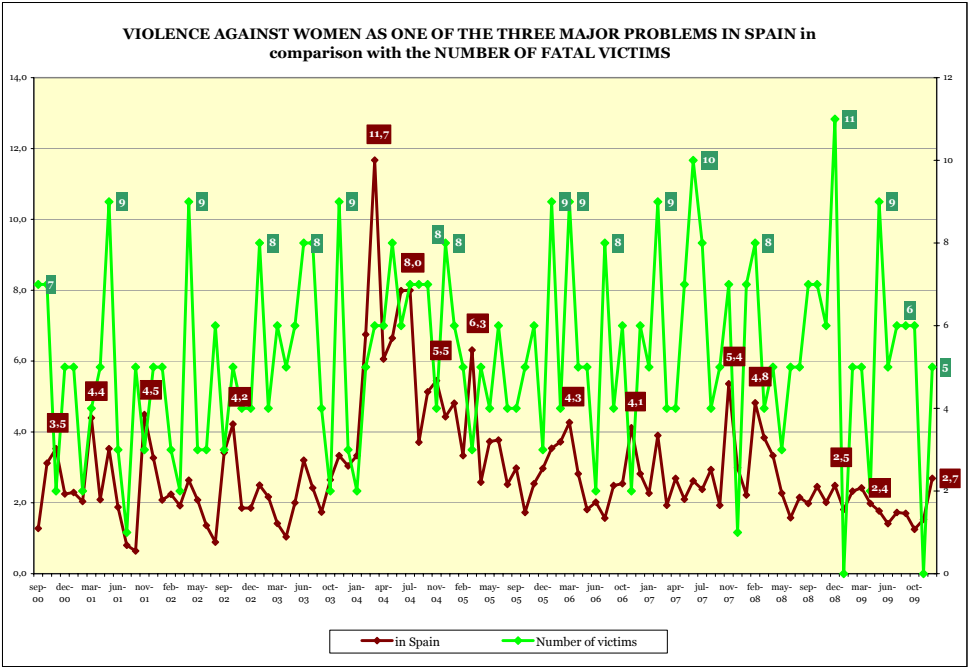
	No. of interviewees who affirm that Violence against Women is one of their major personal problems	Total no. of interviewees	%
TOTAL	2.144	253.357	0,8
Andalucía	302	44.280	0,7
Aragón	97	7.753	1,3
Asturias	14	7.036	0,2
Baleares	39	4.709	0,8
Canarias	79	9.868	0,8
Cantabria	13	3.418	0,4
Castilla La Mancha	81	11.019	0,7
Castilla y León	74	15.928	0,5
Cataluña	175	40.318	0,4
Com. Valenciana	594	26.203	2,3
Extremadura	108	6.551	1,6
Galicia	122	17.444	0,7
Com. Madrid	272	33.179	0,8
Murcia	99	7.076	1,4
Navarra	15	3.413	0,4
País Vasco	55	13.393	0,4
La Rioja	5	1.769	0,3

13.6. SOCIAL PERCEPTION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AS ONE OF THE THREE MAJOR PROBLEMS IN SPAIN AND/OR OF THE RESPONDENTS IN RELATION TO THE NUMBER OF FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

September 2000 to December 2009

Opinion poll results may be influenced by crimes with a strong impact on the public opinion, either because of the relevance the media gives them or because of their numbers and/or gravity.

This could explain the latest peaks recorded in February and December 2008; in February 2008 four gender-based violence assassinations were committed in less than 24 hours, and in December 2009 eleven assassinations were committed (the highest monthly figure on record, as explained in the first section of this Annual Report).



However, as seen in this graph, it not always holds true that greater numbers of victims gives rise to greater levels of concern in the opinion polls. The reason for this could be a “deviation” of society’s concerns towards other more socially relevant problems (mainly, the economic/employment crisis) or low media coverage.

14

OPINION POLL ON GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE. MAIN RESULTS

June 2009⁵³

14.1. OBJECTIVE, SCOPE AND MAIN CONCLUSIONS

The Government Office on Gender-based Violence conducted an opinion poll on gender-based violence in June 2009 through internet. What follows is an analysis of the main results carried out in association with the sociologist, Fernando González Hermosilla.

14.1.1. Objective. State of public opinion on gender-based violence

Gender-based violence is a reflection of the cultural tradition of patriarchal societies and part of the social construction of the reality of these societies:

- It is a response to a substantive part of the interpretation system of the experience of the patriarchal society: male chauvinism;
- It takes root in one of the components of the emotional substratum which shapes the dynamic exchange between its members: inequality.
- It reproduces itself according to one of the dominant features that shape its conduct: the use of force.

From there that an assessment of the violence against women issue through a follow-up of certain official records and observable developments is insufficient to manage knowledge on this phenomenon adequately. Gender-based violence is a social behaviour pattern and, as such, must be addressed from a comprehensive approach that takes into account:

- The real component: what happens in the day-to-day and the developments that mark the evolution of the event.

⁵³ See in the "Methodological Notes" section, the information on the characteristics of the survey

- The rational component: the state of opinion which shapes the social perception of what is happening.
- And the emotional component: the symbolic and attitudinal substratum which acts as the foundation of violent behaviour.

This survey marks a significant step in the study of the state of public opinion on gender-based violence. Its scope has the characteristic limitations of the channel used to collect the information, but, even so, the results provide us with greater knowledge on how gender-based violence is perceived by society.

14.1.2. Scope: Who is talking to us?

The size of the sample -**1.000 respondents**- is statistically representative of its reference universe. A universe first and foremost defined by the access route used to reach the respondents. The opinions compiled and analysed are from:

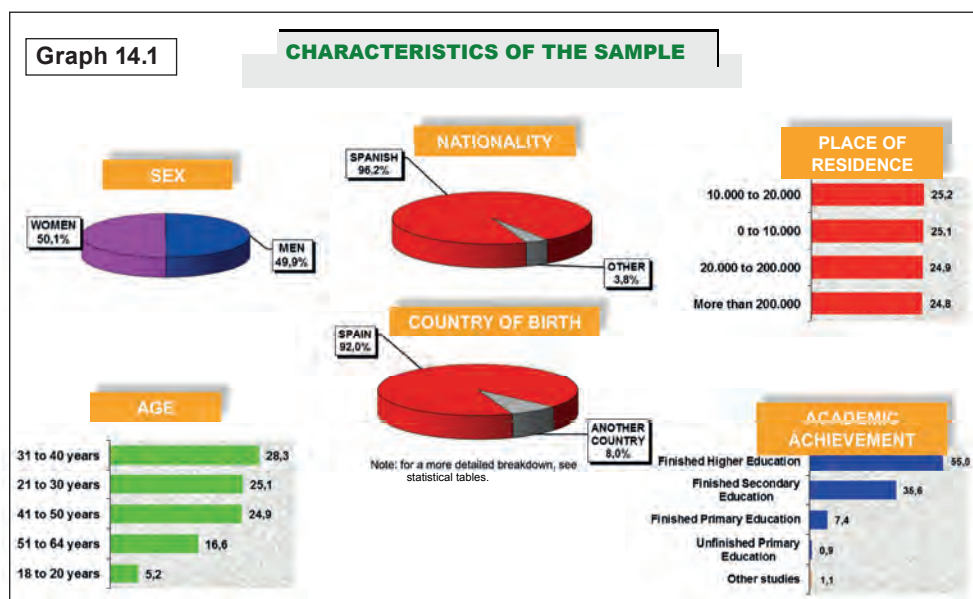
- individuals with access to internet.
- who were willing to respond to a survey on gender-based violence.

The Web is increasingly used as a means of gaining insight into states of opinion for two reasons: making the most of the new information and communication technologies and increasing the contact and interaction channels with sections of the public which are gaining increasing representation in the Web in our country.

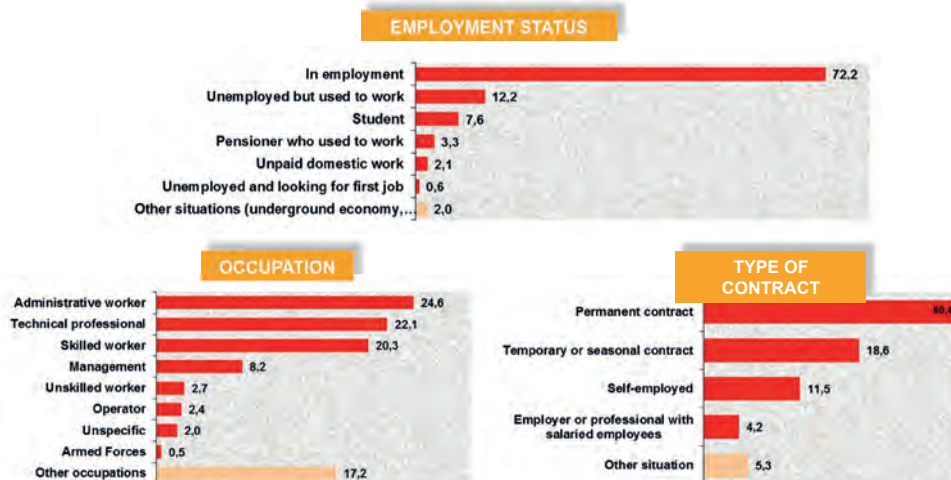
This priority condition establishes the scope and the limits of our universe, which is directly reflected on the composition of the sample:

- Individuals, a large majority of Spanish nationality (96,2%) and **born in Spain** (92,0%). The foreign resident population is not represented (3,8%).
- With a prevalence of individuals **aged between 21 and 50** (78,3%), a smaller subsample of individuals aged between 51 and 64 (16,6%) and a minority of youths aged between 18 and 20 (5,2%).
- A majority of individuals living in the **most highly populated autonomous regions**: Cataluña, Andalucía and Madrid combined concentrate 50,0%.

- With a **high level of education**: 55,0% hold university degrees and 35,6% have finished secondary education. Individuals who did not complete primary education make up less than ten per cent (8,3%). See graph 14.1.
- A majority is **active in the labour market** (72,2%). Students only make up 7,6%. Individuals dedicated to unpaid domestic work (2,1%) and unskilled workers (2,7%) are hardly represented. See graph 14.2.
- A majority describe themselves as **Catholics** (55,2%), although most are non-practising (43,9%). Those who describe themselves as **non-believers/atheists** make up 26,8%..



Graph 14.2



The sample is made up of a similar number of respondents in terms of:

- Sex.
- Size of the town/city where they live: with an almost equal representation of individuals living in Spanish municipalities of all sizes.

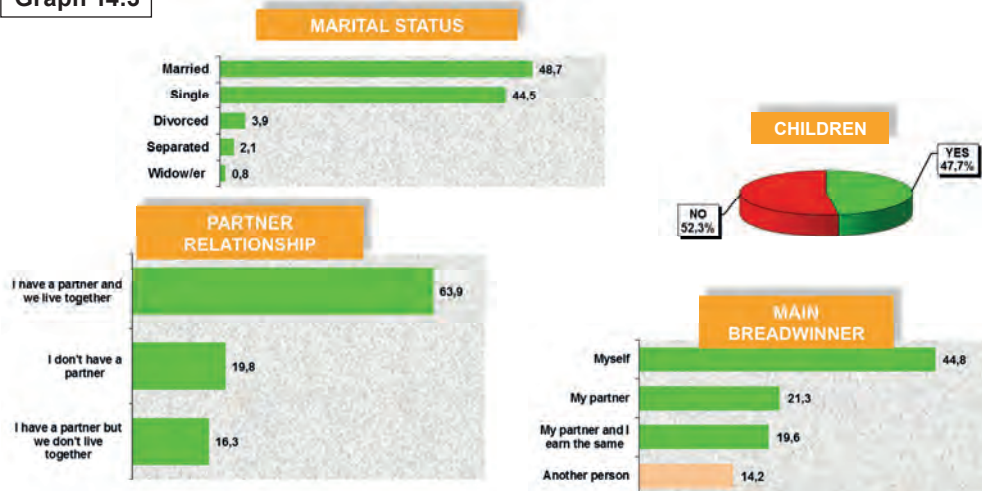
The greatest willingness to respond to the survey on gender-based violence is particularly found in individuals who position themselves in the centre/left (65,1%).

In terms of marital status, the percentages of married (48,7%) and single (44,5%) individuals are practically the same, and together represent 93,2% of the sample. Divorced and separated individuals only make up 6,0%. See graph 14.3.

A total of 80,2% of the individuals have a partner and 63,9% are living together. A total of 47,7% had children. See graph 14.3.

A total of 62,8% of the men describe themselves as main breadwinners, compared with 26,9% of the women.

Graph 14.3



14.1.3. Main conclusions

Beyond the limitations of our universe, the repeated and categorical manner in which some of the response patterns appear allows us to draw several significant conclusions on the shape of public opinion on gender-based violence.

- 1°. Even when gender-based violence is generally repudiated as something that, on principle, is unacceptable (91,6%), the opinion of a majority is that its reality does not boil down to a few isolated cases but to a widespread phenomenon in Spain (87,2%), which is showing no signs of going down.
- 2°. Despite the widely held opinion that gender-based violence is a widespread phenomenon, only a small minority (9,5%) of the respondents says that it knows about it from everyday experience, which is an indication that **gender-based violence generally continues to be covered up as part of one's private life.**
- 3°. Even when **wide public opinion on gender-based violence mirrors the published opinion**, given that most of the information on gender-based violence comes from the mass media (89,7%), **this does not mean that society's perception of the phenomenon is determined by the media's approach to it.**

- 4°. Even when in the **eyes of the public gender-based violence is symbolically dominated by the use of physical force** by the aggressors, the opinion of a majority (68,2%) is that **all types of female abuse are equally serious**, whether physical, psychological or sexual.
- 5°. Although a significant minority (33,7%) believes that gender-based violence is a problem that is already shared by both sexes, **a majority (65,0%) continues to see it as something that worries women in particular** - an opinion that gains weight among women.
- 6°. A considerable minority (11,5% of the women and 18,3% of the men) believes that many women wrongfully take advantage of the Law that is there to protect them by making false accusations. However, **a large majority (69,6%) believes that the increase in the number of complaints is due to the fact that more and more women are deciding to report their situations of abuse**. A large majority also believes that **the main reasons why many women do not report their situations of abuse are fear and embarrassment**, which leads them to hide the aggression from their relatives and friends.
- 7°. Even when priority is given to measures aimed at offering women an urgent way out of the situation of abuse (psychological, legal and protected housing support) over those aimed at sustaining the new situation in time (financial aid and employment facilities), **a majority of the respondents backs the need for comprehensive support to the victims**.
- 8°. More women highlight (nearly twice the number of men) the need for tougher sentences. However, most women coincide with men in stressing that **education and social awareness are the most effective mechanisms for combating gender-based violence**.
- 9°. Although a significant majority (63,5%) does not blame victims of gender-based violence for their situations, nearly **half of the men and 28,3% of the women consider that the victims are to blame for the abuse because they continue to live with their aggressors**.
- 10°. In the open question on the motives of gender-based violence, most of the respondents point to male chauvinism, our culture and inequality. However, **when describing the profile of an aggressor a majority points to conditioning factors of a subjective / biographical nature or intervening factors**.

11°. In general, **most men coincide with women in a large majority of the responses; however, on analysing the responses as whole, it becomes evident that men have a more condescending attitude towards the problem.**

Far fewer men than women feel that gender-based violence is very or quite widespread in Spain, that preventive measures to combat gender-based violence are important, and disagree with blaming women for continuing to live with their aggressor.

Far more men than women feel that gender-based violence boils down to a few isolated cases and that the numbers are going down, that the problem worries men and women alike and that aggressors can be rehabilitated.

14.2. ANALYSIS OF THE RESPONSES OF THE SAMPLE AS A WHOLE

14.2.1. State of public opinion and its inherent contradiction

14.2.1.1. The public opinion mirrors the published opinion

The survey provides a state of public opinion that reflects the published opinion: approximately ninety per cent of our respondents say that **their knowledge on gender-based violence comes first and foremost from the media** (television, radio and the press), compared with ten per cent whose knowledge is based on own experience. See graph 14.4.

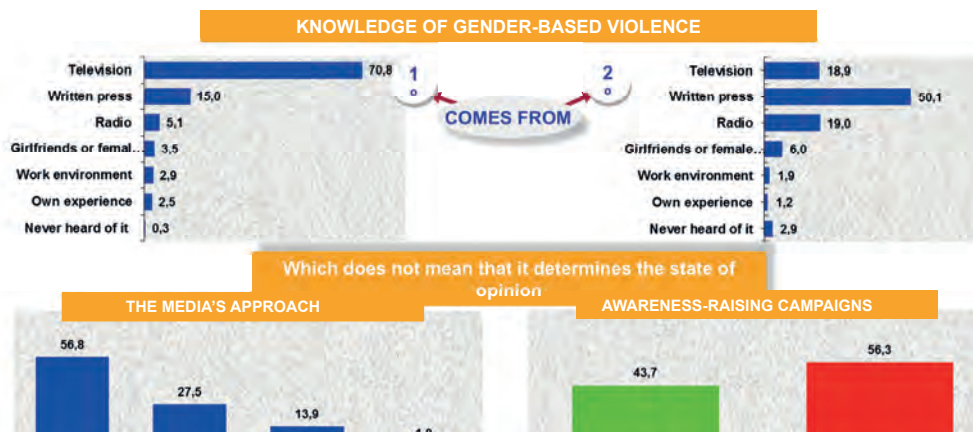
The above **does not mean that the published opinion determines the opinion of a majority:**

- In fact, more than half of the sample (56,8%) feels that the media's approach to gender-based violence is not very objective or too sensationalist, setting a clear distinction between the published opinion and their perception of the phenomenon. See graph 14.4.
- There are quite a few questions where the opinion of a majority clearly coincides with the social construction of the phenomenon, beyond the dominant points of view of the published opinion, although not exempt from its influence. We find this in the individual analysis of several responses, for example the fact that less than fifteen per cent of the respondents believe that many women make false accusations to take advantage of the law that seeks to

protect them, despite the fact that this issue has been the subject of constant controversy in some media channels and a bone of contention of the so-called post-chauvinism movement against the Comprehensive Law. See graph 14.9

Graph 14.4

THE PUBLIC OPINION MIRRORS THE PUBLISHED OPINION



14.2.1.2. Contradiction between the social desirability and the perceived reality

The state of the majority's opinion compiled from the responses to the survey shows a clear contradiction between:

- The **ideal component** of social correctness, plausibility or desirability (correct thought, acceptable manifestations, the desirable ideal).

In the sample as whole, a very large majority (more than ninety per cent) agrees that **gender-based violence should, on principle, not exist.**

- Gender-based violence is described as **something that is totally unacceptable** by 91,6%. See graph 14.5.
- 93,4% believes **that it is unjustified for a man to assault his partner if she decides to leave him**. See graph 14.5, which is precisely one of the situations where female abuse is quite frequent.

However, it is worth bearing in mind that **in the youngest and oldest age groups** (under 21 years of age and above 50 years of age) **the percentage of those who feel that gender-based violence is something inevitable goes up considerably**: up 6,5 points among the youngest respondents and up nearly 4 points more among the eldest respondents.

b) **The rational component** of perception and interpretation of one's reality (the idea derived from all the interactions with that reality):

A considerable majority (more than seventy per cent) believes that, despite the fact that it should not exist, **gender-based violence takes place quite frequently in Spain**:

- 87,2% of the total sample feels that **gender-based violence is quite or very widespread in Spain**. See graph 14.6.
- 72,8% believes that cases of gender-based violence are not very isolated in Spain (See graph 14.6).
- 74,1% believes that **gender-based violence is not going down in Spain** (See graph 14.6). Even when 69,6% believes that in fact there aren't more cases but just more complaints (See graph 14.6).

The responses to these questions show **significant differences of opinion between men and women**.

- Although a considerable majority of the female and male respondents agrees that gender-based violence is very or quite widespread in Spain, this opinion is shared by more women (93,9%) than men (80,5%).
1. Even when a considerable majority of respondents of both sexes very much or quite agrees that cases of gender-based

violence are not very isolated in Spain, here too more women (79,6%) than men (66,0%) share this opinion.

2. A majority of the respondents of both sexes believes that gender-based violence is not going down in Spain, but the percentage of those who share this opinion is 18 points lower among men than among women: 65,0% vs. 83,2%.

There are also a **number of significant differences on account of age**. Among the eldest (50 to 64 years), the percentage of those who believe that cases of gender-based violence are very isolated in Spain is 12 points higher.

Graph 14.5

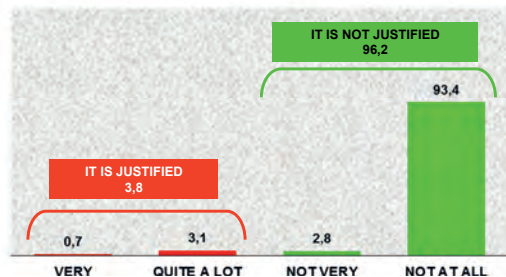
CONTRADICTION BETWEEN SOCIAL DESIRABILITY AND PERCEIVED REALITY

2.1.- Gender-based violence should, on principle, not exist

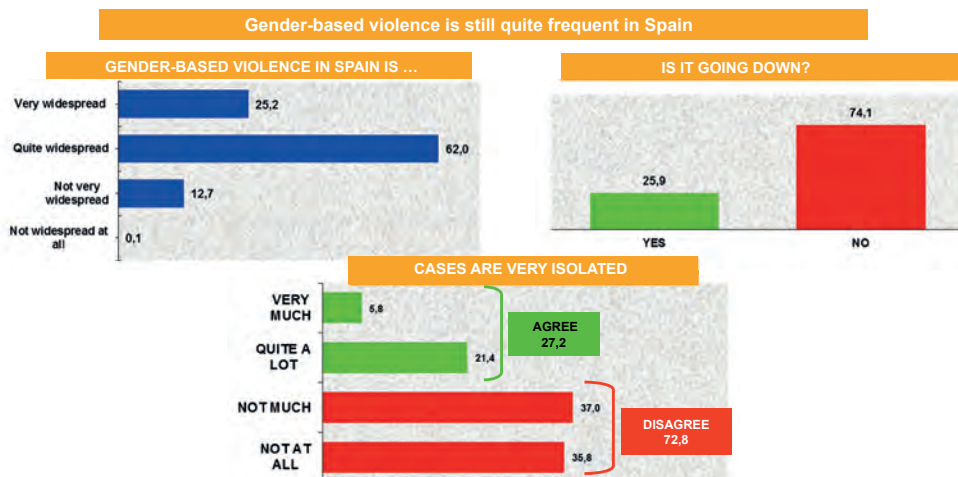
GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IS....



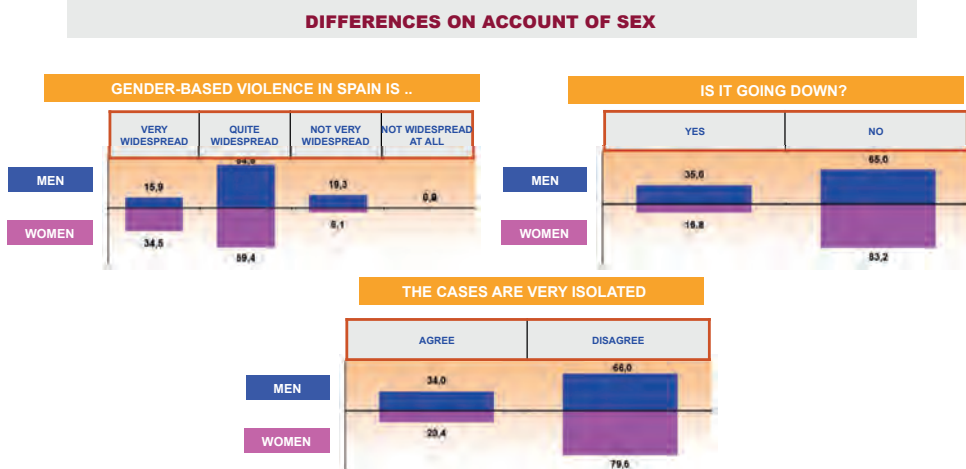
Is it justified for a man to assault his wife/ girlfriend if she decides to leave him? (P.



Graph 14.6



Graph 14.7



14.2.2. Social perception of female abuse

The results of the survey provide other significant information on the state of public opinion on gender-based violence. Some of this information is quite relevant in that it sheds new light on the current state of the social perception of the abuse that certain men inflict on their partners or ex-partners.

There are frequent analyses of the evolution of society's awareness of gender-based violence in Spain, which they claim is strongly influenced by the social alarm generated by the dramatic events of some cases of physical violence. This symbolic prevalence of the use of physical force by aggressors has given rise to warnings about the risk of the social perception of gender-based violence becoming biased and reducing gender-based violence to physical abuse, disregarding the reality of psychological abuse..

In this respect, it is very significant that 68,2% of the respondents do not draw a distinction between the gravity of the **different types of abuse** (psychological, physical, and sexual) and consider **that they are all equality grave**; (Graph 14.8). However, it is worth bearing in mind that the percentage of women who share this opinion is twelve points higher than the percentage of men: 74,0% vs. 62,0%.

It is also meaningful that when a distinction is drawn between the gravity of the different types of abuse, the share of respondents who feel that psychological abuse is more serious (15,8%) is similar to the share of respondents who feel that the most serious forms of abuse are physical and sexual (11,2% and 4,7%, respectively).

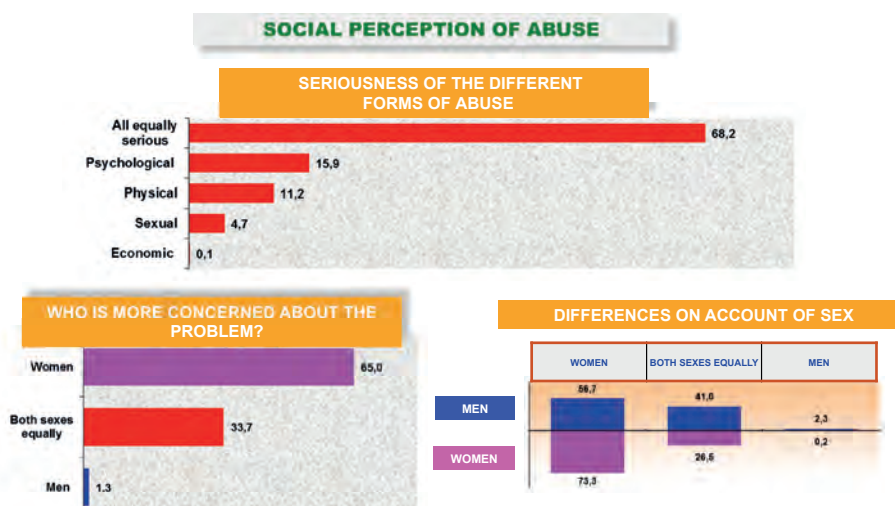
And it is also worth considering the meaning behind the fact that the gravity of economic abuse is not specifically taken into account.

Feminist discourse emphasises that although gender-based violence specifically affects women, it should one day be perceived as a men's problem. One of the questions in the survey sheds light on the state of public opinion on the distribution of the burden of the problem between the sexes. In this respect, how concern for gender-based violence is distributed between men and women is particularly relevant (Graph 14.8).

- The fact that only 1,3% of the respondents describe the problem as something that specifically concerns men is indicative of the extent to which gender-based violence continues to be regarded as a problem that especially concerns women.
- And although 33,7% of the respondents believe that the problem is already shared by both sexes (concerns both sexes equally), 65,0% continues to see it as something that especially affects women.

This question highlights a marked difference of opinion on account of sex. The percentage of men who believe that gender-based violence is of greater concern to women is 16 points lower than the percentage of women who share this opinion: 56,7% vs. 73,3%. On the other hand, 14,0% more men believe that the problem is of equal concern to both sexes: 41,0% vs. 26,5%. Therefore, men tend to claim a greater the degree of concern about the problem of gender-based violence than the degree of concern women attribute to them.

Graph 14.8



14.2.3. State of public opinion on several issues open to debate

Some of the results of the survey provide relevant information on the state of public opinion on some of the issues which have become particularly important in the media's approach to the problem, such as the **issue of complaints**. (Graph 14.9) In this context, several particularly significant results come to light:

- A significant majority (69,6%) recognises that large progress has been made in terms of the number of women who dare to report their situations of abuse, which does not mean that there are more cases of gender-based violence, but just **more women taking the step to report the abuse they are suffering**.

- **14,9% believes** that more complaints are filed because **many women wrongfully take advantage of the law** that protects them in order to cause harm to their partner or obtain benefits on the basis of false accusations. On this issue there is a **significant difference on account of sex**, which reaches seven points between the respondents that agree with the affirmation “Many women file false complaints”: 11,5% of the women and 18,5% of the men agree with this affirmation.
- **Fear of the consequences of the complaint and embarrassment**, which leads the victim to hide the aggression from her immediate environment, come up as the main reasons why many victims of gender-based violence fail to report their situation of abuse, both in the first and the second response option, and also in the accumulation of both: 85,5% and 61,6%, respectively.
- The precariousness of the administration of Justice – the lack of resources (42,8%) and the slowness of the processes (40,5%) - comes up as the main reason for the overload that is perceived in the violence against women courts. With good reason, we can assume that this opinion stems from the overall perception of the situation of the administration of justice in Spain.

Another issue that has generated confrontation between the different points of view on gender-based violence concerns **the possibility of the aggressor changing** and the usefulness of the rehabilitation courses available to them (Graph 14.11). Two questions in the survey address both issues directly and the analysis of the results provides relevant information in this respect.

- There is a considerable division of opinion on these issues, despite the fact that a majority is against.
- **57,1% denies the possibility of the aggressor changing**, compared with 42,9% who feel it is possible. As we will see below, this is one of the main issues where the opinions of both sexes differ the most. A majority of the men believes that the aggressor can indeed change (54,1%).
- 53,6% denies the effectiveness of rehabilitation courses, compared with 46,4% who feel that they are effective in some way.

The silence of the immediate environment, which covers up many cases of gender-based violence which are brewing in the private sphere until the consequences become extremely serious, and specific cases where men have reacted to situations of aggression inflicted on women by defending them, even at the expense of putting their own integrity at risk, have gained enormous relevance in the published opinion on gender-based violence.

The survey also addresses the **type of response to gender-based violence in the immediate environment** (Graph 14.12).

And, in this context, the survey also offers relevant information:

- In both theoretical cases of personally being a victim of gender-based violence or having a relative or friend who is, the main response mechanisms that come up are **turning to the police/courts or the family**. Turning to social services or healthcare personnel appear in third place, in both cases with percentages of approximately ten per cent.

However, it is interesting to note that **when gender-based violence affects one personally**, priority is given to turning to the family (45,3%), whilst **when the victim is a close relative or friend** the majority of the respondents affirms that they would turn to the police or the courts (59,0%).

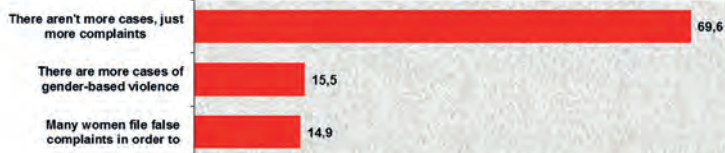
- **Calling the police** comes up as the response mechanism adopted by a considerable majority of the respondents (64,8%) **if they were to witness a situation of gender-based violence**. A significant 21,8% of the respondents affirm that they would stand up to the aggressor.

This is among the issues that generate wider differences of opinion between men and women. In this case, the differences of opinion reach 23,5% in one of the possible response options. **Whilst 33,5% of the men say they would stand up to the aggressor, only 10,0% of the women say they would do the same.**

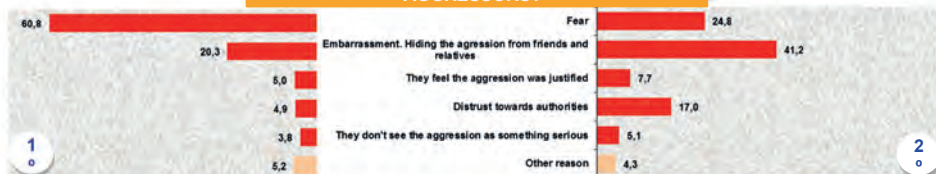
Graph 14.9

STATE OF OPINION ON ISSUES OPEN TO DEBATE COMPLAINTS

WHY ARE THERE MORE COMPLAINTS?

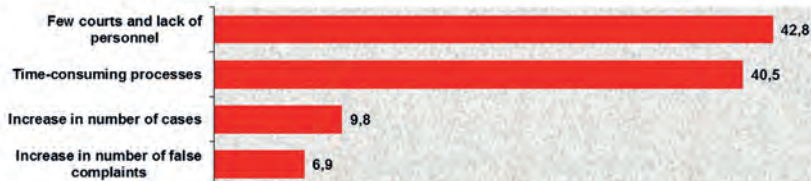


WHY DON'T SOME WOMEN REPORT THEIR AGGRESSORS?



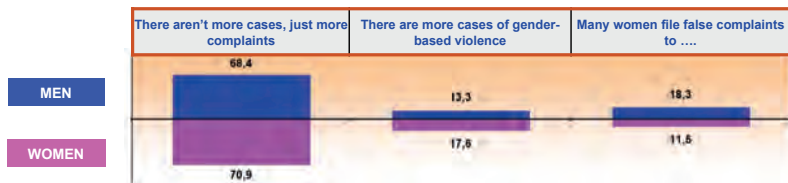
Graph 14.10

THE WORK OVERLOAD IN THE COURTS IS DUE TO



DIFFERENCES ON ACCOUNT OF SEX

Many women file false complaints



Graph 14.11

CHANGE AND TREATMENT OF AGGRESSOR

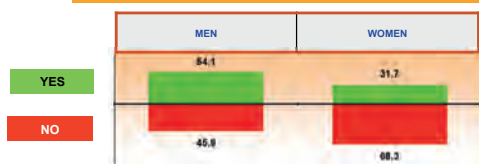
CAN AN AGGRESSOR CHANGE?



ARE REHABILITATION COURSES USEFUL?



DIFFERENCES ON ACCOUNT OF SEX CAN AN AGGRESSOR CHANGE?



Graph 14.12

TYPE OF RESPONSE TO FIRST-HAND EXPERIENCE

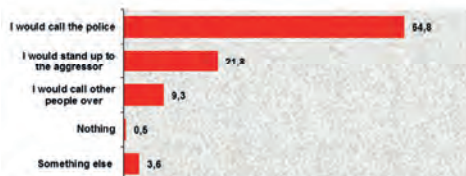
WHO WOULD YOU TURN TO IF IT HAPPENED TO YOU.?



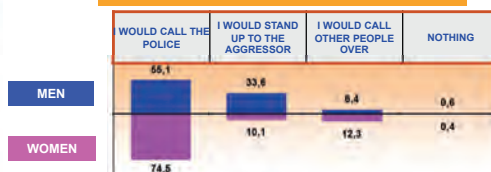
WHO WOULD YOU TURN TO IF IT HAPPENED TO A FRIEND OR RELATIVE?



WHAT WOULD YOU DO IF YOU WERE THERE?



DIFFERENCES ON ACCOUNT OF SEX WHAT WOULD YOU DO IF YOU WERE THERE?



14.2.4. Prevention and protection resources and measures

The results of the survey provide us with some information on the degree of knowledge and/or acceptance of certain resources put in place to support victims of gender-based violence (Graph 14.13). For example, **90,8% of the respondents say they are in favour of the use of electronic bracelets** as a means of protecting victims, and 67,4% believes that this type of device contributes to reducing aggressions on women.

The **need for comprehensive support to victims** is shared by male and female respondents, a majority of whom agree that victims of gender-based violence should receive all kinds of support to enable them to overcome their situations of abuse. In these responses a **hierarchy of the importance given to the different kinds of support** is established (Graph 14.14).

- **The first rank** is given to the need for **psychological support to the victims** to help them face their situation. 82,0% of the respondents believe that such support can help victims very much or quite a lot.
- **The second rank** is given to the need for **protected housing for the victims** (76,5%), and **legal support** (71,2%) to help them find a way out of their situations of abuse.
- **The third place** is given to the need for **financial aid** (62,7%) and **employment facilities to the victims** (61,5%) for their social reintegration.

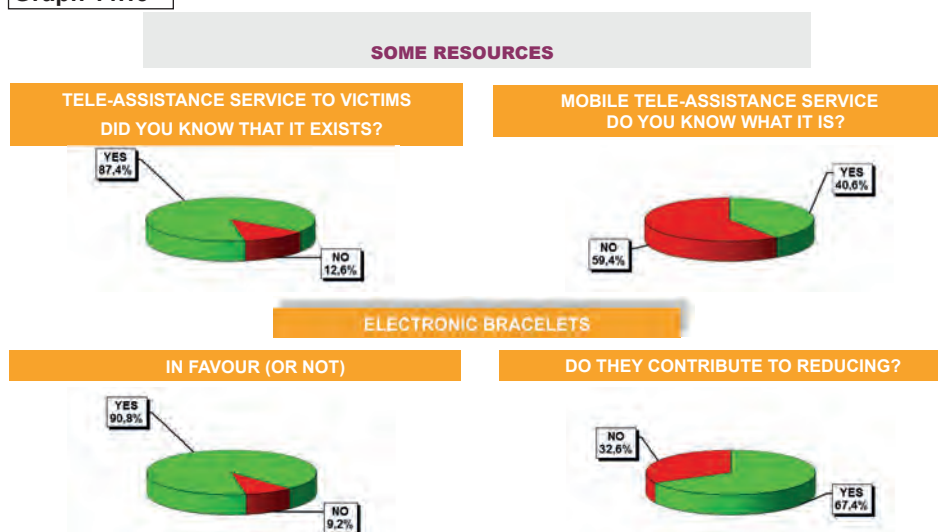
As we can see from the responses of our male and female respondents, more priority is given to administration measures aimed at helping victims find an urgent way out of their situations of abuse (psychological, legal and protected housing support) than to those aimed at ensuring the sustainability of that way out: financial aid and employment facilities, even though the latter are also considered important.

However, when considering **the most effective mechanism for combating gender-based violence** (Graph 14.4), a majority of the respondents opt for early and long-term initiatives aimed at social and cultural change: **education and social awareness** are given top ranks in the first and second options, (55,5% and 34,4%, respectively) way ahead of punishment-type mechanisms (tougher sentences: 21,7-22,9%, publication of lists: 4,7-10,9%) or corrector (psychological help to aggressors 3,1-7,8%).

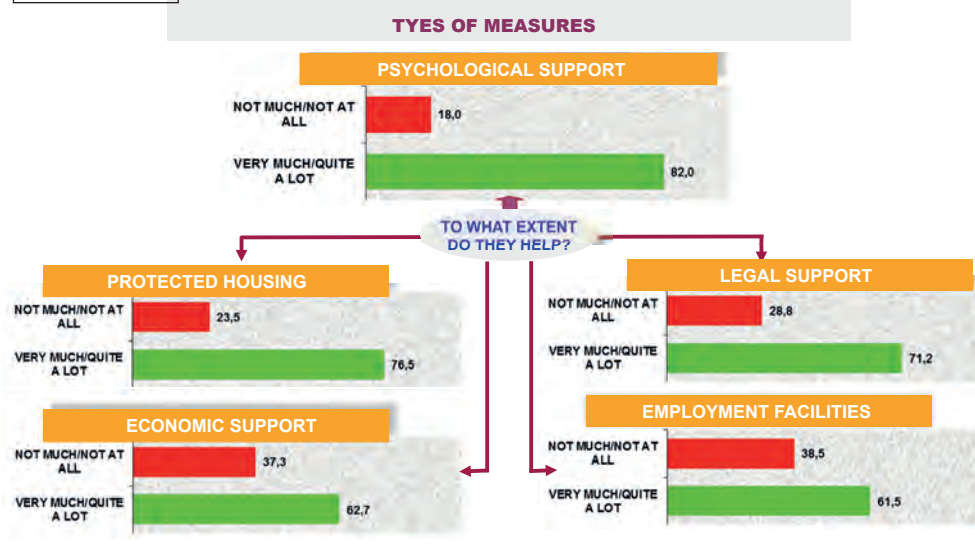
In this case we also find significant differences of opinion between men and women. Although women and men agree on placing **education** in the first rank, the percentage of male respondents who share this opinion is **nineteen points higher than the percentage of female respondents**: 64,8% vs. 46,1%. Both sexes also agree on placing **social awareness** in second rank, but once again the percentage of **male respondents is considerably higher than the percentage of female respondents**: 40,5% vs. 18,0%. On the other hand, **women give more importance to tougher sentences**, duplicating the percentage of the men in this option: 28,9% vs. 14,5%.

The opinion on **the effectiveness of awareness-raising campaigns** seems much more divided: 56,3% of the respondents feel that they are not effective and 43,7% feel that they are (Graph 14.4).

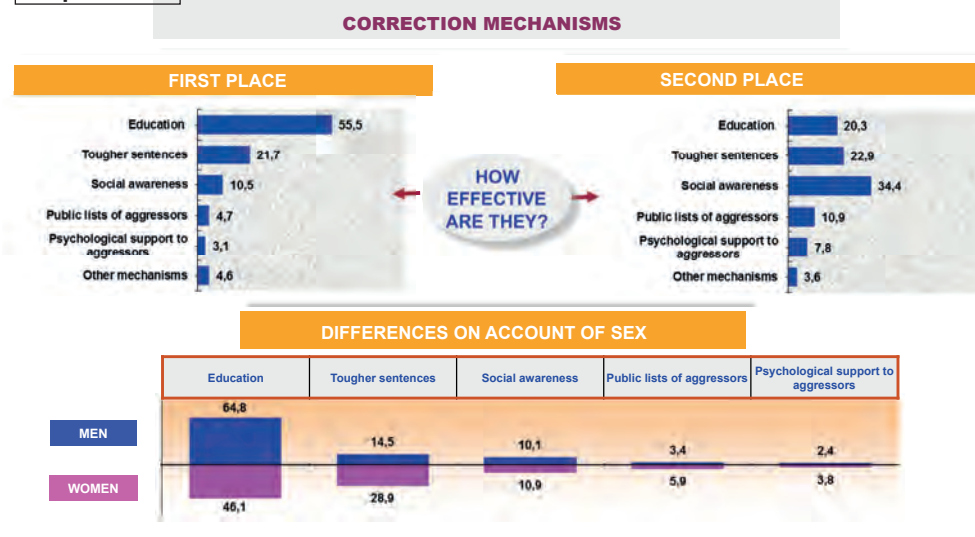
Graph 14.13



Graph 14.14



Graph 14.15



14.2.5. The motivational substratum of female abuse

When interpreting the results of the survey on these questions, we should bear in mind that we are analysing a survey on the state of opinion that does not attempt to diagnose deep motivations, which can only be adequately addressed by means of a scale of attitudes..

This explains why only a number of isolated questions appear on the emotional motives that maintain some women trapped in the vicious circle of gender-based violence.

- One of these questions relates to the reasons why, in the opinion of the respondents, many women fail to report their aggressors, as we mentioned above.
- Another questions the reasons why some abused women forgive their aggressors (Graph 14.16). In this respect, a majority of the respondents mention emotional dependence as the main motive. Those who highlight this motive duplicate the number of those who feel that abused women forgive their aggressor for fear of reprisals: 35,1% vs. 18,0%.

Because abused women feel that their aggressor can change (17,1%), economic dependence (12,0%) and the children (10,3%), come up as the other reasons why women end up forgiving their aggressors.

- A third question is particularly relevant: it makes reference to the assumption that women are to blame for being abused (Graph 14.16). Although a considerable 63,5% of the respondents say that they don't agree much or at all with blaming women for continuing to live with the men who abuse them, a significant 36,5% of the respondents do blame them.

This issue also presents significant differences on account of sex. The difference of opinion between female and male respondents reaches 16,5 points. Whilst 71,7% of the female respondents don't agree much or at all with the affirmation that women who are frequently abused are to blame because they continue to live with that man, the percentage barely reaches fifty-five per cent among the male respondents.

And also on account of age: among the respondents under 21 years of age, the percentage of those who agree (very much or quite a lot) with the affirmation that "it is justified for a man to assault his wife or girlfriend if she

decides to leave him” is 9 points higher: 13,0% vs. 4,0%. This percentage increases even more (12 points) among the respondents over 50 years of age. It is very significant that this should be one of the only two questions where the differences of opinion between the youngest and oldest age groups point in the direction, together with the already mentioned question on the inevitability of gender-based violence.

More relevant questions appear on the **theoretical profile of the aggressor** and the alleged underlying motives of his behaviour:

In terms of age, **gender-based violence is mainly attributed to men aged between 31 and 40** (71,6% in the sum of the two response options), followed by men aged between 41 and 50 (59,7% in the sum of the two response options). Men under 30 years of age are placed in third rank, with 37,7% in the sum of the two response options. And the fourth rank is given to men over 50 years of age, with 21,5% in the sum of the two response options.

It is particularly significant that the percentage of **those who identify aggressors of their partners or ex-partners as men aged under 20 years old** does not reach five per cent in any of the two options, **which is something far removed from reality**.

As regards the substratum of motivations that explain the behaviour of aggressors of their partners or ex-partners, from the information provided we can see that **a majority of the respondents mention conditioning factors of a subjective/biographical nature or intervening factors**, such as alcohol problems or other addictions.

- 77,0% of the respondents agree quite a lot or very much with the affirmation that men who abuse women are **violent by nature**.
- 66,8% of the respondents agree quite a lot or very much with the affirmation that **they do so because of psychological problems**.
- 55,7% of the respondents agree quite a lot or very much with the affirmation that **aggressors come from a background of abuse**.
- 62,6% of the respondents agree quite a lot or very much with associating abuse with **alcohol or drugs problems or another type of addiction**.
- However, a large majority (ninety per cent) doesn't agree much or at all with the affirmation that **“men who look aggressive are more attractive”**, although 14,9% of the male and 4,5% of the female respondents continue to believe this.

- There is also a majority, although smaller (56,7%), who say **that they disagree with associating female abuse with the cultural or socio-economic background of aggressors**. Even so, a significant 43,2% of the respondents still agree that gender-based violence is associated with a low economic and cultural level.

Graph 14.16

EMOTIONAL SUBSTRATUM OF ABUSE

WHY DO SOME VICTIMS FORGIVE THEIR AGGRESSORS?

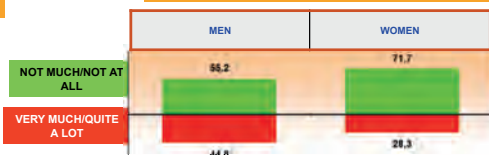


VICTIMS TO BLAME FOR PUTTING UP WITH IT?



DIFFERENCES ON ACCOUNT OF SEX

VICTIMS TO BLAME FOR PUTTING UP WITH IT?

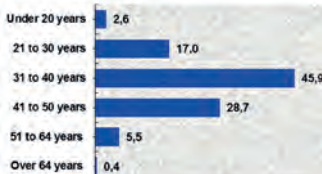
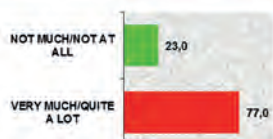


Graph 14.17

ALLEGED PROFILE OF AN AGGRESSOR

INCIDENCE BY AGE GROUPS

VIOLENT BY NATURE



PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS



FROM A BACKGROUND OF ABUSE

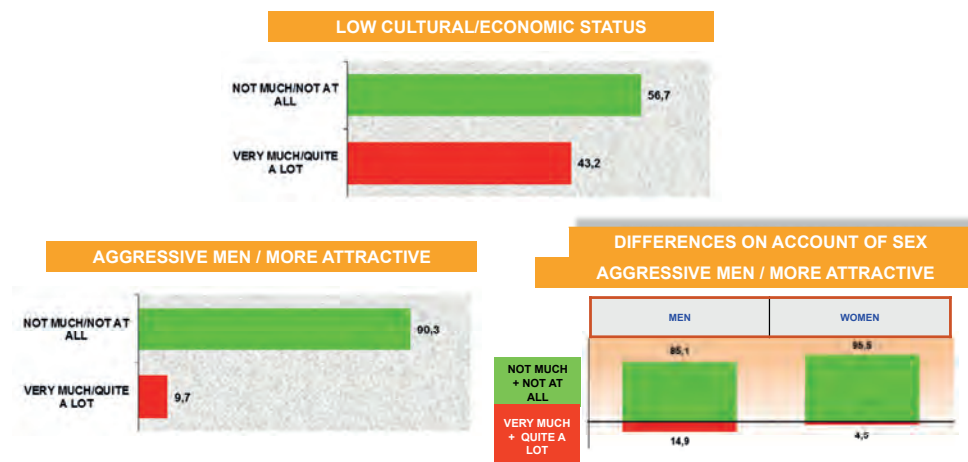


WITH ALCOHOL PROBLEMS OR OTHER ADDICTIONS



Graph 14.18

ALLEGED PROFILE OF AN AGGRESSOR



14.3. DIFFERENCES ON ACCOUNT OF SEX

In the analysis of the results of the survey, when we compare the responses of our male and female respondents according to sex, we consider two things:

- The intensity of the differences that appear in the different response options.
- How the differences affect the social perception of gender-based violence.

14.3.1. As regards the intensity of the differences

Because gender-based violence is an issue that emotionally involves both sexes and marks a symbolic distribution of roles between them (women as the real victims and men as the potential aggressors), **we would expect to find wide differences of opinion** on the issues that shape the perception of the problem, based on the two points of view that mark the barriers from which the problem is perceived.

In fact, there is a current of opinion that seeks to emphasise these alleged differences, arguing that the current approach to the abuse that certain men inflict on their partners or ex-partners responds to a gender ideology that endeavours to impose drastic changes on the social role of men to the benefit of the ambitions of certain women.

However, the results of the survey confirm **otherwise**:

- Even when there **are significant differences** of opinion between men and women **on several of the issues addressed**.
- However, in most cases where significant differences appear, such differences do not exceed thirteen percentage points and, more importantly, **do not change the tendency of the responses given by a majority** of the sample as a whole, or get in the way of the male and female respondents sharing the same opinions in most of the questions.
- In the most extreme cases, the percentage differences stop short of twenty-two percentage points. And even in these cases, **there are very few cases where an open confrontation appears between both points of view**.

Based on the above, we can conclude that the results of the comparative analysis of the responses by sex confirm that **men and women basically share the same social perception of the issue of gender-based violence**. The few significant differences of opinion that appear between the sexes tend to be **of degree rather than tendency**. In fact, as we will see later, such differences only get in the way of a majority of men and women sharing the same views in two questions.

14.3.2. As regards the significance of the differences

When weighing up and assessing the significance of the differences of opinion between the male and female respondents, we draw a distinction between:

- Matching opinions: differences of less than five per cent between men and women.
- Significant differences of opinion: differences of between seven and thirteen points between men and women.
- Large differences of opinion: differences of more than 15 points between men and women.

14.3.2.1. Men and women have matching opinions on:

a) The **ideal norm** that pervades the perception of gender-based violence.

- A very large majority of men and women **disapproves of female abuse**: 92,0% of the female respondents and 91,0% of the male respondents feel that gender-based violence is totally unacceptable (Graph 14.5).
- A very large majority of men and women **disapproves of a man assaulting his wife if she decides to leave him**. 94,0% of the female respondents and 92,5% of the male respondents say they totally disagree (“not at all in agreement”) with the affirmation that such conduct is justified (Graph 14.5).

b) **The origin of the information on the subject** and the level of knowledge on some relevant issues:

- 89,0% of the female respondents and 83,0% of the male respondents say that their knowledge of gender-based violence comes first and foremost from the **mass media**, and coincide with the sample as a whole in highlighting television in the first place (74,0% of the female respondents and 68,0% of the male respondents). In this context, we find a small significant difference (7 points) in that the male respondents give more weight to the press whilst the female respondents give more weight to television and to experiences of close female relatives or friends. (Graph 14.4).
- The female and male respondents also agree on the **impact of awareness-raising campaigns**. An almost equal majority of the female (58,0%) and male respondents (55,0%) feels that awareness-raising campaigns are not effective enough.

c) **The need for comprehensive support to the victims** is also backed by similar numbers of male and female respondents, who also agree on the ranking of priority given to the different kinds of support (Graph 14.4). The male and female respondents highlight:

- In the first place, the need for psychological support: between eighty and eighty-three per cent.
- In second place, the need to make protected housing (between seventy-five and seventy-seven per cent), and legal support (between seventy and seventy-three per cent) available to victims.

- In third place, the need for financial aid and employment facilities (between seventy and seventy-five per cent).

d) The incidence of gender-based violence by age groups. Both sexes coincide with the sample as a whole in their ranking of the incidence of gender-based violence according to age groups:

- Most women and men (48,0% of the female and 44,0% of the male respondents) agree that the individuals most affected by the problem belong to the 31 to 40 age group.
- The percentages of women and men who place the 41 to 50 age group in second rank are almost the same (29,0% and 28,0%).
- Although with a small difference, women and men place the 21 to 30 age group in third rank: 15,0% of the female and 20,0% of the male respondents.
- Only 3,0% of the female and 2,5% of the male respondents stress that the individuals most affected by gender-based violence belong to the under 20 age group.

e) The profile attributed to the aggressor. (Graph 14.16). Men and women back in similar percentages their opinions on some of the assumptions that have shaped the psychological profile attributed to aggressors of their partners or ex-partners by the published opinion:

- Men who assault their partners are **violent by nature**: 79,0% of the female respondents and 75,0% of the male respondents.
- Men who abuse their wives do so because of **psychological problems**: 69,0% of the female respondents and 64,5% of the male respondents.
- Men who behave that way do so because they tend to have **alcohol problems or other addictions**: 65,0% of the male respondents and 60,0% of the female respondents.

f) The emotional substratum of the dependence of victims of gender-based violence on their aggressors:

- A majority of men and women share the opinion that **fear is the main reason why some abused women do not report the aggressions** (63,0% of the female and 58,5% of the male

respondents). And they largely agree that the second reason why some abused women do not report the aggressions is because they are embarrassed about their friends and relatives finding out: 23,0% of the male and 17,5% of the female respondents (Graph 9).

14.3.2.2. Men and women have significant differences of opinion (between 7 and 13 points) on:

a) **The issues of dependence and complaints of abuse.** The significant differences begin to stand out precisely as of these issues:

- Even when a majority of the female and male respondents state that **many victims of gender-based violence forgive their aggressors** because they are emotional dependent on them, in this case the difference between the sexes (39,0% of the female and 31,0% of the male respondents) is eight points. However, an equal share of female and male respondents highlights fear of reprisals as the second motive: 18,0% (Graph 14.16).
- The differences of opinion on account of sex reach seven points in the affirmation “**Many women file false complaints**”: 11,5% of the female respondents compared with 18,3% of the male respondents agree with this affirmation.

b) **The rational criteria with which the extent of gender-based violence is interpreted:**

- Although a considerable majority of the female and male respondents agrees that **gender-based violence is very or quite widespread in Spain**, this opinion is backed by more women (93,9%) than men (80,5%). (Graph 14.6).
- A significant majority of the female and male respondents agrees very much or quite a lot that **cases of gender-based violence are not very isolated in Spain**. However, this opinion is also backed by more women (79,6%) than men (66,0%). (Graph 14.7).
- Even though a majority of the female and male respondents believes that gender-based violence is not going down in Spain, the percentage of men who back this opinion is 18 points lower than the percentage of women: 65,0% vs. 83,2%.

c) Types of female abuse. (Graph 14.8) We also find significant differences between women and men in their assessment of the different types of female abuse.

- The percentage of female respondents who believe that all types of female abuse are equally serious is twelve points higher than the percentage of male respondents: 74,0% vs. 62,0%.
- The percentage of male respondents who feel that physical abuse is more serious nearly duplicates the percentage of female respondents who feel the same: 15,0% vs. 7,5%.
- The percentage of female respondents who think that psychological abuse is more serious is five points higher than the percentage of male respondents who think the same: 18,5% vs. 13,0%.

d) Who to turn to first on finding out that a friend is being abused. (Graph 14.12)

- Even though a majority of the female and male respondents is of the opinion that the police or the courts would be the first people they would turn on finding out that a friend is being abused, the percentage of men who back this opinion is 6 points higher than the percentage of women: 62,0% vs. 56,0%.
- On the other hand, the share of women who would first turn to a relative of the victim is nearly ten points higher than the percentage of men: 23,0% vs. 14,0%.

e) The media's approach to the problem (Graph 14.4). The percentage of male respondents who feel that the media's approach to the problem is too sensationalist exceeds the percentage of female respondents who think the same by eleven points: 62,0% vs. 51,0%.

14.3.2.3. Men and women hold large differences of opinion (more than fifteen points) on:

Even though the differences of opinion between the female and male respondents do not get in the way of a majority sharing the same views on most of the questions in the survey, the percentage differences in their responses are particularly wide in the following questions:

a) Evolution of gender-based violence (Graph 14.6).

- Even though a majority of the female and male respondents believes that **gender-based violence is not going down in Spain**, the percentage of men who share this opinion is **18 points lower than the percentage of women**: 65,0% vs. 83,2%.

b) Concern about gender-based violence (Graph 14.8).

- A majority of the male and female respondents believes that **gender-based violence is more of a concern to women**, however, the percentage of **men who share this opinion is 16 points lower** than the percentage of women: 57,0% vs. 73,0%.
- On the other hand, 14,0% more men feel that it concerns both sexes equally: 41,0% vs. 26,5%.

c) The blame attributed to women who continue to live with the aggressor (Graph 14.6).

In this case, the difference of opinion between the female and male respondents is **16,5 points**. Whilst 71,0% of the female respondents don't agree much or at all that women who are frequently abused are to blame because they continue to live with the aggressor, the percentage barely exceeds 55,0% of the male respondents.

d) The most effective mechanisms for combating gender-based violence is another question that generates significant differences of opinion on account of sex (Graph 14.4):

- Although the female and male respondents agree on placing **education** at the top of the rank of the most effective mechanisms for combating gender-based violence, the percentage of men who share this opinion is **nineteen points higher than the percentage of women**: 64,8% vs. 46,1%.
- Both sexes also agree on placing **awareness raising** in second place, but here too the percentage of those who back this opinion is **significantly higher among men**: 40,5% vs. 18,0%.
- On the other hand, women place more emphasis on tougher sentences, duplicating the percentage of men in this respect: 28,9% vs. 14,5%.

The biggest differences of opinion are found in two questions, where the opinions of a majority of the male respondents differ from the opinions of a majority of the female respondents:

- a) **The possibility of the aggressor changing.** (Graph 14.11). The differences of opinion between both sexes exceed twenty-two per cent. Whilst **a considerable majority of the female respondents believes that the aggressor cannot change** (68,3%), a majority of the male respondents believes they can (54,1%).
- b) **The reaction to witnessing a situation of gender-based violence.** In this case, the differences of opinion reach 23,5% in one of the possible response options. **Whilst 33,6% of the male respondents feel that they would stand up to the aggressor, only 10,1% of the female respondents choose this option.**

14.4. DIFFERENCES ON ACCOUNT OF AGE

If the gender-based differences are less marked than initially expected, the significant age-based differences that we sometimes find are even less so. In fact:

- In a majority of the cases **the middle age groups, between 30 and 50 years, follow the modal response pattern** and don't present significant differences in comparison with the sample as a whole in most of the questions addressed.
- Although some of the differences that appear in the **age groups that present more deviations, the under 21 and over 50 age groups**, are particularly relevant, few establish large distances between their opinions and those of the rest.
- **Only on very few occasions deviations on account of age manage to change the tendency of the response given by a majority** or stand in the way of a majority of the male and female respondents sharing the same opinion.

It is also worth bearing in mind that the age group that presents wider differences, **individuals under 21 years of age, has a very small representation in the sample:** just over five per cent.

Having made these observations, we will now analyse the main differences that appear on account of age. **The results of the analysis lead us to arrange them in three separate sections.**

14.4.1. Those found in the youngest and eldest age groups (18 to 20 years and 51 to 64 years).

14.4.1.1. Those found in the youngest and eldest age groups (18 to 20 years and 51 to 64 years).

- a) Both among the respondents aged under 21 and those aged over 50 **we find a significant increase in the percentage of those who see gender-based violence as something that is inevitable:** 6,5 points more among the youngest and nearly 4 points more among the eldest.
- b) Both the eldest and the youngest respondents give less importance to employment facilities: 4 points less.

14.4.1.2. When the opinions deviate in the opposite direction, ° which is what happens most often

- a) The following occurs in the question on whether gender-based violence is of greater concern to men, women or both:
 - Whilst the percentage of respondents under 21 years of age who feel that women are the ones who are most concerned about gender-based violence is 6 points higher than the total number of respondents who share this opinion (71,0% vs. 65,0%), the percentage of respondents over 50 years of age who feel the same is 9 points lower.
 - On the other hand, the share of respondents over 50 years of age who feel that men and women are equally concerned about gender-based violence is 7 points higher.
- b) The deviation is also produced the other way round when addressing **the main reasons why victims of gender-based violence forgive their aggressors:**
 - The percentage of respondents under 21 years of age who give economic dependence as the main reason is 8 points lower than the total number of respondents who share this opinion (6,0% vs. 14,0%), whilst the percentage of respondents over 50 years of age is 6,5 points higher (20,5%).
 - Whilst the percentage of respondents under 21 years of age who feel that victims forgive their aggressors because they think they can

change is 8,5 points higher than the total number of respondents who share this opinion (26,0% vs. 17,5%), the percentage of respondents over 50 years of age is 5 points lower (12,0%).

- It also happens that the percentage of respondents under 21 years who believe that victims forgive their aggressors for fear of loneliness duplicates the total number of respondents who share this opinion (7,5% vs. 3,5%). And also the percentage of respondents over 50 years of age who highlight emotional dependence in this context is 9 points lower (15,0% vs. 24,0%).

c) The same occurs on the question of **who to turn to on finding out that a friend is suffering gender-based violence**.

- The percentage of respondents over 50 years of age who say that they would first turn to a relative of the victim is 10 points lower and, on the other hand, the percentage of respondents in this age group who say that they would first turn to the police or the courts is 8 points higher.
- However, the percentage of respondents under 21 years of age who say that they would first turn to relatives is 8 points higher (26,5% vs. 18,5%) and the percentage of those who would turn to the police, the courts or social services is 5-6 points lower. Those aged between 21 and 30 are also the ones who would be less willing to turn to the police or the courts.

d) Also, in relation to the **importance given to psychological support**:

- The respondents under 21 years of age are the ones who agree the most (agree very much or quite a lot) with the need for this measure: 92,0% vs. 82,0%.
- The respondents over 50 years of age are the ones who disagree the most (not much or not at all): 24,0% vs. 18,0%.

e) And also on the question of **associating gender-based violence with a low cultural and/or economic status**, the percentage of those who make this association is:

- 10 points lower in the youngest age group.
- 13 points higher in the eldest age group.

14.4.2. Those found only among respondents under 21 years of age

- a) Those aged between 18 and 20 years of age believe in **greater numbers** than the rest of the respondents **that gender-based violence is very or quite widespread in Spain**: 94,0% vs. 87,0%.

- b) Among them, the percentage of those who agree (very much/quite a lot) that **it is justified for a man to assault his wife or girlfriend if she decides to leave him** is 9 points higher: 13,0% vs. 4,0%.
- c) They show **more disagreement** (16 points less in don't agree much or not at all) with the opinion that **aggressors are violent by nature**.
- d) The percentage of those, in this age group, who believe **that victims of gender-based violence do not report the aggressions because they are embarrassed** about their friends and relatives finding out is 10 points lower (20,0% vs. 30,0%). On the other hand, the percentage of those who believe that women do not report the aggressions because they feel that the aggression was not serious or was justified is 5 points higher.
- e) On the question of **one's reaction to witnessing a situation of gender-based violence**, they claim to be **less willing to call the police** (13 points lower) and more willing to turn to other people who can help (10 points higher).
- f) The percentage of those who feel that the **main mechanism for combatting gender-based violence is education** is 9 points lower. On the other hand, the percentage of those who feel that the main mechanism is psychological support to the aggressors is 6 points higher (11,5% vs. 5,5%).
- g) The percentage of those who believe **that sexual abuse is the most serious** is 7 points higher (11,5% vs. 4,5%).
- h) However, the youngest respondents give **much less importance to financial aid** among the measures the public authorities make available to victims of gender-based violence: 48,0% vs. 62,7%.

14.4.3. Those found only among respondents over 50 years of age

- a) Among the eldest respondents, the percentage of those who **blame abused women because they continue to live with their aggressors** is considerably higher (12 points).
- b) Also, the percentage of those who believe that **cases of gender-based violence are very isolated in Spain** is 12 points higher.

QUESTIONNAIRE

**OPINION POLL
ON GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

JUNE 2009

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

1. Sex:

Female ☐

Male ☐

2. Age:

3. Nationality:

- Spanish
- Other. Which?

4. Country of Birth

If your country of birth is not Spain,

4a. Provide the year of arrival in Spain

5. Town/city of your current address

5a. Town/city where you work/study

6. Marital status:

- Single
- Married
- Separated
- Divorced
- Widow/er

6a. Current partnership status:

- You have a partner and you live together
- You have a partner but don't live together
- You don't have a partner

7. Do you have children?

- Yes
- No

7a. Number of children

8. How many people normally live at your current address?

9. Who is the main breadwinner in your household?

- You
- Your partner
- Your partner and you earn almost the same
- Other



10. Do you have any kind of certified disability?

- Yes, a physical disability
- Yes, a mental disability
- Yes, physical and mental disabilities
- No

11. Highest academic achievement:

- Unfinished primary education
- Finished primary education
- Finished secondary education (Higher Secondary Education, Intermediate-level Occupational Training)
- Finished higher education (University Degree, Advanced-level Occupational Training, Postgraduate Degree)
- Others

12. Main employment status:

- In employment
- Unemployed and looking for first job
- Unemployed but used to work
- Student
- Unpaid domestic work
- Pensioner who used to work
- Pensioner who has never worked
- Other situation (underground economy, etc.)

If you are currently working or used to work,

12 a. What was your last job or occupation?

12 b. You work or used to work as...

- A permanent employee
- A seasonal or temporary employee
- An employer or professional with salaried employees
- A self-employed worker
- Other situation

13. On the subject of religion, how would you define yourself?

- Catholic
 - practising
 - non-practising
- Follower of another religion:
 - Protestant, Evangelist
 - Judaism
 - Islamism
 - Other: _____
- Atheist / Non-believer

14. On the political front, could you tell us, on a scale of 1 to 10 (where 1 is the far left and 10 the far right) where you would position yourself from an ideological point of view?

Left										Right				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10					

PERCEPTION OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

The following set of questions refers to gender-based violence, i.e., violence inflicted on a woman by her partner or ex-partner.

1. In your opinion, gender-based violence in Spain is...
 - Very widespread
 - Quite widespread
 - Not very widespread
 - Not widespread at all
2. Compared with other European countries, in Spain there is...
 - More gender-based violence
 - The same amount of gender-based violence
 - Less gender-based violence
- 2a. Compared with Latin American countries, in Spain there is...
 - More gender-based violence
 - The same amount of gender-based violence
 - Less gender-based violence
- 2b. Compared with African countries, in Spain there is...
 - More gender-based violence
 - The same amount of gender-based violence
 - Less gender-based violence
- 2c. Where do you think more gender-based violence takes place?
 - European Union
 - Rest of Europe
 - Latin America
 - North America
 - Africa
 - Asia
 - All societies have an equal share of gender-based violence

3. Which of the following age groups do you think is the most affected by gender-based violence? And the second most affected?
- Under 20 years of age
 - Between 21 and 30 years of age
 - Between 31 and 40 years of age
 - Between 41 and 50 years of age
 - Between 51 and 64 years of age
 - Over 64 years of age
4. Your knowledge of gender-based violence basically comes from...
- Television
 - Radio
 - Written press
 - Comments or experiences of a girlfriend or female relative
 - Own experience
 - I have never heard of this kind of violence
 - Work environment
5. In your opinion, the media's approach to gender-based violence is...
- Correct
 - Not very objective. Too sensationalist.
 - The media gives it more attention than it deserves
 - The media should delve deeper into cases and give them more attention
6. Do you feel that the awareness-raising campaigns against gender-based violence are effective?
- Yes
 - No
7. Do you feel that artists help raise public awareness on gender-based violence through their work?
- Yes
 - No

8. Who do you feel is more concerned about the gender-based violence phenomenon?
- Men
 - Women
 - Both the same
9. In your opinion, gender-based violence is...
- Something inevitable that has always been there
 - Acceptable in some circumstances
 - Totally unacceptable
10. Do you think that gender-based violence is going down in Spain?
- Yes
 - No
11. What, in your opinion, is the main cause of gender-based violence? And the second? And the third?
12. Which, in your view, is the most serious type of abuse?
- Physical
 - Psychological
 - Sexual
 - Economic
 - They are all equally serious
13. In your view, which are the two most effective mechanisms for combatting gender-based violence? Indicate in order of importance.
- Education
 - Tougher sentences
 - Social awareness
 - Psychological support to aggressors
 - Public lists of aggressors
 - Other mechanism: _____

14. Of the following measures made available to victims of gender-based violence by the public authorities, please indicate to what extent you feel they help the victims.

	Not at all	Not much	Quite a lot	Very much
• Economic support	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Employment facilities (flexible working hours, justified leave, unemployment benefit after voluntary resignation, subsidies from autonomous regions, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Psychological support	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Legal support	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Protected housing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

14a. What other additional measure would you suggest to increase the protection or support given to victims of gender violence?

15. Are you in favour of the use of electronic bracelets?

- Yes
- No

15a. Do you feel that this type of devices contribute towards reducing aggressive behaviour towards women?

- Yes
- No

16. Nowadays there are more official complaints of gender-based violence. What do you think is the reason behind this?

- There really are more cases of gender-based violence
- There aren't more cases, just more official complaints
- Many women file false official complaints to harm their partners and/or get more benefits

17. Why do you think many victims of gender-based violence don't report their aggressors? Indicate the two main reasons in order of importance.
- They don't see the aggression as something serious
 - Fear
 - They feel that the aggression was justified
 - Embarrassment. Hiding the aggression from friends and relatives
 - Distrust towards authorities
 - Other reason: _____
18. Why do you think the Violence against Women Courts are overloaded with work?
- The increase in the number of cases
 - Few courts and lack of personnel/resources
 - Time-consuming processes
 - The increase in the number of false official complaints
19. Do you believe that an aggressor can change?
- Yes
 - No
20. Do you think the rehabilitation courses for aggressors are useful?
- Yes
 - No
21. Why do you think some abused women forgive their aggressors? Indicate the main reasons in order of importance.
- Emotional dependence
 - Economic dependence
 - Fear of reprisals
 - Fear of loneliness
 - Pressure from the immediate environment
 - Victim thinks the aggressor can change
 - Because of the children
 - Religious reasons
 - Maintaining the social status
 - Other reason: _____



22. If you were to suffer gender-based violence, who would you turn to first?

(Only answer if you are a woman)

- A relative of mine
- A relative of the aggressor
- A friend or a neighbour
- The police or the courts
- Social services or healthcare personnel
- A priest or a religious leader
- No one

23. If a female friend or relative were to suffer gender-based violence, who would you turn to first?

- Relatives of the victim
- Relatives of the aggressor
- Common friends of the victim and the aggressor
- The police or the courts
- Social services or healthcare personnel
- A priest or a religious leader
- No one

24. And, what would you do if you were to witness a situation of gender-based violence?

- I would stand up to the aggressor
- I would call the police
- I would call other people who could help
- Other: _____
- Nothing

25. Please indicate to what extent you agree with the following affirmations:

25a. If a woman is frequently abused, she is to blame because she continues to live with him.

Not at all

Not
much

Quite a lot

V. much

☐☐☐☐

25b. Men who abuse women tend to do so because they have alcohol or drug problems or other addictions.

Not at all	Not much	Quite a lot	V. much
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

25c. Men who abuse women do so because of psychological problems.

Not at all	Not much	Quite a lot	V. much
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

25d. Men who assault their partners are violent by nature.

Not at all	Not much	Quite a lot	V. much
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

25e. Men who abuse their partners were probably abused themselves as children or witnessed continuous abuse

Not at all	Not much	Quite a lot	V. much
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

25f. Cases of gender-based violence are very isolated but get a lot of media cover.

Not at all	Not much	Quite a lot	V. much
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

25g. Gender-based violence mostly takes place in families with a low cultural background or families with few financial means.

Not at all	Not much	Quite a lot	V. much
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

25h. It is justified for a man to assault his wife/girlfriend if she decides to leave him.

Not at
all

☐

Not
much

☐

Quite a lot

☐

V. much

☐

25i. Men who look aggressive are more attractive.

Not at
all

☐

Not
much

☐


Quite a lot


☐

V. much

☐

**SUMMARY ACCORDING
TO AUTONOMOUS REGION
AND PROVINCE**

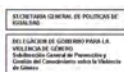
		SECRETARÍA GENERAL DE POLÍTICAS DE IGUALDAD DELEGACIÓN DE GOBIERNO PARA LA VIOLENCIA DE GÉNERO Subdirección General de Prevención y Gestión del Conocimiento sobre la Violencia de Género	TOTAL	
			vertical %	Number
POPULATION - 1 January 2009				
Total population			100,0	46.745.807
Women aged 15 and over			43,5	20.316.981
COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2009				
Year 2007				126.293
Year 2008				142.125
Year 2009				135.540
GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS RECEIVED BY THE 016 HELPLINE - 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009				
Total number of calls			100,0	159.207
Made by female users			78,5	125.028
Made by friends or relatives			18,9	30.023
Others			2,6	4.156
FEMALE USERS OF THE MOBILE TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE - 31 December 2009				
Registrations since 2005			100,0	27.943
Deregistrations			51,0	14.247
Registered users at 31 December 2009			49,0	13.696
LABOUR AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS				
Subsidised employment contracts for victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2009				2.369
Subsidised employment contracts for substituting victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2009				364
Victims of gender-based violence recipients of the labour-market insertion benefit, Renta Activa de Inserción				
Year 2006				10.924
Year 2007				13.291
Year 2008				16.883
Year 2009				22.010
Aid for changing address. January 2005 to December 2009.				6.011
Applicants of the financial aid established in Art. 27 of the Comprehensive Law. 2006 to 31 December 2009				
Total number of applications			100,0	1.775
Applications approved			40,4	717
Applications refused			59,6	1.058
TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS				
March 2005 to December 2009			100,0	1.467
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009			41,8	613
FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE				
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009			100,0	471
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009			11,7	55

	ANDALUCÍA	TOTAL		Andalucía		% Andalucía over/ TOTAL	
		vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number		
POPULATION - 1 January 2009							
Total population		100,0	46.745.807	100,0	8.302.923	17,8	
Women aged 15 and over		43,5	20.316.981	42,6	3.534.961	17,4	
COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2009							
	Year 2007		126.293		28.266	22,4	
	Year 2008		142.125		29.102	20,5	
	Year 2009		135.540		26.838	19,8	
GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS RECEIVED BY THE 016 HELPLINE - 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009							
Total number of calls		100,0	159.207	100,0	25.614	16,1	
Made by female users		78,5	125.028	77,8	19.940	16,0	
Made by friends or relatives		18,9	30.023	19,4	4.979	16,6	
Others		2,6	4.156	2,7	695	16,8	
FEMALE USERS OF THE MOBILE TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE - 31 December 2009							
Registrations since 2005		100,0	27.943	100,0	5.013	17,9	
Deregistrations		51,0	14.247	54,1	2.710	19,0	
Registered users at 31 December 2009		49,0	13.696	45,9	2.303	16,8	
LABOUR AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS							
Subsidised employment contracts for victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2009							
					2.369	743	31,4
Subsidised employment contracts for substituting victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2009							
					364	37	10,2
Victims of gender-based violence recipients of the labour-market insertion benefit, Renta Activa de Inserción							
	Year 2006		10.924		4.124	37,8	
	Year 2007		13.291		4.867	36,6	
	Year 2008		16.883		5.955	35,3	
	Year 2009		22.010		7.221	32,8	
Aid for changing address. January 2005 to December 2009.							
					6.011	1.794	29,8
Applicants of the financial aid established in Art. 27 of the Comprehensive Law. 2006 to 31 December 2009							
Total number of applications		100,0	1.775	100,0	233	13,1	
Applications approved		40,4	717	62,7	146	20,4	
Applications refused		59,6	1.058	37,3	87	8,2	
TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS							
March 2005 to December 2009		100,0	1.467	100,0	235	16,0	
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009		41,8	613	43,8	103	16,8	
FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE							
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009		100,0	471	100,0	93	19,7	
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009		11,7	55	15,1	14	25,5	



GOBIERNO
DE ESPAÑA

MINISTERIO
DE IGUALDAD



STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON GENDER VIOLENCE



ALMERÍA

	TOTAL		Andalucía		Almería		% Almería	
	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	o/Total	o/Andalucía
POPULATION - 1 January 2009								
Total population	100,0	46.745.807	100,0	8.302.923	100,0	684.426	1,5	8,2
Women aged 15 and over	43,5	20.316.981	42,6	3.534.961	40,4	276.450	1,4	7,8
COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2009								
Year 2007		126.293		28.266		2.298	1,8	8,1
Year 2008		142.125		29.102		2.481	1,7	8,5
Year 2009		135.540		26.838		2.604	1,9	9,7
GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS RECEIVED BY THE 016 HELPLINE - 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009								
Total number of calls	100,0	159.207	100,0	25.614	100,0	1.951	1,2	7,6
Made by female users	78,5	125.028	77,8	19.940	77,1	1.504	1,2	7,5
Made by friends or relatives	18,9	30.023	19,4	4.979	20,6	401	1,3	8,1
Others	2,6	4.156	2,7	695	2,4	46	1,1	6,6
FEMALE USERS OF THE MOBILE TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE - 31 December 2009								
Registrations since 2005	100,0	27.943	100,0	5.013	100,0	139	0,5	2,8
Deregistrations	51,0	14.247	54,1	2.710	41,7	58	0,4	2,1
Registered users at 31 December 2009	49,0	13.696	45,9	2.303	58,3	81	0,6	3,5
LABOUR AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS								
Subsidised employment contracts for victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2009								
		2.369		743		33	1,4	4,4
Subsidised employment contracts for substituting victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2009								
		364		37		2	0,5	5,4
Victims of gender-based violence recipients of the labour-market insertion benefit, Renta Activa de Inserción								
Year 2006		10.924		4.124		168	1,5	4,1
Year 2007		13.291		4.867		252	1,9	5,2
Year 2008		16.883		5.955		365	2,2	6,1
Year 2009		22.010		7.221		535	2,4	7,4
Aid for changing address. January 2005 to December 2009.								
		6.011		1.794		106	1,8	5,9
TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS								
March 2005 to December 2009	100,0	1.467	100,0	235	100,0	50	3,4	21,3
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	41,8	613	43,8	103	44,0	22	3,6	21,4
FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE								
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009	100,0	471	100,0	93	100,0	13	2,8	14,0
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	11,7	55	15,1	14	23,1	3	5,5	21,4



CÁDIZ

TOTAL		Andalucía		Cádiz		% Cádiz	
vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	o/Total	o/Andalucía

POPULATION - 1 January 2009

Total population	100,0	46.745.807	100,0	8.302.923	100,0	1.230.594	2,6	14,8
Women aged 15 and over	43,5	20.316.981	42,6	3.534.961	42,3	520.846	2,6	14,7

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2009

Year 2007		126.293		28.266		3.828	3,0	13,5
Year 2008		142.125		29.102		4.542	3,2	15,6
Year 2009		135.540		26.838		4.027	3,0	15,0

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS RECEIVED BY THE 016 HELPLINE - 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009

Total number of calls	100,0	159.207	100,0	25.614	100,0	3.270	2,1	12,8
Made by female users	78,5	125.028	77,8	19.940	78,0	2.549	2,0	12,8
Made by friends or relatives	18,9	30.023	19,4	4.979	19,9	650	2,2	13,1
Others	2,6	4.156	2,7	695	2,2	71	1,7	10,2

FEMALE USERS OF THE MOBILE TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE - 31 December 2009

Registrations since 2005	100,0	27.943	100,0	5.013	100,0	769	2,8	15,3
Deregistrations	51,0	14.247	54,1	2.710	48,6	374	2,6	13,8
Registered users at 31 December 2009	49,0	13.696	45,9	2.303	51,4	395	2,9	17,2

LABOUR AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS

Subsidised employment contracts for victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2009

2.369	743	188	7,9	25,3
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Subsidised employment contracts for substituting victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2009

364	37	3	0,8	8,1
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Victims of gender-based violence recipients of the labour-market insertion benefit, Renta Activa de Inserción

Year 2006	10.924	4.124	916	8,4	22,2
Year 2007	13.291	4.867	1.065	8,0	21,9
Year 2008	16.883	5.955	1.368	8,1	23,0
Year 2009	22.010	7.221	1.670	7,6	23,1

Aid for changing address. January 2005 to December 2009.

6.011	1.794	283	4,7	15,8
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TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS

March 2005 to December 2009	100,0	1.467	100,0	235	100,0	26	1,8	11,1
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	41,8	613	43,8	103	50,0	13	2,1	12,6

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009	100,0	471	100,0	93	100,0	10	2,1	10,8
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	11,7	55	15,1	14	0,0	0	0,0	0,0



CÓRDOBA

TOTAL		Andalucía		Córdoba		% Córdoba	
vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	o/Total	o/Andalucía

POPULATION - 1 January 2009

Total population	100,0	46.745.807	100,0	8.302.923	100,0	803.998	1,7	9,7
Women aged 15 and over	43,5	20.316.981	42,6	3.534.961	43,3	347.795	1,7	9,8

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2009

Year 2007		126.293		28.266		1.269	1,0	4,5
Year 2008		142.125		29.102		1.488	1,0	5,1
Year 2009		135.540		26.838		1.335	1,0	5,0

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS RECEIVED BY THE 016 HELPLINE - 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009

Total number of calls	100,0	159.207	100,0	25.614	100,0	1.941	1,2	7,6
Calls made by female users	78,5	125.028	77,8	19.940	78,6	1.525	1,2	7,6
Calls made by friends or relatives	18,9	30.023	19,4	4.979	18,5	360	1,2	7,2
Others	2,6	4.156	2,7	695	2,9	56	1,4	8,1

FEMALE USERS OF THE MOBILE TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE - 31 December 2009

Registrations since 2005	100,0	27.943	100,0	5.013	100,0	405	1,4	8,1
Deregistrations	51,0	14.247	54,1	2.710	54,3	220	1,5	8,1
Registered users at 31 December 2009	49,0	13.696	45,9	2.303	45,7	185	1,4	8,0

LABOUR AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS

Subsidised employment contracts for victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2009

		2.369		743		72	3,0	9,7
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Subsidised employment contracts for substituting victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2009

		364		37		3	0,8	8,1
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Victims of gender-based violence recipients of the labour-market insertion benefit, Renta Activa de Inserción

Year 2006		10.924		4.124		418	3,8	10,1
Year 2007		13.291		4.867		449	3,4	9,2
Year 2008		16.883		5.955		510	3,0	8,6
Year 2009		22.010		7.221		587	2,7	8,1

Aid for changing address. January 2005 to December 2009.

		6.011		1.794		194	3,2	10,8
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TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS

March 2005 to December 2009	100,0	1.467	100,0	235	100,0	10	0,7	4,3
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	41,8	613	43,8	103	20,0	2	0,3	1,9

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009	100,0	471	100,0	93	100,0	11	2,3	11,8
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	11,7	55	15,1	14	9,1	1	1,8	7,1



GRANADA

TOTAL		Andalucía		Granada		% Granada	
vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	o/Total	o/Andalucía

POPULATION - 1 January 2009

Total population	100,0	46.745.807	100,0	8.302.923	100,0	907.428	1,9	10,9
Women aged 15 and over	43,5	20.316.981	42,6	3.534.961	43,2	391.768	1,9	11,1

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2009

Year 2007		126.293		28.266		4.000	3,2	14,2
Year 2008		142.125		29.102		4.176	2,9	14,3
Year 2009		135.540		26.838		3.888	2,9	14,5

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS RECEIVED BY THE 016 HELPLINE - 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009

Total number of calls	100,0	159.207	100,0	25.614	100,0	3.025	1,9	11,8
Made by female users	78,5	125.028	77,8	19.940	78,5	2.374	1,9	11,9
Made by friends or relatives	18,9	30.023	19,4	4.979	18,6	562	1,9	11,3
Others	2,6	4.156	2,7	695	2,9	89	2,2	12,8

FEMALE USERS OF THE MOBILE TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE - 31 December 2009

Registrations since 2005	100,0	27.943	100,0	5.013	100,0	625	2,2	12,5
Deregistrations	51,0	14.247	54,1	2.710	59,5	372	2,6	13,7
Registered users at 31 December 2009	49,0	13.696	45,9	2.303	40,5	253	1,8	11,0

LABOUR AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS

Subsidised employment contracts for victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2009

2.369	743	118	5,0	15,9
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Subsidised employment contracts for substituting victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2009

364	37	3	0,8	8,1
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Victims of gender-based violence recipients of the labour-market insertion benefit, Renta Activa de Inserción

Year 2006	10.924	4.124	570	5,2	13,8
Year 2007	13.291	4.867	636	4,8	13,1
Year 2008	16.883	5.955	782	4,6	13,1
Year 2009	22.010	7.221	980	4,5	13,6

Aid for changing address. January 2005 to December 2009.

6.011	1.794	477	7,9	26,6
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TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS

March 2005 to December 2009	100,0	1.467	100,0	235	100,0	33	2,2	14,0
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	41,8	613	43,8	103	42,4	14	2,3	13,6

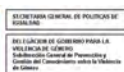
FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009	100,0	471	100,0	93	100,0	15	3,2	16,1
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	11,7	55	15,1	14	13,3	2	3,6	14,3



GOBIERNO
DE ESPAÑA

MINISTERIO
DE IGUALDAD



STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON GENDER VIOLENCE



HUELVA

TOTAL		Andalucía		Huelva		% Huelva	
vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	o/Total	o/Andalucía

POPULATION - 1 January 2009

Total population	100,0	46.745.807	100,0	8.302.923	100,0	513.403	1,1	6,2
Women aged 15 and over	43,5	20.316.981	42,6	3.534.961	42,6	218.878	1,1	6,2

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2009

Year 2007		126.293		28.266		1.734	1,4	6,1
Year 2008		142.125		29.102		1.941	1,4	6,7
Year 2009		135.540		26.838		2.103	1,6	7,8

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS RECEIVED BY THE 016 HELPLINE - 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009

Total number of calls	100,0	159.207	100,0	25.614	100,0	1.375	0,9	5,4
Made by female users	78,5	125.028	77,8	19.940	78,5	1.080	0,9	5,4
Made by friends or relatives	18,9	30.023	19,4	4.979	18,2	250	0,8	5,0
Others	2,6	4.156	2,7	695	3,3	45	1,1	6,5

FEMALE USERS OF THE MOBILE TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE - 31 December 2009

Registrations since 2005	100,0	27.943	100,0	5.013	100,0	227	0,8	4,5
Deregistrations	51,0	14.247	54,1	2.710	52,9	120	0,8	4,4
Registered users at 31 December 2009	49,0	13.696	45,9	2.303	47,1	107	0,8	4,6

LABOUR AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS

Subsidised employment contracts for victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2009

2.369	743	37	1,6	5,0
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Subsidised employment contracts for substituting victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2009

364	37	4	1,1	10,8
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Victims of gender-based violence recipients of the labour-market insertion benefit, Renta Activa de Inserción

Year 2006	10.924	4.124	229	2,1	5,6
Year 2007	13.291	4.867	275	2,1	5,7
Year 2008	16.883	5.955	341	2,0	5,7
Year 2009	22.010	7.221	396	1,8	5,5

Aid for changing address. January 2005 to December 2009.

6.011	1.794	124	2,1	6,9
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TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS

March 2005 to December 2009	100,0	1.467	100,0	235	100,0	13	0,9	5,5
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	41,8	613	43,8	103	38,5	5	0,8	4,9

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009	100,0	471	100,0	93	100,0	4	0,8	4,3
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	11,7	55	15,1	14	50,0	2	3,6	14,3



JAÉN

TOTAL		Andalucía		Jaén		% Jaén	
vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	o/Total	o/Andalucía

POPULATION - 1 January 2009

Total population	100,0	46.745.807	100,0	8.302.923	100,0	669.782	1,4	8,1
Women aged 15 and over	43,5	20.316.981	42,6	3.534.961	42,6	285.635	1,4	8,1

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2009

Year 2007		126.293		28.266		1.079	0,9	3,8
Year 2008		142.125		29.102		1.440	1,0	4,9
Year 2009		135.540		26.838		1.634	1,2	6,1

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS RECEIVED BY THE 016 HELPLINE - 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009

Total number of calls	100,0	159.207	100,0	25.614	100,0	1.592	1,0	6,2
Made by female users	78,5	125.028	77,8	19.940	77,3	1.231	1,0	6,2
Made by friends or relatives	18,9	30.023	19,4	4.979	19,8	315	1,1	6,3
Others	2,6	4.156	2,7	695	2,9	46	1,1	6,6

FEMALE USERS OF THE MOBILE TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE - 31 December 2009

Registrations since 2005	100,0	27.943	100,0	5.013	100,0	339	1,2	6,8
Deregistrations	51,0	14.247	54,1	2.710	47,8	162	1,1	6,0
Registered users at 31 December 2009	49,0	13.696	45,9	2.303	52,2	177	1,3	7,7

LABOUR AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS

Subsidised employment contracts for victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2009

		2.369		743		63	2,7	8,5
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Subsidised employment contracts for substituting victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2009

		364		37		3	0,8	8,1
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Victims of gender-based violence recipients of the labour-market insertion benefit, Renta Activa de Inserción

Year 2006		10.924		4.124		352	3,2	8,5
Year 2007		13.291		4.867		464	3,5	9,5
Year 2008		16.883		5.955		546	3,2	9,2
Year 2009		22.010		7.221		590	2,7	8,2

Aid for changing address. January 2005 to December 2009.

		6.011		1.794		121	2,0	6,7
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TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS

March 2005 to December 2009	100,0	1.467	100,0	235	100,0	12	0,8	5,1
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	41,8	613	43,8	103	16,7	2	0,3	1,9

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009	100,0	471	100,0	93	100,0	7	1,5	7,5
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	11,7	55	15,1	14	0,0	0	0,0	0,0



SEVILLA

TOTAL		Andalucía		Sevilla		% Sevilla	
vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	o/Total	o/Andalucía

POPULATION - 1 January 2009

Total population	100,0	46.745.807	100,0	8.302.923	100,0	1.900.224	4,1	22,9
Women aged 15 and over	43,5	20.316.981	42,6	3.534.961	42,7	811.302	4,0	23,0

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2009

Year 2007		126.293		28.266		7.338	5,8	26,0
Year 2008		142.125		29.102		6.294	4,4	21,6
Year 2009		135.540		26.838		5.718	4,2	21,3

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS RECEIVED BY THE 016 HELPLINE - 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009

Total number of calls	100,0	159.207	100,0	25.614	100,0	7.180	4,5	28,0
Made by female users	78,5	125.028	77,8	19.940	77,7	5.581	4,5	28,0
Made by friends or relatives	18,9	30.023	19,4	4.979	19,4	1.390	4,6	27,9
Others	2,6	4.156	2,7	695	2,9	209	5,1	30,1

FEMALE USERS OF THE MOBILE TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE - 31 December 2009

Registrations since 2005	100,0	27.943	100,0	5.013	100,0	1.530	5,5	30,5
Deregistrations	51,0	14.247	54,1	2.710	54,1	827	5,8	30,5
Registered users at 31 December 2009	49,0	13.696	45,9	2.303	45,9	703	5,1	30,5

LABOUR AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS

Subsidised employment contracts for victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2009

2.369	743	132	5,6	17,8
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Subsidised employment contracts for substituting victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2009

364	37	10	2,7	27,0
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Victims of gender-based violence recipients of the labour-market insertion benefit, Renta Activa de Inserción

Year 2006	10.924	4.124	923	8,4	22,4
Year 2007	13.291	4.867	1.073	8,1	22,0
Year 2008	16.883	5.955	1.154	6,8	19,4
Year 2009	22.010	7.221	1.304	5,9	18,1

Aid for changing address. January 2005 to December 2009.


6.011	1.794	315	5,2	17,6
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TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS

March 2005 to December 2009	100,0	1.467	100,0	235	100,0	8	0,5	3,4
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	41,8	613	43,8	103	37,5	3	0,5	2,9

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009	100,0	471	100,0	93	100,0	16	3,4	17,2
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	11,7	55	15,1	14	12,5	2	3,6	14,3

 ARAGÓN	TOTAL		Aragón		% Aragón o/ TOTAL	
	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number		
POPULATION - 1 January 2009						
Total population	100,0	46.745.807	100,0	1.345.473	2,9	
Women aged 15 and over	43,5	20.316.981	43,4	584.590	2,9	
COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2009						
Year 2007		126.293		2.853	2,3	
Year 2008		142.125		3.336	2,3	
Year 2009		135.540		2.848	2,1	
GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS RECEIVED BY THE 016 HELPLINE - 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009						
Total number of calls	100,0	159.207	100,0	3.154	2,0	
Made by female users	78,5	125.028	76,0	2.398	1,9	
Made by friends or relatives	18,9	30.023	19,7	621	2,1	
Others	2,6	4.156	4,3	135	3,3	
FEMALE USERS OF THE MOBILE TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE - 31 December 2009						
Registrations since 2005	100,0	27.943	100,0	167	0,6	
Deregistrations	51,0	14.247	52,1	87	0,6	
Registered users at 31 December 2009	49,0	13.696	47,9	80	0,6	
LABOUR AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS						
Subsidised employment contracts for victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2009						
				2.369	50	2,1
Subsidised employment contracts for substituting victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2009						
				364	7	1,9
Victims of gender-based violence recipients of the labour-market insertion benefit, Renta Activa de Inserción						
Year 2006		10.924		173	1,6	
Year 2007		13.291		222	1,7	
Year 2008		16.883		251	1,5	
Year 2009		22.010		382	1,7	
Aid for changing address. January 2005 to December 2009.						
				6.011	172	2,9
Applicants of the financial aid established in Art. 27 of the Comprehensive Law. 2006 to 31 December 2009						
Total number of applications	100,0	1.775	100,0	62	3,5	
Applications approved	40,4	717	61,3	38	5,3	
Applications refused	59,6	1.058	38,7	24	2,3	
TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS						
March 2005 to December 2009	100,0	1.467	100,0	53	3,6	
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	41,8	613	49,1	26	4,2	
FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE						
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009	100,0	471	100,0	12	2,5	
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	11,7	55	0,0	0	0,0	

**HUESCA**

TOTAL		Aragón		Huesca		% Huesca	
vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	o/Total	o/Aragón

POPULATION - 1 January 2009

Total population	100,0	46.745.807	100,0	1.345.473	100,0	228.409	0,5	17,0
Women aged 15 and over	43,5	20.316.981	43,4	584.590	42,6	97.343	0,5	16,7

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2009

Year 2007	126.293	2.853	273	0,2	9,6
Year 2008	142.125	3.336	338	0,2	10,1
Year 2009	135.540	2.848	371	0,3	13,0

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS RECEIVED BY THE 016 HELPLINE - 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009

Total number of calls	100,0	159,207	100,0	3,154	100,0	468	0,3	14,8
Made by female users	78,5	125,028	76,0	2,398	73,7	345	0,3	14,4
Made by friends or relatives	18,9	30,023	19,7	621	20,1	94	0,3	15,1
Others	2,6	4,156	4,3	135	6,2	29	0,7	21,5

FEMALE USERS OF THE MOBILE TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE - 31 December 2009

Registrations since 2005	100,0	27.943	100,0	167	100,0	118	0,4	70,7
Deregistrations	51,0	14.247	52,1	87	48,3	57	0,4	65,5
Registered users at 31 December 2009	49,0	13.696	47,9	80	51,7	61	0,4	76,3

LABOUR AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS

Subsidised employment contracts for victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2009					
	2,369	50	12	0,5	24,0
Subsidised employment contracts for substituting victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2009					
	364	7	0	0,0	0,0
Victims of gender-based violence recipients of the labour-market insertion benefit, Renta Activa de Inserción					
Year 2006	10.924	173	22	0,2	12,7
Year 2007	13.291	222	24	0,2	10,8
Year 2008	16.883	251	22	0,1	8,8
Year 2009	22.010	382	35	0,2	9,2
Aid for changing address. January 2005 to December 2009.					
	6.011	172	23	0,4	13,4

TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS

March 2005 to December 2009	100,0	1.467	100,0	53	100,0	10	0,7	18,9
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	41,8	613	49,1	26	30,0	3	0,5	11,5

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009	100,0	471	100,0	12	100,0	2	0,4	16,7
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	11,7	55	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	



TERUEL

TOTAL		Aragón		Teruel		% Teruel	
vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	o/Total	o/Aragón

POPULATION - 1 January 2009

Total population	100,0	46.745.807	100,0	1.345.473	100,0	146.751	0,3	10,9
Women aged 15 and over	43,5	20.316.981	43,4	584.590	42,3	62.056	0,3	10,6

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2009

Year 2007		126.293		2.853		139	0,1	4,9
Year 2008		142.125		3.336		154	0,1	4,6
Year 2009		135.540		2.848		155	0,1	5,4

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS RECEIVED BY THE 016 HELPLINE - 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009

Total number of calls	100,0	159.207	100,0	3.154	100,0	237	0,1	7,5
Made by female users	78,5	125.028	76,0	2.398	81,0	192	0,2	8,0
Made by friends or relatives	18,9	30.023	19,7	621	13,5	32	0,1	5,2
Others	2,6	4.156	4,3	135	5,5	13	0,3	9,6

FEMALE USERS OF THE MOBILE TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE - 31 December 2009

Registrations since 2005	100,0	27.943	100,0	167	100,0	33	0,1	19,8
Deregistrations	51,0	14.247	52,1	87	69,7	23	0,2	26,4
Registered users at 31 December 2009	49,0	13.696	47,9	80	30,3	10	0,1	12,5

LABOUR AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS

Subsidised employment contracts for victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2009								
		2.369		50		5	0,2	10,0
Subsidised employment contracts for substituting victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2009								
		364		7		0	0,0	0,0
Victims of gender-based violence recipients of the labour-market insertion benefit, Renta Activa de Inserción								
Year 2006		10.924		173		27	0,2	15,6
Year 2007		13.291		222		35	0,3	15,8
Year 2008		16.883		251		28	0,2	11,2
Year 2009		22.010		382		34	0,2	8,9
Aid for changing address. January 2005 to December 2009.								
		6.011		172		57	0,9	33,1

TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS

March 2005 to December 2009	100,0	1.467	100,0	53	100,0	5	0,3	9,4
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	41,8	613	49,1	26	40,0	2	0,3	7,7

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009	100,0	471	100,0	12	100,0	2	0,4	16,7
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	11,7	55	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	



ZARAGOZA

TOTAL		Aragón		Zaragoza		% Zaragoza	
vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	o/Total	o/Aragón

POPULATION - 1 January 2009

Total population	100,0	46.745.807	100,0	1.345.473	100,0	970.313	2,1	72,1
Women aged 15 and over	43,5	20.316.981	43,4	584.590	43,8	425.191	2,1	72,7

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2009

Year 2007		126.293		2.853		2.441	1,9	85,6
Year 2008		142.125		3.336		2.844	2,0	85,3
Year 2009		135.540		2.848		2.322	1,7	81,5

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS RECEIVED BY THE 016 HELPLINE - 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009

Total number of calls	100,0	159.207	100,0	3.154	100,0	2.449	1,5	77,6
Made by female users	78,5	125.028	76,0	2.398	76,0	1.861	1,5	77,6
Made by friends or relatives	18,9	30.023	19,7	621	20,2	495	1,7	79,7
Others	2,6	4.156	4,3	135	3,8	93	2,3	68,9

FEMALE USERS OF THE MOBILE TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE - 31 December 2009

Registrations since 2005	100,0	27.943	100,0	167	100,0	16	0,1	9,6
Deregistrations	51,0	14.247	52,1	87	43,8	7	0,0	8,0
Registered users at 31 December 2009	49,0	13.696	47,9	80	56,3	9	0,1	11,3

LABOUR AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS

Subsidised employment contracts for victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2009

2.369	50	33	1,4	66,0
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Subsidised employment contracts for substituting victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2009

364	7	7	1,9	100,0
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Victims of gender-based violence recipients of the labour-market insertion benefit, Renta Activa de Inserción

Year 2006	10.924	173	124	1,1	71,7
Year 2007	13.291	222	163	1,2	73,4
Year 2008	16.883	251	201	1,2	80,1
Year 2009	22.010	382	313	1,4	81,9

Aid for changing address. January 2005 to December 2009.


6.011	172	92	1,5	53,5
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TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS

March 2005 to December 2009	100,0	1.467	100,0	53	100,0	38	2,6	71,7
January 2009 to 31 December 2009	41,8	613	49,1	26	55,3	21	3,4	80,8

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

January 2003 to 31 December 2009	100,0	471	100,0	12	100,0	8	1,7	66,7
January 2009 to 31 December 2009	11,7	55	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	

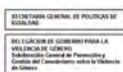
 ASTURIAS	TOTAL		Asturias		% Asturias o/ TOTAL
	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	
POPULATION - 1 January 2009					
Total population	100,0	46.745.807	100,0	1.085.289	2,3
Women aged 15 and over	43,5	20.316.981	47,0	510.049	2,5
COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2009					
Year 2007		126.293		1.926	1,5
Year 2008		142.125		2.387	1,7
Year 2009		135.540		2.373	1,8
GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS RECEIVED BY THE 016 HELPLINE - 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009					
Total number of calls	100,0	159.207	100,0	3.139	2,0
Made by female users	78,5	125.028	79,5	2.496	2,0
Made by friends or relatives	18,9	30.023	18,4	577	1,9
Others	2,6	4.156	2,1	66	1,6
FEMALE USERS OF THE MOBILE TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE - 31 December 2009					
Registrations since 2005	100,0	27.943	100,0	1.341	4,8
Deregistrations	51,0	14.247	51,8	694	4,9
Registered users at 31 December 2009	49,0	13.696	48,2	647	4,7
LABOUR AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS					
Subsidised employment contracts for victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2009					
		2.369		38	1,6
Subsidised employment contracts for substituting victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2009					
		364		13	3,6
Victims of gender-based violence recipients of the labour-market insertion benefit, Renta Activa de Inserción					
Year 2006		10.924		266	2,4
Year 2007		13.291		305	2,3
Year 2008		16.883		364	2,2
Year 2009		22.010		449	2,0
Aid for changing address. January 2005 to December 2009.					
		6.011		112	1,9
Applicants of the financial aid established in Art. 27 of the Comprehensive Law. 2006 to 31 December 2009					
Total number of applications	100,0	1.775	100,0	52	2,9
Applications approved	40,4	717	44,2	23	3,2
Applications refused	59,6	1.058	55,8	29	2,7
TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS					
March 2005 to December 2009	100,0	1.467	100,0	20	1,4
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	41,8	613	40,0	8	1,3
FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE					
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009	100,0	471	100,0	9	1,9
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	11,7	55	0,0	0	0,0

 BALEARES	TOTAL		Balears		% Balears o/ TOTAL
	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	
POPULATION - 1 January 2009					
Total population	100,0	46.745.807	100,0	1.095.426	2,3
Women aged 15 and over	43,5	20.316.981	42,4	464.552	2,3
COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2009					
Year 2007		126.293		3.910	3,1
Year 2008		142.125		4.690	3,3
Year 2009		135.540		4.453	3,3
GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS RECEIVED BY THE 016 HELPLINE - 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009					
Total number of calls	100,0	159.207	100,0	3.703	2,3
Made by female users	78,5	125.028	79,3	2.935	2,4
Made by friends or relatives	18,9	30.023	17,8	660	2,2
Others	2,6	4.156	2,9	108	2,6
FEMALE USERS OF THE MOBILE TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE - 31 December 2009					
Registrations since 2005	100,0	27.943	100,0	536	1,9
Deregistrations	51,0	14.247	47,8	256	1,8
Registered users at 31 December 2009	49,0	13.696	52,2	280	2,0
LABOUR AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS					
Subsidised employment contracts for victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2009					
		2.369		18	0,8
Subsidised employment contracts for substituting victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2009					
		364		7	1,9
Victims of gender-based violence recipients of the labour-market insertion benefit, Renta Activa de Inserción					
Year 2006		10.924		137	1,3
Year 2007		13.291		209	1,6
Year 2008		16.883		292	1,7
Year 2009		22.010		369	1,7
Aid for changing address. January 2005 to December 2009.					
		6.011		140	2,3
Applicants of the financial aid established in Art. 27 of the Comprehensive Law. 2006 to 31 December 2009					
Total number of applications	100,0	1.775		0	0,0
Applications approved	40,4	717		0	0,0
Applications refused	59,6	1.058		0	0,0
TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS					
March 2005 to December 2009	100,0	1.467	100,0	30	2,0
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	41,8	613	63,3	19	3,1
FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE					
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009	100,0	471	100,0	16	3,4
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	11,7	55	6,3	1	1,8




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STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON GENDER VIOLENCE

 CANARIAS	TOTAL		Canarias		% Canarias o/ TOTAL
	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	

POPULATION - 1 January 2009

Total population	100,0	46.745.807	100,0	2.103.992	4,5
Women aged 15 and over	43,5	20.316.981	42,8	899.556	4,4

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2009

Year 2007		126.293		8.894	7,0
Year 2008		142.125		9.087	6,4
Year 2009		135.540		8.982	6,6

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS RECEIVED BY THE 016 HELPLINE - 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009

Total number of calls	100,0	159.207	100,0	9.693	6,1
Made by female users	78,5	125.028	78,2	7.579	6,1
Made by friends or relatives	18,9	30.023	19,7	1.907	6,4
Others	2,6	4.156	2,1	207	5,0

FEMALE USERS OF THE MOBILE TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE - 31 December 2009

Registrations since 2005	100,0	27.943	100,0	2.334	8,4
Deregistrations	51,0	14.247	59,3	1.385	9,7
Registered users at 31 December 2009	49,0	13.696	40,7	949	6,9

LABOUR AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS

Subsidised employment contracts for victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2009					
		2.369		72	3,0
Subsidised employment contracts for substituting victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2009					
		364		15	4,1
Victims of gender-based violence recipients of the labour-market insertion benefit, Renta Activa de Inserción					
Year 2006		10.924		760	7,0
Year 2007		13.291		998	7,5
Year 2008		16.883		1.325	7,8
Year 2009		22.010		1.731	7,9
Aid for changing address. January 2005 to December 2009.					
		6.011		581	9,7
Applicants of the financial aid established in Art. 27 of the Comprehensive Law. 2006 to 31 December 2009					
Total number of applications	100,0	1.775	100,0	65	3,7
Applications approved	40,4	717	66,2	43	6,0
Applications refused	59,6	1.058	33,8	22	2,1

TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS

March 2005 to December 2009	100,0	1.467	100,0	70	4,8
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	41,8	613	48,6	34	5,5

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009	100,0	471	100,0	34	7,2
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	11,7	55	14,7	5	9,1



LAS PALMAS

TOTAL		Canarias		Las Palmas		% Las Palmas	
vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	o/Total	o/Canarias

POPULATION - 1 January 2009

Total population	100,0	46.745.807	100,0	2.103.992	100,0	1.083.502	2,3	51,5
Women aged 15 and over	43,5	20.316.981	42,8	899.556	42,0	454.832	2,2	50,6

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2009

Year 2007	126.293	8.894	5.458	4,3	61,4
Year 2008	142.125	9.087	5.254	3,7	57,8
Year 2009	135.540	8.982	5.163	3,8	57,5

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS RECEIVED BY THE 016 HELPLINE - 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009

Total number of calls	100,0	159.207	100,0	9.693	100,0	5.201	3,3	53,7
Made by female users	78,5	125.028	78,2	7.579	77,6	4.035	3,2	53,2
Made by friends or relatives	18,9	30.023	19,7	1.907	20,5	1.064	3,5	55,8
Others	2,6	4.156	2,1	207	2,0	102	2,5	49,3

FEMALE USERS OF THE MOBILE TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE - 31 December 2009

Registrations since 2005	100,0	27.943	100,0	2.334	100,0	829	3,0	35,5
Deregistrations	51,0	14.247	59,3	1.385	66,9	555	3,9	40,1
Registered users at 31 December 2009	49,0	13.696	40,7	949	33,1	274	2,0	28,9

LABOUR AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS

Subsidised employment contracts for victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2009

2.369	72	26	1,1	36,1
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Subsidised employment contracts for substituting victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2009

364	15	8	2,2	53,3
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Victims of gender-based violence recipients of the labour-market insertion benefit, Renta Activa de Inserción

Year 2006	10.924	760	378	3,5	49,7
Year 2007	13.291	998	482	3,6	48,3
Year 2008	16.883	1.325	565	3,3	42,6
Year 2009	22.010	1.731	753	3,4	43,5

Aid for changing address. January 2005 to December 2009.

6.011	581	199	3,3	34,3
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TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS

March 2005 to December 2009	100,0	1.467	100,0	70	100,0	38	2,6	54,3
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	41,8	613	48,6	34	42,1	16	2,6	47,1

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009	100,0	471	100,0	34	100,0	15	3,2	44,1
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	11,7	55	14,7	5	6,7	1	1,8	20,0



STA. CRUZ DE TENERIFE

TOTAL		Canarias		Sta.Cruz de Tenerife		% Sta.Cruz de Tenerife	
vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	o/Total	o/Canarias

POPULATION - 1 January 2009

Total population	100,0	46.745.807	100,0	2.103.992	100,0	1.020.490	2,2	48,5
Women aged 15 and over	43,5	20.316.981	42,8	899.556	43,6	444.724	2,2	49,4

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2009

Year 2007	126.293	8.894	3.436	2,7	38,6
Year 2008	142.125	9.087	3.833	2,7	42,2
Year 2009	135.540	8.982	3.819	2,8	42,5

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS RECEIVED BY THE 016 HELPLINE - 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009

Total number of calls	100,0	159.207	100,0	9.693	100,0	4.492	2,8	46,3
Made by female users	78,5	125.028	78,2	7.579	78,9	3.544	2,8	46,8
Made by friends or relatives	18,9	30.023	19,7	1.907	18,8	843	2,8	44,2
Others	2,6	4.156	2,1	207	2,3	105	2,5	50,7

FEMALE USERS OF THE MOBILE TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE - 31 December 2009

Registrations since 2005	100,0	27.943	100,0	2.334	100,0	1.505	5,4	64,5
Deregistrations	51,0	14.247	59,3	1.385	55,1	830	5,8	59,9
Registered users at 31 December 2009	49,0	13.696	40,7	949	44,9	675	4,9	71,1

LABOUR AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS

Subsidised employment contracts for victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2009

2.369	72	46	1,9	63,9
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Subsidised employment contracts for substituting victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2009

364	15	7	1,9	46,7
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Victims of gender-based violence recipients of the labour-market insertion benefit, Renta Activa de Inserción

Year 2006	10.924	760	382	3,5	50,3
Year 2007	13.291	998	516	3,9	51,7
Year 2008	16.883	1.325	760	4,5	57,4
Year 2009	22.010	1.731	978	4,4	56,5

Aid for changing address. January 2005 to December 2009.


6.011	581	382	6,4	65,7
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TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS

March 2005 to December 2009	100,0	1.467	100,0	70	100,0	32	2,2	45,7
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	41,8	613	48,6	34	56,3	18	2,9	52,9

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

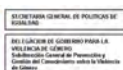
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009	100,0	471	100,0	34	100,0	19	4,0	55,9
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	11,7	55	14,7	5	21,1	4	7,3	80,0

	CANTABRIA	TOTAL		Cantabria		% Cantabria o/ TOTAL
		vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	
POPULATION - 1 January 2009						
Total population		100,0	46.745.807	100,0	589.235	1,3
Women aged 15 and over		43,5	20.316.981	44,8	264.047	1,3
COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2009						
Year 2007			126.293		1.122	0,9
Year 2008			142.125		1.214	0,9
Year 2009			135.540		1.172	0,9
GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS RECEIVED BY THE 016 HELPLINE - 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009						
Total number of calls		100,0	159.207	100,0	1.958	1,2
Made by female users		78,5	125.028	80,5	1.577	1,3
Made by friends or relatives		18,9	30.023	17,1	334	1,1
Others		2,6	4.156	2,4	47	1,1
FEMALE USERS OF THE MOBILE TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE - 31 December 2009						
Registrations since 2005		100,0	27.943	100,0	603	2,2
Deregistrations		51,0	14.247	40,1	242	1,7
Registered users at 31 December 2009		49,0	13.696	59,9	361	2,6
LABOUR AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS						
Subsidised employment contracts for victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2009						
				2.369	12	0,5
Subsidised employment contracts for substituting victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2009						
				364	10	2,7
Victims of gender-based violence recipients of the labour-market insertion benefit, Renta Activa de Inserción						
Year 2006			10.924		106	1,0
Year 2007			13.291		136	1,0
Year 2008			16.883		185	1,1
Year 2009			22.010		232	1,1
Aid for changing address. January 2005 to December 2009.						
				6.011	62	1,0
Applicants of the financial aid established in Art. 27 of the Comprehensive Law. 2006 to 31 December 2009						
Total number of applications		100,0	1.775	100,0	54	3,0
Applications approved		40,4	717	48,1	26	3,6
Applications refused		59,6	1.058	51,9	28	2,6
TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS						
March 2005 to December 2009		100,0	1.467	100,0	19	1,3
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009		41,8	613	26,3	5	0,8
FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE						
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009		100,0	471	100,0	5	1,1
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009		11,7	55	0,0	0	0,0




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STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON GENDER VIOLENCE

 CASTILLA - LA MANCHA	TOTAL		Castilla - La Mancha		% Castilla - La Mancha o/ TOTAL
	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	
POPULATION - 1 January 2009					
Total population	100,0	46.745.807	100,0	2.081.313	4,5
Women aged 15 and over	43,5	20.316.981	42,1	875.863	4,3
COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2009					
Year 2007		126.293		3.885	3,1
Year 2008		142.125		5.193	3,7
Year 2009		135.540		5.370	4,0
GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS RECEIVED BY THE 016 HELPLINE - 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009					
Total number of calls	100,0	159.207	100,0	5.630	3,5
Made by female users	78,5	125.028	78,8	4.436	3,6
Made by friends or relatives	18,9	30.023	17,6	992	3,3
Others	2,6	4.156	3,6	202	4,9
FEMALE USERS OF THE MOBILE TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE - 31 December 2009					
Registrations since 2005	100,0	27.943	100,0	1.164	4,2
Deregistrations	51,0	14.247	51,9	604	4,2
Registered users at 31 December 2009	49,0	13.696	48,1	560	4,1
LABOUR AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS					
Subsidised employment contracts for victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2009					
		2.369		62	2,6
Subsidised employment contracts for substituting victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2009					
		364		1	0,3
Victims of gender-based violence recipients of the labour-market insertion benefit, Renta Activa de Inserción					
Year 2006		10.924		398	3,6
Year 2007		13.291		515	3,9
Year 2008		16.883		695	4,1
Year 2009		22.010		954	4,3
Aid for changing address. January 2005 to December 2009.					
		6.011		289	4,8
Applicants of the financial aid established in Art. 27 of the Comprehensive Law. 2006 to 31 December 2009					
Total number of applications	100,0	1.775	100,0	52	2,9
Applications approved	40,4	717	61,5	32	4,5
Applications refused	59,6	1.058	38,5	20	1,9
TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS					
March 2005 to December 2009	100,0	1.467	100,0	53	3,6
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	41,8	613	35,8	19	3,1
FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE					
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009	100,0	471	100,0	21	4,5
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	11,7	55	4,8	1	1,8



ALBACETE

TOTAL		Castilla - La Mancha		Albacete		% Albacete	
vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	o/Total	o/Castilla-La Mancha

POPULATION - 1 January 2009

Total population	100,0	46.745.807	100,0	2.081.313	100,0	400.891	0,9	19,3
Women aged 15 and over	43,5	20.316.981	42,1	875.863	42,4	170.086	0,8	19,4

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2009

Year 2007	126.293	3.885	845	0,7	21,8
Year 2008	142.125	5.193	779	0,5	15,0
Year 2009	135.540	5.370	959	0,7	17,9

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS RECEIVED BY THE 016 HELPLINE - 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009

Total number of calls	100,0	159.207	100,0	5.630	100,0	851	0,5	15,1
Made by female users	78,5	125.028	78,8	4.436	78,3	666	0,5	15,0
Made by friends or relatives	18,9	30.023	17,6	992	18,3	156	0,5	15,7
Others	2,6	4.156	3,6	202	3,4	29	0,7	14,4

FEMALE USERS OF THE MOBILE TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE - 31 December 2009

Registrations since 2005	100,0	27.943	100,0	1.164	100,0	250	0,9	21,5
Deregistrations	51,0	14.247	51,9	604	37,6	94	0,7	15,6
Registered users at 31 December 2009	49,0	13.696	48,1	560	62,4	156	1,1	27,9

LABOUR AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS

Subsidised employment contracts for victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2009

2.369	62	15	0,6	24,2
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Subsidised employment contracts for substituting victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2009

364	1	0	0,0	0,0
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Victims of gender-based violence recipients of the labour-market insertion benefit, Renta Activa de Inserción

Year 2006	10.924	398	107	1,0	26,9
Year 2007	13.291	515	131	1,0	25,4
Year 2008	16.883	695	175	1,0	25,2
Year 2009	22.010	954	241	1,1	25,3

Aid for changing address. January 2005 to December 2009.

6.011	289	68	1,1	23,5
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TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS

March 2005 to December 2009	100,0	1.467	100,0	53	100,0	13	0,9	24,5
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	41,8	613	35,8	19	46,2	6	1,0	31,6

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009	100,0	471	100,0	21	100,0	4	0,8	19,0
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	11,7	55	4,8	1	0,0	0	0,0	0,0



CIUDAD REAL

TOTAL		Castilla - La Mancha		Ciudad Real		% Ciudad Real	
vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	o/Total	o/Castilla-La Mancha

POPULATION - 1 January 2009

Total population	100,0	46.745.807	100,0	2.081.313	100,0	527.273	1,1	25,3
Women aged 15 and over	43,5	20.316.981	42,1	875.863	43,0	226.554	1,1	25,9

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2009

Year 2007		126.293		3.885		885	0,7	22,8
Year 2008		142.125		5.193		1.016	0,7	19,6
Year 2009		135.540		5.370		1.080	0,8	20,1

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS RECEIVED BY THE 016 HELPLINE - 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009

Total number of calls	100,0	159.207	100,0	5.630	100,0	1.292	0,8	22,9
Made by female users	78,5	125.028	78,8	4.436	79,1	1.022	0,8	23,0
Made by friends or relatives	18,9	30.023	17,6	992	18,0	233	0,8	23,5
Others	2,6	4.156	3,6	202	2,9	37	0,9	18,3

FEMALE USERS OF THE MOBILE TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE - 31 December 2009

Registrations since 2005	100,0	27.943	100,0	1.164	100,0	269	1,0	23,1
Deregistrations	51,0	14.247	51,9	604	61,3	165	1,2	27,3
Registered users at 31 December 2009	49,0	13.696	48,1	560	38,7	104	0,8	18,6

LABOUR AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS

Subsidised employment contracts for victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2009								
		2.369		62		19	0,8	30,6
Subsidised employment contracts for substituting victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2009								
		364		1		0	0,0	0,0
Victims of gender-based violence recipients of the labour-market insertion benefit, Renta Activa de Inserción								
Year 2006		10.924		398		147	1,3	36,9
Year 2007		13.291		515		199	1,5	38,6
Year 2008		16.883		695		253	1,5	36,4
Year 2009		22.010		954		305	1,4	32,0
Aid for changing address. January 2005 to December 2009.								
		6.011		289		109	1,8	37,7

TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS

March 2005 to December 2009	100,0	1.467	100,0	53	100,0	21	1,4	39,6
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	41,8	613	35,8	19	28,6	6	1,0	31,6

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009	100,0	471	100,0	21	100,0	6	1,3	28,6
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	11,7	55	4,8	1	0,0	0	0,0	0,0



CUENCA

TOTAL		Castilla - La Mancha		Cuenca		% Cuenca	
vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	o/Total	o/Castilla-La Mancha

POPULATION - 1 January 2009

Total population	100,0	46.745.807	100,0	2.081.313	100,0	217.363	0,5	10,4
Women aged 15 and over	43,5	20.316.981	42,1	875.863	43,0	93.559	0,5	10,7

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2009

Year 2007	126.293	3.885	343	0,3	8,8
Year 2008	142.125	5.193	397	0,3	7,6
Year 2009	135.540	5.370	405	0,3	7,5

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS RECEIVED BY THE 016 HELPLINE - 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009

Total number of calls	100,0	159.207	100,0	5.630	100,0	479	0,3	8,5
Made by female users	78,5	125.028	78,8	4.436	78,7	377	0,3	8,5
Made by friends or relatives	18,9	30.023	17,6	992	15,4	74	0,2	7,5
Others	2,6	4.156	3,6	202	5,8	28	0,7	13,9

FEMALE USERS OF THE MOBILE TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE - 31 December 2009

Registrations since 2005	100,0	27.943	100,0	1.164	100,0	114	0,4	9,8
Deregistrations	51,0	14.247	51,9	604	60,5	69	0,5	11,4
Registered users at 31 December 2009	49,0	13.696	48,1	560	39,5	45	0,3	8,0

LABOUR AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS

Subsidised employment contracts for victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2009					
	2.369	62	4	0,2	6,5
Subsidised employment contracts for substituting victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2009					
	364	1	0	0,0	0,0
Victims of gender-based violence recipients of the labour-market insertion benefit, Renta Activa de Inserción					
Year 2006	10.924	398	27	0,2	6,8
Year 2007	13.291	515	40	0,3	7,8
Year 2008	16.883	695	53	0,3	7,6
Year 2009	22.010	954	77	0,3	8,1
Aid for changing address. January 2005 to December 2009.					
	6.011	289	23	0,4	8,0

TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS

March 2005 to December 2009	100,0	1.467	100,0	53	100,0	1	0,1	1,9
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	41,8	613	35,8	19	0,0	0	0,0	0,0

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009	100,0	471	100,0	21	100,0	1	0,2	4,8
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	11,7	55	4,8	1	0,0	0	0,0	0,0



GUADALAJARA

TOTAL		Castilla - La Mancha		Guadalajara		% Guadalajara	
vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	o/Total	o/Castilla-La Mancha

POPULATION - 1 January 2009

Total population	100,0	46.745.807	100,0	2.081.313	100,0	246.151	0,5	11,8
Women aged 15 and over	43,5	20.316.981	42,1	875.863	40,8	100.334	0,5	11,5

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2009

Year 2007		126.293		3.885		597	0,5	15,4
Year 2008		142.125		5.193		1.738	1,2	33,5
Year 2009		135.540		5.370		1.354	1,0	25,2

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS RECEIVED BY THE 016 HELPLINE - 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009

Total number of calls	100,0	159.207	100,0	5.630	100,0	712	0,4	12,6
Made by female users	78,5	125.028	78,8	4.436	77,2	550	0,4	12,4
Made by friends or relatives	18,9	30.023	17,6	992	18,5	132	0,4	13,3
Others	2,6	4.156	3,6	202	4,2	30	0,7	14,9

FEMALE USERS OF THE MOBILE TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE - 31 December 2009

Registrations since 2005	100,0	27.943	100,0	1.164	100,0	125	0,4	10,7
Deregistrations	51,0	14.247	51,9	604	64,0	80	0,6	13,2
Registered users at 31 December 2009	49,0	13.696	48,1	560	36,0	45	0,3	8,0

LABOUR AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS

Subsidised employment contracts for victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2009								
		2.369		62		9	0,4	14,5
Subsidised employment contracts for substituting victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2009								
		364		1		1	0,3	100,0
Victims of gender-based violence recipients of the labour-market insertion benefit, Renta Activa de Inserción								
Year 2006		10.924		398		25	0,2	6,3
Year 2007		13.291		515		32	0,2	6,2
Year 2008		16.883		695		57	0,3	8,2
Year 2009		22.010		954		81	0,4	8,5
Aid for changing address. January 2005 to December 2009.								
		6.011		289		39	0,6	13,5

TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS

March 2005 to December 2009	100,0	1.467	100,0	53	100,0	5	0,3	9,4
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	41,8	613	35,8	19	40,0	2	0,3	10,5

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009	100,0	471	100,0	21	100,0	4	0,8	19,0
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	11,7	55	4,8	1	0,0	0	0,0	0,0



TOLEDO

TOTAL		Castilla - La Mancha		Toledo		% Toledo	
vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	o/Total	o/Castilla-La Mancha

POPULATION - 1 January 2009

Total population	100,0	46.745.807	100,0	2.081.313	100,0	689.635	1,5	33,1
Women aged 15 and over	43,5	20.316.981	42,1	875.863	41,4	285.330	1,4	32,6

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2009

Year 2007		126.293		3.885		1.215	1,0	31,3
Year 2008		142.125		5.193		1.263	0,9	24,3
Year 2009		135.540		5.370		1.572	1,2	29,3

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS RECEIVED BY THE 016 HELPLINE - 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009

Total number of calls	100,0	159.207	100,0	5.630	100,0	2.296	1,4	40,8
Made by female users	78,5	125.028	78,8	4.436	79,3	1.821	1,5	41,1
Made by friends or relatives	18,9	30.023	17,6	992	17,3	397	1,3	40,0
Others	2,6	4.156	3,6	202	3,4	78	1,9	38,6

FEMALE USERS OF THE MOBILE TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE - 31 December 2009

Registrations since 2005	100,0	27.943	100,0	1.164	100,0	406	1,5	34,9
Deregistrations	51,0	14.247	51,9	604	48,3	196	1,4	32,5
Registered users at 31 December 2009	49,0	13.696	48,1	560	51,7	210	1,5	37,5

LABOUR AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS


Subsidised employment contracts for victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2009								
		2.369		62		15	0,6	24,2
Subsidised employment contracts for substituting victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2009								
		364		1		0	0,0	0,0
Victims of gender-based violence recipients of the labour-market insertion benefit, Renta Activa de Inserción								
Year 2006		10.924		398		92	0,8	23,1
Year 2007		13.291		515		113	0,9	21,9
Year 2008		16.883		695		157	0,9	22,6
Year 2009		22.010		954		250	1,1	26,2
Aid for changing address. January 2005 to December 2009.								
		6.011		289		50	0,8	17,3

TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS

March 2005 to December 2009	100,0	1.467	100,0	53	100,0	13	0,9	24,5
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	41,8	613	35,8	19	38,5	5	0,8	26,3

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009	100,0	471	100,0	21	100,0	6	1,3	28,6
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	11,7	55	4,8	1	16,7	1	1,8	100,0

 CASTILLA Y LEÓN	TOTAL		Castilla y León		% Castilla y León o/ TOTAL
	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	
POPULATION - 1 January 2009					
Total population	100,0	46.745.807	100,0	2.563.521	5,5
Women aged 15 and over	43,5	20.316.981	44,7	1.145.047	5,6
COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2009					
Year 2007		126.293		5.265	4,2
Year 2008		142.125		5.459	3,8
Year 2009		135.540		5.090	3,8
GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS RECEIVED BY THE 016 HELPLINE - 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009					
Total number of calls	100,0	159.207	100,0	7.195	4,5
Made by female users	78,5	125.028	77,9	5.608	4,5
Made by friends or relatives	18,9	30.023	19,6	1.408	4,7
Others	2,6	4.156	2,5	179	4,3
FEMALE USERS OF THE MOBILE TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE - 31 December 2009					
Registrations since 2005	100,0	27.943	100,0	792	2,8
Deregistrations	51,0	14.247	58,6	464	3,3
Registered users at 31 December 2009	49,0	13.696	41,4	328	2,4
LABOUR AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS					
Subsidised employment contracts for victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2009					
		2.369		505	21,3
Subsidised employment contracts for substituting victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2009					
		364		18	4,9
Victims of gender-based violence recipients of the labour-market insertion benefit, Renta Activa de Inserción					
Year 2006		10.924		494	4,5
Year 2007		13.291		593	4,5
Year 2008		16.883		769	4,6
Year 2009		22.010		957	4,3
Aid for changing address. January 2005 to December 2009.					
		6.011		484	8,1
Applicants of the financial aid established in Art. 27 of the Comprehensive Law. 2006 to 31 December 2009					
Total number of applications	100,0	1.775	100,0	63	3,5
Applications approved	40,4	717	44,4	28	3,9
Applications refused	59,6	1.058	55,6	35	3,3
TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS					
March 2005 to December 2009	100,0	1.467	100,0	49	3,3
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	41,8	613	38,8	19	3,1
FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE					
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009	100,0	471	100,0	23	4,9
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	11,7	55	4,3	1	1,8



ÁVILA

TOTAL		Castilla y León		Ávila		% Ávila	
vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	o/Total	o/Castilla y León

POPULATION - 1 January 2009

Total population	100,0	46.745.807	100,0	2.563.521	100,0	171.680	0,4	6,7
Women aged 15 and over	43,5	20.316.981	44,7	1.145.047	43,8	75.133	0,4	6,6

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2009

Year 2007		126.293		5.265		315	0,2	6,0
Year 2008		142.125		5.459		395	0,3	7,2
Year 2009		135.540		5.090		430	0,3	8,4

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS RECEIVED BY THE 016 HELPLINE - 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009

Total number of calls	100,0	159.207	100,0	7.195	100,0	556	0,3	7,7
Made by female users	78,5	125.028	77,9	5.608	79,0	439	0,4	7,8
Made by friends or relatives	18,9	30.023	19,6	1.408	18,2	101	0,3	7,2
Others	2,6	4.156	2,5	179	2,9	16	0,4	8,9

FEMALE USERS OF THE MOBILE TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE - 31 December 2009

Registrations since 2005	100,0	27.943	100,0	792	100,0	49	0,2	6,2
Deregistrations	51,0	14.247	58,6	464	38,8	19	0,1	4,1
Registered users at 31 December 2009	49,0	13.696	41,4	328	61,2	30	0,2	9,1

LABOUR AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS

Subsidised employment contracts for victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2009								
		2.369		505		16	0,7	3,2
Subsidised employment contracts for substituting victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2009								
		364		18		0	0,0	0,0
Victims of gender-based violence recipients of the labour-market insertion benefit, Renta Activa de Inserción								
Year 2006		10.924		494		22	0,2	4,5
Year 2007		13.291		593		25	0,2	4,2
Year 2008		16.883		769		47	0,3	6,1
Year 2009		22.010		957		63	0,3	6,6
Aid for changing address. January 2005 to December 2009.								
		6.011		484		31	0,5	6,4

TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS

March 2005 to December 2009	100,0	1.467	100,0	49	100,0	4	0,3	8,2
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	41,8	613	38,8	19	50,0	2	0,3	10,5

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009	100,0	471	100,0	23	100,0	3	0,6	13,0
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	11,7	55	4,3	1	33,3	1	1,8	100,0



BURGOS

TOTAL		Castilla y León		Burgos		% Burgos	
vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	o/Total	o/Castilla y León

POPULATION - 1 January 2009

Total population	100,0	46.745.807	100,0	2.563.521	100,0	375.563	0,8	14,7
Women aged 15 and over	43,5	20.316.981	44,7	1.145.047	43,3	162.685	0,8	14,2

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2009

Year 2007		126.293		5.265		727	0,6	13,8
Year 2008		142.125		5.459		706	0,5	12,9
Year 2009		135.540		5.090		798	0,6	15,7

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS RECEIVED BY THE 016 HELPLINE - 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009

Total number of calls	100,0	159.207	100,0	7.195	100,0	852	0,5	11,8
Made by female users	78,5	125.028	77,9	5.608	79,7	679	0,5	12,1
Made by friends or relatives	18,9	30.023	19,6	1.408	18,4	157	0,5	11,2
Others	2,6	4.156	2,5	179	1,9	16	0,4	8,9

FEMALE USERS OF THE MOBILE TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE - 31 December 2009

Registrations since 2005	100,0	27.943	100,0	792	100,0	122	0,4	15,4
Deregistrations	51,0	14.247	58,6	464	61,5	75	0,5	16,2
Registered users at 31 December 2009	49,0	13.696	41,4	328	38,5	47	0,3	14,3

LABOUR AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS

Subsidised employment contracts for victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2009

		2.369		505		36	1,5	7,1
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Subsidised employment contracts for substituting victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2009

		364		18		2	0,5	11,1
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Victims of gender-based violence recipients of the labour-market insertion benefit, Renta Activa de Inserción

Year 2006		10.924		494		41	0,4	8,3
Year 2007		13.291		593		55	0,4	9,3
Year 2008		16.883		769		91	0,5	11,8
Year 2009		22.010		957		123	0,6	12,9

Aid for changing address. January 2005 to December 2009.

		6.011		484		36	0,6	7,4
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TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS

March 2005 to December 2009	100,0	1.467	100,0	49	100,0	14	1,0	28,6
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	41,8	613	38,8	19	50,0	7	1,1	36,8

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009	100,0	471	100,0	23	100,0	3	0,6	13,0
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	11,7	55	4,3	1	0,0	0	0,0	0,0



LEÓN

TOTAL		Castilla y León		León		% León	
vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	o/Total	o/Castilla y León

POPULATION - 1 January 2009

Total population	100,0	46.745.807	100,0	2.563.521	100,0	500.169	1,1	19,5
Women aged 15 and over	43,5	20.316.981	44,7	1.145.047	45,9	229.582	1,1	20,1

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2009

Year 2007	126.293	5.265	1.264	1,0	24,0
Year 2008	142.125	5.459	1.181	0,8	21,6
Year 2009	135.540	5.090	839	0,6	16,5

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS RECEIVED BY THE 016 HELPLINE - 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009

Total number of calls	100,0	159.207	100,0	7.195	100,0	1.528	1,0	21,2
Made by female users	78,5	125.028	77,9	5.608	77,4	1.182	0,9	21,1
Made by friends or relatives	18,9	30.023	19,6	1.408	19,1	292	1,0	20,7
Others	2,6	4.156	2,5	179	3,5	54	1,3	30,2

FEMALE USERS OF THE MOBILE TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE - 31 December 2009

Registrations since 2005	100,0	27.943	100,0	792	100,0	263	0,9	33,2
Deregistrations	51,0	14.247	58,6	464	64,6	170	1,2	36,6
Registered users at 31 December 2009	49,0	13.696	41,4	328	35,4	93	0,7	28,4

LABOUR AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS

Subsidised employment contracts for victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2009					
	2.369	505	80	3,4	15,8
Subsidised employment contracts for substituting victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2009					
	364	18	3	0,8	16,7
Victims of gender-based violence recipients of the labour-market insertion benefit, Renta Activa de Inserción					
Year 2006	10.924	494	195	1,8	39,5
Year 2007	13.291	593	210	1,6	35,4
Year 2008	16.883	769	236	1,4	30,7
Year 2009	22.010	957	248	1,1	25,9
Aid for changing address. January 2005 to December 2009.					
	6.011	484	128	2,1	26,4

TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS

March 2005 to December 2009	100,0	1.467	100,0	49	100,0	5	0,3	10,2
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	41,8	613	38,8	19	0,0	0	0,0	0,0

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009	100,0	471	100,0	23	100,0	5	1,1	21,7
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	11,7	55	4,3	1	0,0	0	0,0	0,0



PALENCIA

TOTAL		Castilla y León		Palencia		% Palencia	
vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	o/Total	o/Castilla y León

POPULATION - 1 January 2009

Total population	100,0	46.745.807	100,0	2.563.521	100,0	173.306	0,4	6,8
Women aged 15 and over	43,5	20.316.981	44,7	1.145.047	45,0	77.922	0,4	6,8

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2009

Year 2007		126.293		5.265		255	0,2	4,8
Year 2008		142.125		5.459		300	0,2	5,5
Year 2009		135.540		5.090		284	0,2	5,6

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS RECEIVED BY THE 016 HELPLINE - 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009

Total number of calls	100,0	159.207	100,0	7.195	100,0	372	0,2	5,2
Made by female users	78,5	125.028	77,9	5.608	73,9	275	0,2	4,9
Made by friends or relatives	18,9	30.023	19,6	1.408	23,1	86	0,3	6,1
Others	2,6	4.156	2,5	179	3,0	11	0,3	6,1

FEMALE USERS OF THE MOBILE TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE - 31 December 2009

Registrations since 2005	100,0	27.943	100,0	792	100,0	38	0,1	4,8
Deregistrations	51,0	14.247	58,6	464	52,6	20	0,1	4,3
Registered users at 31 December 2009	49,0	13.696	41,4	328	47,4	18	0,1	5,5

LABOUR AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS

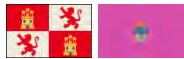
Subsidised employment contracts for victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2009								
		2.369		505		85	3,6	16,8
Subsidised employment contracts for substituting victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2009								
		364		18		2	0,5	11,1
Victims of gender-based violence recipients of the labour-market insertion benefit, Renta Activa de Inserción								
Year 2006		10.924		494		39	0,4	7,9
Year 2007		13.291		593		62	0,5	10,5
Year 2008		16.883		769		79	0,5	10,3
Year 2009		22.010		957		87	0,4	9,1
Aid for changing address. January 2005 to December 2009.								
		6.011		484		54	0,9	11,2

TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS

March 2005 to December 2009	100,0	1.467	100,0	49	100,0	1	0,1	2,0
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	41,8	613	38,8	19	0,0	0	0,0	0,0

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009	100,0	471	100,0	23		0	0,0	0,0
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	11,7	55	4,3	1		0	0,0	0,0



SALAMANCA

TOTAL		Castilla y León		Salamanca		% Salamanca	
vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	o/Total	o/Castilla y León

POPULATION - 1 January 2009

Total population	100,0	46.745.807	100,0	2.563.521	100,0	354.608	0,8	13,8
Women aged 15 and over	43,5	20.316.981	44,7	1.145.047	45,5	161.203	0,8	14,1

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2009

Year 2007	126.293	5.265	513	0,4	9,7
Year 2008	142.125	5.459	581	0,4	10,6
Year 2009	135.540	5.090	573	0,4	11,3

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS RECEIVED BY THE 016 HELPLINE - 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009

Total number of calls	100,0	159.207	100,0	7.195	100,0	947	0,6	13,2
Made by female users	78,5	125.028	77,9	5.608	76,1	721	0,6	12,9
Made by friends or relatives	18,9	30.023	19,6	1.408	21,0	199	0,7	14,1
Others	2,6	4.156	2,5	179	2,9	27	0,7	15,1

FEMALE USERS OF THE MOBILE TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE - 31 December 2009

Registrations since 2005	100,0	27.943	100,0	792	100,0	57	0,2	7,2
Deregistrations	51,0	14.247	58,6	464	45,6	26	0,2	5,6
Registered users at 31 December 2009	49,0	13.696	41,4	328	54,4	31	0,2	9,5

LABOUR AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS

Subsidised employment contracts for victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2009

2.369	505	23	1,0	4,6
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Subsidised employment contracts for substituting victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2009

364	18	2	0,5	11,1
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Victims of gender-based violence recipients of the labour-market insertion benefit, Renta Activa de Inserción

Year 2006	10.924	494	81	0,7	16,4
Year 2007	13.291	593	89	0,7	15,0
Year 2008	16.883	769	116	0,7	15,1
Year 2009	22.010	957	156	0,7	16,3

Aid for changing address. January 2005 to December 2009.

6.011	484	111	1,8	22,9
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TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS

March 2005 to December 2009	100,0	1.467	100,0	49	100,0	5	0,3	10,2
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	41,8	613	38,8	19	80,0	4	0,7	21,1

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009	100,0	471	100,0	23	100,0	2	0,4	8,7
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	11,7	55	4,3	1	0,0	0	0,0	0,0



SEGOVIA

TOTAL		Castilla y León		Segovia		% Segovia	
vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	o/Total	o/Castilla y León

POPULATION - 1 January 2009

Total population	100,0	46.745.807	100,0	2.563.521	100,0	164.854	0,4	6,4
Women aged 15 and over	43,5	20.316.981	44,7	1.145.047	42,8	70.576	0,3	6,2

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2009

Year 2007	126.293	5.265	173	0,1	3,3
Year 2008	142.125	5.459	203	0,1	3,7
Year 2009	135.540	5.090	273	0,2	5,4

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS RECEIVED BY THE 016 HELPLINE - 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009

Total number of calls	100,0	159.207	100,0	7.195	100,0	424	0,3	5,9
Made by female users	78,5	125.028	77,9	5.608	78,8	334	0,3	6,0
Made by friends or relatives	18,9	30.023	19,6	1.408	19,1	81	0,3	5,8
Others	2,6	4.156	2,5	179	2,1	9	0,2	5,0

FEMALE USERS OF THE MOBILE TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE - 31 December 2009

Registrations since 2005	100,0	27.943	100,0	792	100,0	55	0,2	6,9
Deregistrations	51,0	14.247	58,6	464	69,1	38	0,3	8,2
Registered users at 31 December 2009	49,0	13.696	41,4	328	30,9	17	0,1	5,2

LABOUR AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS

Subsidised employment contracts for victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2009

2.369	505	25	1,1	5,0
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Subsidised employment contracts for substituting victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2009

364	18	0	0,0	0,0
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Victims of gender-based violence recipients of the labour-market insertion benefit, Renta Activa de Inserción

Year 2006	10.924	494	9	0,1	1,8
Year 2007	13.291	593	16	0,1	2,7
Year 2008	16.883	769	22	0,1	2,9
Year 2009	22.010	957	40	0,2	4,2

Aid for changing address. January 2005 to December 2009.

6.011	484	27	0,4	5,6
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TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS

March 2005 to December 2009	100,0	1.467	100,0	49	100,0	2	0,1	4,1
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	41,8	613	38,8	19	50,0	1	0,2	5,3

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009	100,0	471	100,0	23	100,0	1	0,2	4,3
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	11,7	55	4,3	1	0,0	0	0,0	0,0



SORIA

TOTAL		Castilla y León		Soria		% Soria	
vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	o/Total	o/Castilla y León

POPULATION - 1 January 2009

Total population	100,0	46.745.807	100,0	2.563.521	100,0	95.101	0,2	3,7
Women aged 15 and over	43,5	20.316.981	44,7	1.145.047	43,4	41.269	0,2	3,6

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2009

Year 2007		126.293		5.265		128	0,1	2,4
Year 2008		142.125		5.459		160	0,1	2,9
Year 2009		135.540		5.090		171	0,1	3,4

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS RECEIVED BY THE 016 HELPLINE - 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009

Total number of calls	100,0	159.207	100,0	7.195	100,0	216	0,1	3,0
Made by female users	78,5	125.028	77,9	5.608	81,5	176	0,1	3,1
Made by friends or relatives	18,9	30.023	19,6	1.408	17,1	37	0,1	2,6
Others	2,6	4.156	2,5	179	1,4	3	0,1	1,7

FEMALE USERS OF THE MOBILE TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE - 31 December 2009

Registrations since 2005	100,0	27.943	100,0	792	100,0	89	0,3	11,2
Deregistrations	51,0	14.247	58,6	464	71,9	64	0,4	13,8
Registered users at 31 December 2009	49,0	13.696	41,4	328	28,1	25	0,2	7,6

LABOUR AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS

Subsidised employment contracts for victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2009								
		2.369		505		20	0,8	4,0
Subsidised employment contracts for substituting victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2009								
		364		18		0	0,0	0,0
Victims of gender-based violence recipients of the labour-market insertion benefit, Renta Activa de Inserción								
Year 2006		10.924		494		14	0,1	2,8
Year 2007		13.291		593		13	0,1	2,2
Year 2008		16.883		769		16	0,1	2,1
Year 2009		22.010		957		32	0,1	3,3
Aid for changing address. January 2005 to December 2009.								
		6.011		484		24	0,4	5,0

TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS

March 2005 to December 2009	100,0	1.467	100,0	49	100,0	7	0,5	14,3
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	41,8	613	38,8	19	14,3	1	0,2	5,3

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009	100,0	471	100,0	23	100,0	1	0,2	4,3
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	11,7	55	4,3	1	0,0	0	0,0	0,0



VALLADOLID

TOTAL		Castilla y León		Valladolid		% Valladolid	
vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	o/Total	o/Castilla y León

POPULATION - 1 January 2009

Total population	100,0	46.745.807	100,0	2.563.521	100,0	532.575	1,1	20,8
Women aged 15 and over	43,5	20.316.981	44,7	1.145.047	44,6	237.540	1,2	20,7

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2009

Year 2007	126.293	5.265	1.577	1,2	30,0
Year 2008	142.125	5.459	1.669	1,2	30,6
Year 2009	135.540	5.090	1.429	1,1	28,1

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS RECEIVED BY THE 016 HELPLINE - 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009

Total number of calls	100,0	159.207	100,0	7.195	100,0	1.800	1,1	25,0
Made by female users	78,5	125.028	77,9	5.608	78,6	1.415	1,1	25,2
Made by friends or relatives	18,9	30.023	19,6	1.408	19,4	350	1,2	24,9
Others	2,6	4.156	2,5	179	1,9	35	0,8	19,6

FEMALE USERS OF THE MOBILE TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE - 31 December 2009

Registrations since 2005	100,0	27.943	100,0	792	100,0	63	0,2	8,0
Deregistrations	51,0	14.247	58,6	464	38,1	24	0,2	5,2
Registered users at 31 December 2009	49,0	13.696	41,4	328	61,9	39	0,3	11,9

LABOUR AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS

Subsidised employment contracts for victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2009					
	2.369	505	128	5,4	25,3
Subsidised employment contracts for substituting victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2009					
	364	18	8	2,2	44,4
Victims of gender-based violence recipients of the labour-market insertion benefit, Renta Activa de Inserción					
Year 2006	10.924	494	60	0,5	12,1
Year 2007	13.291	593	85	0,6	14,3
Year 2008	16.883	769	108	0,6	14,0
Year 2009	22.010	957	139	0,6	14,5
Aid for changing address. January 2005 to December 2009.					
	6.011	484	52	0,9	10,7

TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS

March 2005 to December 2009	100,0	1.467	100,0	49	100,0	10	0,7	20,4
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	41,8	613	38,8	19	30,0	3	0,5	15,8

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009	100,0	471	100,0	23	100,0	7	1,5	30,4
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	11,7	55	4,3	1	0,0	0	0,0	0,0



ZAMORA

TOTAL		Castilla y León		Zamora		% Zamora	
vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	o/Total	o/Castilla y León

POPULATION - 1 January 2009

Total population	100,0	46.745.807	100,0	2.563.521	100,0	195.665	0,4	7,6
Women aged 15 and over	43,5	20.316.981	44,7	1.145.047	45,6	89.137	0,4	7,8

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2009

Year 2007	126.293	5.265	313	0,2	5,9
Year 2008	142.125	5.459	264	0,2	4,8
Year 2009	135.540	5.090	293	0,2	5,8

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS RECEIVED BY THE 016 HELPLINE - 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009

Total number of calls	100,0	159.207	100,0	7.195	100,0	500	0,3	6,9
Made by female users	78,5	125.028	77,9	5.608	77,4	387	0,3	6,9
Made by friends or relatives	18,9	30.023	19,6	1.408	21,0	105	0,4	7,5
Others	2,6	4.156	2,5	179	1,6	8	0,2	4,5

FEMALE USERS OF THE MOBILE TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE - 31 December 2009

Registrations since 2005	100,0	27.943	100,0	792	100,0	56	0,2	7,1
Deregistrations	51,0	14.247	58,6	464	50,0	28	0,2	6,0
Registered users at 31 December 2009	49,0	13.696	41,4	328	50,0	28	0,2	8,5

LABOUR AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS

Subsidised employment contracts for victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2009					
	2,369	505	92	3,9	18,2
Subsidised employment contracts for substituting victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2009					
	364	18	1	0,3	5,6
Victims of gender-based violence recipients of the labour-market insertion benefit, Renta Activa de Inserción					
Year 2006	10.924	494	33	0,3	6,7
Year 2007	13.291	593	38	0,3	6,4
Year 2008	16.883	769	54	0,3	7,0
Year 2009	22.010	957	69	0,3	7,2
Aid for changing address. January 2005 to December 2009.					
	6.011	484	21	0,3	4,3

TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS


March 2005 to December 2009	100,0	1.467	100,0	49	100,0	1	0,1	2,0
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	41,8	613	38,8	19	100,0	1	0,2	5,3

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009	100,0	471	100,0	23	100,0	1	0,2	4,3
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	11,7	55	4,3	1	0,0	0	0,0	0,0



STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON GENDER VIOLENCE

	CATALUÑA	TOTAL		Cataluña		% Cataluña o/ TOTAL
		vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	
POPULATION - 1 January 2009						
Total population		100,0	46.745.807	100,0	7.475.420	16,0
Women aged 15 and over		43,5	20.316.981	43,1	3.218.479	15,8
COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2009						
	Year 2007		126.293		18.424	14,6
	Year 2008		142.125		20.365	14,3
	Year 2009		135.540		18.218	13,4
GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS RECEIVED BY THE 016 HELPLINE - 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009						
Total number of calls		100,0	159.207	100,0	21.223	13,4
Made by female users		78,5	125.028	79,9	16.956	13,6
Made by friends or relatives		18,9	30.023	17,6	3.745	12,5
Others		2,6	4.156	2,5	522	12,6
FEMALE USERS OF THE MOBILE TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE - 31 December 2009						
Registrations since 2005		100,0	27.943	100,0	3.559	12,7
Deregistrations		51,0	14.247	34,6	1.233	8,7
Registered users at 31 December 2009		49,0	13.696	65,4	2.326	17,0
LABOUR AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS						
Subsidised employment contracts for victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2009						
			2.369		177	7,5
Subsidised employment contracts for substituting victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2009						
			364		60	16,5
Victims of gender-based violence recipients of the labour-market insertion benefit, Renta Activa de Inserción						
	Year 2006		10.924		805	7,4
	Year 2007		13.291		961	7,2
	Year 2008		16.883		1.322	7,8
	Year 2009		22.010		1.823	8,3
Aid for changing address. January 2005 to December 2009.						
			6.011		363	6,0
Applicants of the financial aid established in Art. 27 of the Comprehensive Law. 2006 to 31 December 2009						
Total number of applications		100,0	1.775	100,0	125	7,0
Applications approved		40,4	717	28,0	35	4,9
Applications refused		59,6	1.058	72,0	90	8,5
TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS						
March 2005 to December 2009		100,0	1.467	100,0	221	15,1
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009		41,8	613	38,5	85	13,9
FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE						
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009		100,0	471	100,0	73	15,5
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009		11,7	55	13,7	10	18,2



BARCELONA

TOTAL		Cataluña		Barcelona		% Barcelona	
vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	o/Total	o/Cataluña

POPULATION - 1 January 2009

Total population	100,0	46.745.807	100,0	7.475.420	100,0	5.487.935	11,7	73,4
Women aged 15 and over	43,5	20.316.981	43,1	3.218.479	43,5	2.389.392	11,8	74,2

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2009

Year 2007	126.293	18.424	12.703	10,1	68,9
Year 2008	142.125	20.365	13.975	9,8	68,6
Year 2009	135.540	18.218	12.262	9,0	67,3

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS RECEIVED BY THE 016 HELPLINE - 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009

Total number of calls	100,0	159.207	100,0	21.223	100,0	16.799	10,6	79,2
Made by female users	78,5	125.028	79,9	16.956	79,8	13.405	10,7	79,1
Made by friends or relatives	18,9	30.023	17,6	3.745	17,6	2.957	9,9	79,0
Others	2,6	4.156	2,5	522	2,6	437	10,6	83,7

FEMALE USERS OF THE MOBILE TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE - 31 December 2009

Registrations since 2005	100,0	27.943	100,0	3.559	100,0	2.270	8,1	63,8
Deregistrations	51,0	14.247	34,6	1.233	30,6	695	4,9	56,4
Registered users at 31 December 2009	49,0	13.696	65,4	2.326	69,4	1.575	11,5	67,7

LABOUR AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS

Subsidised employment contracts for victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2009					
	2.369	177	122	5,2	68,9
Subsidised employment contracts for substituting victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2009					
	364	60	50	13,7	83,3
Victims of gender-based violence recipients of the labour-market insertion benefit, Renta Activa de Inserción					
Year 2006	10.924	805	555	5,1	68,9
Year 2007	13.291	961	655	4,9	68,2
Year 2008	16.883	1.322	876	5,2	66,3
Year 2009	22.010	1.823	1.140	5,2	62,5
Aid for changing address. January 2005 to December 2009.					
	6.011	363	225	3,7	62,0

TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS

March 2005 to December 2009	100,0	1.467	100,0	221	100,0	143	9,7	64,7
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	41,8	613	38,5	85	34,3	49	8,0	57,6

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009	100,0	471	100,0	73	100,0	43	9,1	58,9
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	11,7	55	13,7	10	16,3	7	12,7	70,0



GIRONA

TOTAL		Cataluña		Girona		% Girona	
vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	o/Total	o/Cataluña

POPULATION - 1 January 2009

Total population	100,0	46.745.807	100,0	7.475.420	100,0	747.782	1,6	10,0
Women aged 15 and over	43,5	20.316.981	43,1	3.218.479	41,7	311.655	1,5	9,7

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2009

Year 2007	126.293	18.424	1.884	1,5	10,2
Year 2008	142.125	20.365	2.257	1,6	11,1
Year 2009	135.540	18.218	2.110	1,6	11,6

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS RECEIVED BY THE 016 HELPLINE - 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009

Total number of calls	100,0	159.207	100,0	21.223	100,0	1.482	0,9	7,0
Made by female users	78,5	125.028	79,9	16.956	80,3	1.190	1,0	7,0
Made by friends or relatives	18,9	30.023	17,6	3.745	18,4	273	0,9	7,3
Others	2,6	4.156	2,5	522	1,3	19	0,5	3,6

FEMALE USERS OF THE MOBILE TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE - 31 December 2009

Registrations since 2005	100,0	27.943	100,0	3.559	100,0	387	1,4	10,9
Deregistrations	51,0	14.247	34,6	1.233	53,0	205	1,4	16,6
Registered users at 31 December 2009	49,0	13.696	65,4	2.326	47,0	182	1,3	7,8

LABOUR AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS

Subsidised employment contracts for victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2009					
	2.369	177	18	0,8	10,2
Subsidised employment contracts for substituting victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2009					
	364	60	1	0,3	1,7
Victims of gender-based violence recipients of the labour-market insertion benefit, Renta Activa de Inserción					
Year 2006	10.924	805	74	0,7	9,2
Year 2007	13.291	961	90	0,7	9,4
Year 2008	16.883	1.322	127	0,8	9,6
Year 2009	22.010	1.823	165	0,7	9,1
Aid for changing address. January 2005 to December 2009.					
	6.011	363	23	0,4	6,3

TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS

March 2005 to December 2009	100,0	1.467	100,0	221	100,0	35	2,4	15,8
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	41,8	613	38,5	85	42,9	15	2,4	17,6

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009	100,0	471	100,0	73	100,0	10	2,1	13,7
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	11,7	55	13,7	10	0,0	0	0,0	0,0



LLEIDA

TOTAL		Cataluña		Lleida		% Lleida	
vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	o/Total	o/Cataluña

POPULATION - 1 January 2009

Total population	100,0	46.745.807	100,0	7.475.420	100,0	436.402	0,9	5,8
Women aged 15 and over	43,5	20.316.981	43,1	3.218.479	41,9	182.717	0,9	5,7

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2009

Year 2007	126.293	18.424	990	0,8	5,4
Year 2008	142.125	20.365	899	0,6	4,4
Year 2009	135.540	18.218	1.068	0,8	5,9

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS RECEIVED BY THE 016 HELPLINE - 31 September 2007 to 31 December 2009

Total number of calls	100,0	159.207	100,0	21.223	100,0	770	0,5	3,6
Made by female users	78,5	125.028	79,9	16.956	81,8	630	0,5	3,7
Made by friends or relatives	18,9	30.023	17,6	3.745	16,9	130	0,4	3,5
Others	2,6	4.156	2,5	522	1,3	10	0,2	1,9

FEMALE USERS OF THE MOBILE TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE - 31 December 2009

Registrations since 2005	100,0	27.943	100,0	3.559	100,0	189	0,7	5,3
Deregistrations	51,0	14.247	34,6	1.233	40,7	77	0,5	6,2
Registered users at 31 December 2009	49,0	13.696	65,4	2.326	59,3	112	0,8	4,8

LABOUR AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS

Subsidised employment contracts for victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2009					
	2.369	177	9	0,4	5,1
Subsidised employment contracts for substituting victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2009					
	364	60	2	0,5	3,3
Victims of gender-based violence recipients of the labour-market insertion benefit, Renta Activa de Inserción					
Year 2006	10.924	805	37	0,3	4,6
Year 2007	13.291	961	48	0,4	5,0
Year 2008	16.883	1.322	87	0,5	6,6
Year 2009	22.010	1.823	145	0,7	8,0
Aid for changing address. January 2005 to December 2009.					
	6.011	363	37	0,6	10,2

TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS

March 2005 to December 2009	100,0	1.467	100,0	221	100,0	8	0,5	3,6
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	41,8	613	38,5	85	75,0	6	1,0	7,1

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009	100,0	471	100,0	73	100,0	6	1,3	8,2
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	11,7	55	13,7	10	0,0	0	0,0	0,0



TARRAGONA

TOTAL		Cataluña		Tarragona		% Tarragona	
vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	o/Total	o/Cataluña

POPULATION - 1 January 2009

Total population	100,0	46.745.807	100,0	7.475.420	100,0	803.301	1,7	10,7
Women aged 15 and over	43,5	20.316.981	43,1	3.218.479	41,7	334.715	1,6	10,4

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2009

Year 2007	126.293	18.424	2.847	2,3	15,5
Year 2008	142.125	20.365	3.234	2,3	15,9
Year 2009	135.540	18.218	2.778	2,0	15,2

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS RECEIVED BY THE 016 HELPLINE - 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009

Total number of calls	100,0	159.207	100,0	21.223	100,0	2.172	1,4	10,2
Made by female users	78,5	125.028	79,9	16.956	79,7	1.731	1,4	10,2
Made by friends or relatives	18,9	30.023	17,6	3.745	17,7	385	1,3	10,3
Others	2,6	4.156	2,5	522	2,6	56	1,4	10,7

FEMALE USERS OF THE MOBILE TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE - 31 December 2009

Registrations since 2005	100,0	27.943	100,0	3.559	100,0	713	2,6	20,0
Deregistrations	51,0	14.247	34,6	1.233	35,9	256	1,8	20,8
Registered users at 31 December 2009	49,0	13.696	65,4	2.326	64,1	457	3,3	19,6

LABOUR AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS


Subsidised employment contracts for victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2009					
	2.369	177	28	1,2	15,8
Subsidised employment contracts for substituting victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2009					
	364	60	7	1,9	11,7
Victims of gender-based violence recipients of the labour-market insertion benefit, Renta Activa de Inserción					
Year 2006	10.924	805	139	1,3	17,3
Year 2007	13.291	961	168	1,3	17,5
Year 2008	16.883	1.322	232	1,4	17,5
Year 2009	22.010	1.823	373	1,7	20,5
Aid for changing address. January 2005 to December 2009.					
	6.011	363	78	1,3	21,5

TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS

March 2005 to December 2009	100,0	1.467	100,0	221	100,0	35	2,4	15,8
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	41,8	613	38,5	85	42,9	15	2,4	17,6

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009	100,0	471	100,0	73	100,0	14	3,0	19,2
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	11,7	55	13,7	10	21,4	3	5,5	30,0

 COMUNIDAD VALENCIANA	TOTAL		Comunidad de Valencia		% Comunidad de Valencia o/ TOTAL
	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	
POPULATION - 1 January 2009					
Total population	100,0	46.745.807	100,0	5.094.675	10,9
Women aged 15 and over	43,5	20.316.981	43,0	2.191.919	10,8
COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2009					
Year 2007		126.293		15.614	12,4
Year 2008		142.125		19.003	13,4
Year 2009		135.540		19.350	14,3
GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS RECEIVED BY THE 016 HELPLINE - 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009					
Total number of calls	100,0	159.207	100,0	16.322	10,3
Made by female users	78,5	125.028	79,4	12.965	10,4
Made by friends or relatives	18,9	30.023	17,5	2.850	9,5
Others	2,6	4.156	3,1	507	12,3
FEMALE USERS OF THE MOBILE TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE - 31 December 2009					
Registrations since 2005	100,0	27.943	100,0	6.199	22,2
Deregistrations	51,0	14.247	60,9	3.776	26,5
Registered users at 31 December 2009	49,0	13.696	39,1	2.423	17,7
LABOUR AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS					
Subsidised employment contracts for victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2009					
		2.369		306	12,9
Subsidised employment contracts for substituting victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2009					
		364		38	10,4
Victims of gender-based violence recipients of the labour-market insertion benefit, Renta Activa de Inserción					
Year 2006		10.924		1.430	13,1
Year 2007		13.291		1.742	13,1
Year 2008		16.883		2.281	13,5
Year 2009		22.010		3.340	15,2
Aid for changing address. January 2005 to December 2009.					
		6.011		506	8,4
Applicants of the financial aid established in Art. 27 of the Comprehensive Law. 2006 to 31 December 2009					
Total number of applications	100,0	1.775	100,0	320	18,0
Applications approved	40,4	717	45,9	147	20,5
Applications refused	59,6	1.058	54,1	173	16,4
TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS					
March 2005 to December 2009	100,0	1.467	100,0	243	16,6
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	41,8	613	48,1	117	19,1
FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE					
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009	100,0	471	100,0	59	12,5
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	11,7	55	15,3	9	16,4



ALICANTE

TOTAL		Com. Valenciana		Alicante		% Alicante	
vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	o/Total	o/Com. Valenciana

POPULATION - 1 January 2009

Total population	100,0	46.745.807	100,0	5.094.675	100,0	1.917.012	4,1	37,6
Women aged 15 and over	43,5	20.316.981	43,0	2.191.919	42,9	821.952	4,0	37,5

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2009

Year 2007		126.293		15.614		6.570	5,2	42,1
Year 2008		142.125		19.003		7.377	5,2	38,8
Year 2009		135.540		19.350		7.757	5,7	40,1

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS RECEIVED BY THE 016 HELPLINE - 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009

Total number of calls	100,0	159.207	100,0	16.322	100,0	6.142	3,9	37,6
Made by female users	78,5	125.028	79,4	12.965	80,3	4.935	4,0	38,1
Made by friends or relatives	18,9	30.023	17,5	2.850	16,3	1.003	3,3	35,2
Others	2,6	4.156	3,1	507	3,3	204	4,9	40,2

FEMALE USERS OF THE MOBILE TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE - 31 December 2009

Registrations since 2005	100,0	27.943	100,0	6.199	100,0	2.056	7,4	33,2
Deregistrations	51,0	14.247	60,9	3.776	61,1	1.256	8,8	33,3
Registered users at 31 December 2009	49,0	13.696	39,1	2.423	38,9	800	5,8	33,0

LABOUR AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS

Subsidised employment contracts for victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2009								
		2.369		306		89	3,8	29,1
Subsidised employment contracts for substituting victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2009								
		364		38		15	4,1	39,5
Victims of gender-based violence recipients of the labour-market insertion benefit, Renta Activa de Inserción								
Year 2006		10.924		1.430		703	6,4	49,2
Year 2007		13.291		1.742		867	6,5	49,8
Year 2008		16.883		2.281		1.106	6,6	48,5
Year 2009		22.010		3.340		1.549	7,0	46,4
Aid for changing address. January 2005 to December 2009.								
		6.011		506		228	3,8	45,1

TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS

March 2005 to December 2009	100,0	1.467	100,0	243	100,0	92	6,3	37,9
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	41,8	613	48,1	117	53,3	49	8,0	41,9

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009	100,0	471	100,0	59	100,0	23	4,9	39,0
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	11,7	55	15,3	9	17,4	4	7,3	44,4



CASTELLÓN

TOTAL		Com. Valenciana		Castellón		% Castellón	
vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	o/Total	o/Com. Valenciana

POPULATION - 1 January 2009

Total population	100,0	46.745.807	100,0	5.094.675	100,0	602.301	1,3	11,8
Women aged 15 and over	43,5	20.316.981	43,0	2.191.919	42,3	254.853	1,3	11,6

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2009

Year 2007	126.293	15.614	1.259	1,0	8,1
Year 2008	142.125	19.003	1.243	0,9	6,5
Year 2009	135.540	19.350	1.663	1,2	8,6

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS RECEIVED BY THE 016 HELPLINE - 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009

Total number of calls	100,0	159.207	100,0	16.322	100,0	1.503	0,9	9,2
Made by female users	78,5	125.028	79,4	12.965	78,6	1.182	0,9	9,1
Made by friends or relatives	18,9	30.023	17,5	2.850	19,2	288	1,0	10,1
Others	2,6	4.156	3,1	507	2,2	33	0,8	6,5

FEMALE USERS OF THE MOBILE TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE - 31 December 2009

Registrations since 2005	100,0	27.943	100,0	6.199	100,0	931	3,3	15,0
Deregistrations	51,0	14.247	60,9	3.776	62,1	578	4,1	15,3
Registered users at 31 December 2009	49,0	13.696	39,1	2.423	37,9	353	2,6	14,6

LABOUR AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS

Subsidised employment contracts for victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2009					
	2.369	306	5	0,2	1,6
Subsidised employment contracts for substituting victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2009					
	364	38	6	1,6	15,8
Victims of gender-based violence recipients of the labour-market insertion benefit, Renta Activa de Inserción					
Year 2006	10.924	1.430	78	0,7	5,5
Year 2007	13.291	1.742	91	0,7	5,2
Year 2008	16.883	2.281	129	0,8	5,7
Year 2009	22.010	3.340	246	1,1	7,4
Aid for changing address. January 2005 to December 2009.					
	6.011	506	83	1,4	16,4

TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS

March 2005 to December 2009	100,0	1.467	100,0	243	100,0	13	0,9	5,3
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	41,8	613	48,1	117	38,5	5	0,8	4,3

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009	100,0	471	100,0	59	100,0	7	1,5	11,9
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	11,7	55	15,3	9	28,6	2	3,6	22,2



VALENCIA

TOTAL		Com. Valenciana		Valencia		% Valencia	
vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	o/Total	o/Com. Valenciana

POPULATION - 1 January 2009

Total population	100,0	46.745.807	100,0	5.094.675	100,0	2.575.362	5,5	50,6
Women aged 15 and over	43,5	20.316.981	43,0	2.191.919	43,3	1.115.114	5,5	50,9

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2009

Year 2007	126.293	15.614	7.785	6,2	49,9
Year 2008	142.125	19.003	10.383	7,3	54,6
Year 2009	135.540	19.350	9.930	7,3	51,3

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS RECEIVED BY THE 016 HELPLINE - 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009

Total number of calls	100,0	159.207	100,0	16.322	100,0	8.677	5,5	53,2
Made by female users	78,5	125.028	79,4	12.965	78,9	6.848	5,5	52,8
Made by friends or relatives	18,9	30.023	17,5	2.850	18,0	1.559	5,2	54,7
Others	2,6	4.156	3,1	507	3,1	270	6,5	53,3

FEMALE USERS OF THE MOBILE TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE - 31 December 2009

Registrations since 2005	100,0	27.943	100,0	6.199	100,0	3.212	11,5	51,8
Deregistrations	51,0	14.247	60,9	3.776	60,5	1.942	13,6	51,4
Registered users at 31 December 2009	49,0	13.696	39,1	2.423	39,5	1.270	9,3	52,4

LABOUR AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS

Subsidised employment contracts for victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2009

2.369	306	212	9,0	69,3
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Subsidised employment contracts for substituting victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2009

364	38	17	4,7	44,7
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Victims of gender-based violence recipients of the labour-market insertion benefit, Renta Activa de Inserción

Year 2006	10.924	1.430	649	5,9	45,4
Year 2007	13.291	1.742	784	5,9	45,0
Year 2008	16.883	2.281	1.046	6,2	45,9
Year 2009	22.010	3.340	1.545	7,0	46,3

Aid for changing address. January 2005 to December 2009.


6.011	506	195	3,2	38,5
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TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS

March 2005 to December 2009	100,0	1.467	100,0	243	100,0	138	9,4	56,8
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	41,8	613	48,1	117	45,7	63	10,3	53,8

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009	100,0	471	100,0	59	100,0	29	6,2	49,2
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	11,7	55	15,3	9	10,3	3	5,5	33,3

	TOTAL		Extremadura		% Extremadura o/ TOTAL	
	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number		
POPULATION - 1 January 2009						
Total population	100,0	46.661.950	100,0	1.100.000	2,4	
Women aged 15 and over	43,4	20.266.061	43,2	475.163	2,3	
COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2009						
Year 2007		126.293		1.536	1,2	
Year 2008		142.125		1.632	1,1	
Year 2009		135.540		1.702	1,3	
GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS RECEIVED BY THE 016 HELPLINE - 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009						
Total number of calls	100,0	159.207	100,0	3.300	2,1	
Made by female users	78,5	125.028	79,5	2.624	2,1	
Made by friends or relatives	18,9	30.023	17,6	581	1,9	
Others	2,6	4.156	2,9	95	2,3	
FEMALE USERS OF THE MOBILE TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE - 31 December 2009						
Registrations since 2005	100,0	27.943	100,0	493	1,8	
Deregistrations	51,0	14.247	52,9	261	1,8	
Registered users at 31 December 2009	49,0	13.696	47,1	232	1,7	
LABOUR AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS						
Subsidised employment contracts for victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2009						
				2.369	18	0,8
Subsidised employment contracts for substituting victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2009						
				364	3	0,8
Victims of gender-based violence recipients of the labour-market insertion benefit, Renta Activa de Inserción						
Year 2006		10.924		370	3,4	
Year 2007		13.291		484	3,6	
Year 2008		16.883		586	3,5	
Year 2009		22.010		664	3,0	
Aid for changing address. January 2005 to December 2009.						
				6.011	143	2,4
Applicants of the financial aid established in Art. 27 of the Comprehensive Law. 2006 to 31 December 2009						
Total number of applications	100,0	1.775	100,0	110	6,2	
Applications approved	40,4	717	33,6	37	5,2	
Applications refused	59,6	1.058	66,4	73	6,9	
TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS						
March 2005 to December 2009	100,0	1.467	100,0	31	2,1	
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	41,8	613	35,5	11	1,8	
FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE						
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009	100,0	471	100,0	5	1,1	
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	11,7	55	20,0	1	1,8	



BADAJOS

TOTAL		Extremadura		Badajoz		% Badajoz	
vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	o/Total	o/Extremadura

POPULATION - 1 January 2009

Total population	100,0	46.745.807	100,0	1.102.410	100,0	688.777	1,5	62,5
Women aged 15 and over	43,5	20.316.981	43,3	477.025	42,9	295.414	1,5	61,9

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2009

Year 2007		126.293		1.536		1.020	0,8	66,4
Year 2008		142.125		1.632		1.066	0,8	65,3
Year 2009		135.540		1.702		1.114	0,8	65,5

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS RECEIVED BY THE 016 HELPLINE - 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009

Total number of calls	100,0	159.207	100,0	3.300	100,0	2.056	1,3	62,3
Made by female users	78,5	125.028	79,5	2.624	80,1	1.647	1,3	62,8
Made by friends or relatives	18,9	30.023	17,6	581	17,2	353	1,2	60,8
Others	2,6	4.156	2,9	95	2,7	56	1,4	58,9

FEMALE USERS OF THE MOBILE TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE - 31 December 2009

Registrations since 2005	100,0	27.943	100,0	493	100,0	296	1,1	60,0
Deregistrations	51,0	14.247	52,9	261	48,6	144	1,0	55,2
Registered users at 31 December 2009	49,0	13.696	47,1	232	51,4	152	1,1	65,5

LABOUR AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS

Subsidised employment contracts for victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2009								
		2.369		18		12	0,5	66,7
Subsidised employment contracts for substituting victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2009								
		364		3		3	0,8	100,0
Victims of gender-based violence recipients of the labour-market insertion benefit, Renta Activa de Inserción								
Year 2006		10.924		370		272	2,5	73,5
Year 2007		13.291		484		340	2,6	70,2
Year 2008		16.883		586		415	2,5	70,8
Year 2009		22.010		664		454	2,1	68,4
Aid for changing address. January 2005 to December 2009.								
		6.011		143		83	1,4	58,0

TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS

March 2005 to December 2009	100,0	1.467	100,0	31	100,0	23	1,6	74,2
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	41,8	613	35,5	11	34,8	8	1,3	72,7

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009	100,0	471	100,0	5	100,0	2	0,4	40,0
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	11,7	55	20,0	1	0,0	0	0,0	0,0



CÁCERES

TOTAL		Extremadura		Cáceres		% Cáceres	
vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	o/Total	o/Extremadura

POPULATION - 1 January 2009

Total population	100,0	46.745.807	100,0	1.102.410	100,0	413.633	0,9	37,5
Women aged 15 and over	43,5	20.316.981	43,3	477.025	43,9	181.611	0,9	38,1

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2009

Year 2007	126.293	1.536	516	0,4	33,6
Year 2008	142.125	1.632	566	0,4	34,7
Year 2009	135.540	1.702	588	0,4	34,5

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS RECEIVED BY THE 016 HELPLINE - 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009

Total number of calls	100,0	159.207	100,0	3.300	100,0	1.244	0,8	37,7
Made by female users	78,5	125.028	79,5	2.624	78,5	977	0,8	37,2
Made by friends or relatives	18,9	30.023	17,6	581	18,3	228	0,8	39,2
Others	2,6	4.156	2,9	95	3,1	39	0,9	41,1

FEMALE USERS OF THE MOBILE TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE - 31 December 2009

Registrations since 2005	100,0	27.943	100,0	493	100,0	197	0,7	40,0
Deregistrations	51,0	14.247	52,9	261	59,4	117	0,8	44,8
Registered users at 31 December 2009	49,0	13.696	47,1	232	40,6	80	0,6	34,5

LABOUR AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS

Subsidised employment contracts for victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2009

2.369	18	6	0,3	33,3
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Subsidised employment contracts for substituting victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2009

364	3	0	0,0	0,0
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Victims of gender-based violence recipients of the labour-market insertion benefit, Renta Activa de Inserción

Year 2006	10.924	370	98	0,9	26,5
Year 2007	13.291	484	144	1,1	29,8
Year 2008	16.883	586	171	1,0	29,2
Year 2009	22.010	664	210	1,0	31,6

Aid for changing address. January 2005 to December 2009.


6.011	143	60	1,0	42,0
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TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS

March 2005 to December 2009	100,0	1.467	100,0	31	100,0	8	0,5	25,8
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	41,8	613	35,5	11	37,5	3	0,5	27,3

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009	100,0	471	100,0	5	100,0	3	0,6	60,0
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	11,7	55	20,0	1	33,3	1	1,8	100,0

	GALICIA	TOTAL		Galicia		% Galicia o/ TOTAL
		vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	
POPULATION - 1 January 2009						
Total population		100,0	46.745.807	100,0	2.796.089	6,0
Women aged 15 and over		43,5	20.316.981	46,2	1.292.345	6,4
COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2009						
Year 2007			126.293		5.181	4,1
Year 2008			142.125		5.959	4,2
Year 2009			135.540		6.068	4,5
GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS RECEIVED BY THE 016 HELPLINE - 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009						
Total number of calls		100,0	159.207	100,0	7.070	4,4
Made by female users		78,5	125.028	79,1	5.593	4,5
Made by friends or relatives		18,9	30.023	18,8	1.332	4,4
Others		2,6	4.156	2,1	145	3,5
FEMALE USERS OF THE MOBILE TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE - 31 December 2009						
Registrations since 2005		100,0	27.943	100,0	919	3,3
Deregistrations		51,0	14.247	49,3	453	3,2
Registered users at 31 December 2009		49,0	13.696	50,7	466	3,4
LABOUR AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS						
Subsidised employment contracts for victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2009						
			2.369		109	4,6
Subsidised employment contracts for substituting victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2009						
			364		13	3,6
Victims of gender-based violence recipients of the labour-market insertion benefit, Renta Activa de Inserción						
Year 2006			10.924		511	4,7
Year 2007			13.291		569	4,3
Year 2008			16.883		641	3,8
Year 2009			22.010		794	3,6
Aid for changing address. January 2005 to December 2009.						
			6.011		351	5,8
Applicants of the financial aid established in Art. 27 of the Comprehensive Law. 2006 to 31 December 2009						
Total number of applications		100,0	1775	100,0	268	15,1
Applications approved		40,4	717	36,9	99	13,8
Applications refused		59,6	1058	63,1	169	16,0
TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS						
March 2005 to December 2009		100,0	1.467	100,0	36	2,5
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009		41,8	613	47,2	17	2,8
FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE						
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009		100,0	471	100,0	23	4,9
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009		11,7	55	13,0	3	5,5



A CORUÑA

TOTAL		Galicia		A Coruña		% A Coruña	
vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	o/Total	o/Galicia

POPULATION - 1 January 2009

Total population	100,0	46.745.807	100,0	2.796.089	100,0	1.145.488	2,5	41,0
Women aged 15 and over	43,5	20.316.981	46,2	1.292.345	46,4	531.133	2,6	41,1

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2009

Year 2007	126.293	5.181	1.983	1,6	38,3
Year 2008	142.125	5.959	2.402	1,7	40,3
Year 2009	135.540	6.068	2.401	1,8	39,6

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS RECEIVED BY THE 016 HELPLINE - 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009

Total number of calls	100,0	159.207	100,0	7.070	100,0	3.284	2,1	46,4
Made by female users	78,5	125.028	79,1	5.593	79,4	2.608	2,1	46,6
Made by friends or relatives	18,9	30.023	18,8	1.332	18,4	603	2,0	45,3
Others	2,6	4.156	2,1	145	2,2	73	1,8	50,3

FEMALE USERS OF THE MOBILE TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE - 31 December 2009

Registrations since 2005	100,0	27.943	100,0	919	100,0	469	1,7	51,0
Deregistrations	51,0	14.247	49,3	453	50,7	238	1,7	52,5
Registered users at 31 December 2009	49,0	13.696	50,7	466	49,3	231	1,7	49,6

LABOUR AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS

Subsidised employment contracts for victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2009	2.369	109	47	2,0	43,1
Subsidised employment contracts for substituting victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2009	364	13	3	0,8	23,1
Victims of gender-based violence recipients of the labour-market insertion benefit, Renta Activa de Inserción					
Year 2006	10.924	511	200	1,8	39,1
Year 2007	13.291	569	229	1,7	40,2
Year 2008	16.883	641	264	1,6	41,2
Year 2009	22.010	794	317	1,4	39,9
Aid for changing address. January 2005 to December 2009.	6.011	351	128	2,1	36,5

TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS

March 2005 to December 2009	100,0	1.467	100,0	36	100,0	15	1,0	41,7
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	41,8	613	47,2	17	46,7	7	1,1	41,2

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009	100,0	471	100,0	23	100,0	10	2,1	43,5
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	11,7	55	13,0	3	20,0	2	3,6	66,7



LUGO

TOTAL		Galicia		Lugo		% Lugo	
vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	o/Total	o/Galicia

POPULATION - 1 January 2009

Total population	100,0	46.745.807	100,0	2.796.089	100,0	355.195	0,8	12,7
Women aged 15 and over	43,5	20.316.981	46,2	1.292.345	46,8	166.175	0,8	12,9

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2009

Year 2007	126.293	5.181	433	0,3	8,4
Year 2008	142.125	5.959	538	0,4	9,0
Year 2009	135.540	6.068	581	0,4	9,6

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS RECEIVED BY THE 016 HELPLINE - 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009

Total number of calls	100,0	159.207	100,0	7.070	100,0	864	0,5	12,2
Made by female users	78,5	125.028	79,1	5.593	84,1	727	0,6	13,0
Made by friends or relatives	18,9	30.023	18,8	1.332	14,4	124	0,4	9,3
Others	2,6	4.156	2,1	145	1,5	13	0,3	9,0

FEMALE USERS OF THE MOBILE TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE - 31 December 2009

Registrations since 2005	100,0	27.943	100,0	919	100,0	51	0,2	5,5
Deregistrations	51,0	14.247	49,3	453	23,5	12	0,1	2,6
Registered users at 31 December 2009	49,0	13.696	50,7	466	76,5	39	0,3	8,4

LABOUR AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS

Subsidised employment contracts for victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2009

2.369	109	27	1,1	24,8
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Subsidised employment contracts for substituting victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2009

364	13	3	0,8	23,1
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Victims of gender-based violence recipients of the labour-market insertion benefit, Renta Activa de Inserción

Year 2006	10.924	511	67	0,6	13,1
Year 2007	13.291	569	75	0,6	13,2
Year 2008	16.883	641	88	0,5	13,7
Year 2009	22.010	794	100	0,5	12,6

Aid for changing address. January 2005 to December 2009.

6.011	351	66	1,1	18,8
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TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS

March 2005 to December 2009	100,0	1.467	100,0	36	0	0,0	0,0
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	41,8	613	47,2	17	0	0,0	0,0

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009	100,0	471	100,0	23	0	0,0	0,0
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	11,7	55	13,0	3	0	0,0	0,0



OURENSE

TOTAL		Galicia		Ourense		% Ourense	
vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	o/Total	o/Galicia

POPULATION - 1 January 2009

Total population	100,0	46.745.807	100,0	2.796.089	100,0	335.642	0,7	12,0
Women aged 15 and over	43,5	20.316.981	46,2	1.292.345	47,3	158.741	0,8	12,3

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2009

Year 2007	126.293	5.181	564	0,4	10,9
Year 2008	142.125	5.959	660	0,5	11,1
Year 2009	135.540	6.068	619	0,5	10,2

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS RECEIVED BY THE 016 HELPLINE - 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009

Total number of calls	100,0	159.207	100,0	7.070	100,0	660	0,4	9,3
Made by female users	78,5	125.028	79,1	5.593	82,0	541	0,4	9,7
Made by friends or relatives	18,9	30.023	18,8	1.332	14,8	98	0,3	7,4
Others	2,6	4.156	2,1	145	3,2	21	0,5	14,5

FEMALE USERS OF THE MOBILE TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE - 31 December 2009

Registrations since 2005	100,0	27.943	100,0	919	100,0	135	0,5	14,7
Deregistrations	51,0	14.247	49,3	453	47,4	64	0,4	14,1
Registered users at 31 December 2009	49,0	13.696	50,7	466	52,6	71	0,5	15,2

LABOUR AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS

Subsidised employment contracts for victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2009					
	2,369	109	11	0,5	10,1
Subsidised employment contracts for substituting victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2009					
	364	13	1	0,3	7,7
Victims of gender-based violence recipients of the labour-market insertion benefit, Renta Activa de Inserción					
Year 2006	10.924	511	70	0,6	13,7
Year 2007	13.291	569	83	0,6	14,6
Year 2008	16.883	641	91	0,5	14,2
Year 2009	22.010	794	128	0,6	16,1
Aid for changing address. January 2005 to December 2009.					
	6.011	351	72	1,2	20,5

TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS

March 2005 to December 2009	100,0	1.467	100,0	36	100,0	2	0,1	5,6
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	41,8	613	47,2	17	50,0	1	0,2	5,9

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009	100,0	471	100,0	23	100,0	2	0,4	8,7
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	11,7	55	13,0	3	50,0	1	1,8	33,3



PONTEVEDRA

TOTAL		Galicia		Pontevedra		% Pontevedra	
vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	o/Total	o/Galicia

POPULATION - 1 January 2009

Total population	100,0	46.745.807	100,0	2.796.089	100,0	959.764	2,1	34,3
Women aged 15 and over	43,5	20.316.981	46,2	1.292.345	45,5	436.296	2,1	33,8

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2009

Year 2007		126.293		5.181		2.201	1,7	42,5
Year 2008		142.125		5.959		2.359	1,7	39,6
Year 2009		135.540		6.068		2.467	1,8	40,7

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS RECEIVED BY THE 016 HELPLINE - 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009

Total number of calls	100,0	159.207	100,0	7.070	100,0	2.262	1,4	32,0
Made by female users	78,5	125.028	79,1	5.593	75,9	1.717	1,4	30,7
Made by friends or relatives	18,9	30.023	18,8	1.332	22,4	507	1,7	38,1
Others	2,6	4.156	2,1	145	1,7	38	0,9	26,2

FEMALE USERS OF THE MOBILE TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE - 31 December 2009

Registrations since 2005	100,0	27.943	100,0	919	100,0	264	0,9	28,7
Deregistrations	51,0	14.247	49,3	453	52,7	139	1,0	30,7
Registered users at 31 December 2009	49,0	13.696	50,7	466	47,3	125	0,9	26,8

LABOUR AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS

Subsidised employment contracts for victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2009

		2.369		109		24	1,0	22,0
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Subsidised employment contracts for substituting victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2009

		364		13		6	1,6	46,2
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Victims of gender-based violence recipients of the labour-market insertion benefit, Renta Activa de Inserción

Year 2006		10.924		511		174	1,6	34,1
Year 2007		13.291		569		182	1,4	32,0
Year 2008		16.883		641		198	1,2	30,9
Year 2009		22.010		794		249	1,1	31,4

Aid for changing address. January 2005 to December 2009.


		6.011		351		85	1,4	24,2
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TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS


March 2005 to December 2009	100,0	1.467	100,0	36	100,0	19	1,3	52,8
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	41,8	613	47,2	17	47,4	9	1,5	52,9


FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009	100,0	471	100,0	23	100,0	11	2,3	47,8
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	11,7	55	13,0	3	0,0	0	0,0	0,0

	MADRID	TOTAL		Madrid		% Madrid o/ TOTAL
		vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	
POPULATION - 1 January 2009						
Total population		100,0	46.745.807	100,0	6.386.932	13,7
Women aged 15 and over		43,5	20.316.981	44,3	2.827.772	13,9
COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2009						
Year 2007			126.293		18.975	15,0
Year 2008			142.125		22.480	15,8
Year 2009			135.540		20.863	15,4
GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS RECEIVED BY THE 016 HELPLINE - 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009						
Total number of calls		100,0	159.207	100,0	38.959	24,5
Made by female users		78,5	125.028	78,3	30.496	24,4
Made by friends or relatives		18,9	30.023	19,4	7.553	25,2
Others		2,6	4.156	2,3	910	22,0
FEMALE USERS OF THE MOBILE TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE - 31 December 2009						
Registrations since 2005		100,0	27.943	100,0	4.033	14,4
Deregistrations		51,0	14.247	40,9	1.648	11,6
Registered users at 31 December 2009		49,0	13.696	59,1	2.385	17,4
LABOUR AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS						
Subsidised employment contracts for victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2009						
			2.369		168	7,1
Subsidised employment contracts for substituting victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2009						
			364		44	12,1
Victims of gender-based violence recipients of the labour-market insertion benefit, Renta Activa de Inserción						
Year 2006			10.924		715	6,5
Year 2007			13.291		900	6,8
Year 2008			16.883		1.186	7,0
Year 2009			22.010		1.644	7,5
Aid for changing address. January 2005 to December 2009.						
			6.011		545	9,1
Applicants of the financial aid established in Art. 27 of the Comprehensive Law. 2006 to 31 December 2009						
Total number of applications		100,0	1.775	100,0	332	18,7
Applications approved		40,4	717	8,1	27	3,8
Applications refused		59,6	1.058	91,9	305	28,8
TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS						
March 2005 to December 2009		100,0	1.467	100,0	193	13,2
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009		41,8	613	47,2	91	14,8
FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE						
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009		100,0	471	100,0	44	9,3
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009		11,7	55	11,4	5	9,1

	MURCIA	TOTAL		Murcia		% Murcia o/ TOTAL
		vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	
POPULATION - 1 January 2009						
Total population		100,0	46.661.950	100,0	1.445.410	3,1
Women aged 15 and over		43,4	20.266.061	41,0	591.978	2,9
COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2009						
	Year 2007		126.293		4.872	3,9
	Year 2008		142.125		6.189	4,4
	Year 2009		135.540		6.085	4,5
GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS RECEIVED BY THE 016 HELPLINE - 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009						
Total number of calls		100,0	159.207	100,0	4.880	3,1
Made by female users		78,5	125.028	78,2	3.816	3,1
Made by friends or relatives		18,9	30.023	19,0	926	3,1
Others		2,6	4.156	2,8	138	3,3
FEMALE USERS OF THE MOBILE TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE - 31 December 2009						
Registrations since 2005		100,0	27.943	100,0	344	1,2
Deregistrations		51,0	14.247	51,7	178	1,2
Registered users at 31 December 2009		49,0	13.696	48,3	166	1,2
LABOUR AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS						
Subsidised employment contracts for victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2009						1,1
Subsidised employment contracts for substituting victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2009						1,9
Victims of gender-based violence recipients of the labour-market insertion benefit, Renta Activa de Inserción						
	Year 2006		10.924		273	2,5
	Year 2007		13.291		330	2,5
	Year 2008		16.883		496	2,9
	Year 2009		22.010		795	3,6
Aid for changing address. January 2005 to December 2009.						1,6
Applicants of the financial aid established in Art. 27 of the Comprehensive Law. 2006 to 31 December 2009						
Total number of applications		100,0	1.775		0	0,0
Applications approved		40,4	717		0	0,0
Applications refused		59,6	1.058		0	0,0
TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS						
March 2005 to December 2009		100,0	1.467	100,0	104	7,1
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009		41,8	613	36,5	38	6,2
FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE						
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009		100,0	471	100,0	20	4,2
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009		11,7	55	10,0	2	3,6

 NAVARRA	TOTAL		Navarra		% Navarra o/ TOTAL
	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	
POPULATION - 1 January 2009					
Total population	100,0	46.661.950	100,0	629.569	1,3
Women aged 15 and over	43,4	20.266.061	42,6	268.443	1,3
COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2009					
Year 2007		126.293		1.377	1,1
Year 2008		142.125		1.490	1,0
January to March 2009		135.540		1.236	0,9
GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS RECEIVED BY THE 016 HELPLINE - 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009					
Total number of calls	100,0	159.207	100,0	1.659	1,0
Made by female users	78,5	125.028	77,1	1.279	1,0
Made by friends or relatives	18,9	30.023	20,6	342	1,1
Others	2,6	4.156	2,3	38	0,9
FEMALE USERS OF THE MOBILE TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE - 31 December 2009					
Registrations since 2005	100,0	27.943	100,0	17	0,1
Deregistrations	51,0	14.247	35,3	6	0,0
Registered users at 31 December 2009	49,0	13.696	64,7	11	0,1
LABOUR AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS					
Subsidised employment contracts for victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2009					
		2.369		15	0,6
Subsidised employment contracts for substituting victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2009					
		364		47	12,9
Victims of gender-based violence recipients of the labour-market insertion benefit, Renta Activa de Inserción					
Year 2006		10.924		65	0,6
Year 2007		13.291		80	0,6
Year 2008		16.883		110	0,7
Year 2009		22.010		132	0,6
Aid for changing address. January 2005 to December 2009.					
		6.011		123	2,0
Applicants of the financial aid established in Art. 27 of the Comprehensive Law. 2006 to 31 December 2009					
Total number of applications	100,0	1.775		0	0,0
Applications approved	40,4	717		0	0,0
Applications refused	59,6	1.058		0	0,0
TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS					
March 2005 to December 2009	100,0	1.467	100,0	1	0,1
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	41,8	613	0,0	0	0,0
FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE					
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009	100,0	471	100,0	8	1,7
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	11,7	55	0,0	0	0,0

 PAÍS VASCO	TOTAL		País Vasco		% País Vasco o/ TOTAL
	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	
POPULATION - 1 January 2009					
Total population	100,0	46.745.807	100,0	2.172.175	4,6
Women aged 15 and over	43,5	20.316.981	44,8	972.701	4,8
COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2009					
Year 2007		126.293		3.444	2,7
Year 2008		142.125		3.739	2,6
Year 2009		135.540		4.058	3,0
GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS RECEIVED BY THE 016 HELPLINE - 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009					
Total number of calls	100,0	159.207	100,0	3.999	2,5
Made by female users	78,5	125.028	75,7	3.029	2,4
Made by friends or relatives	18,9	30.023	21,9	875	2,9
Others	2,6	4.156	2,4	95	2,3
FEMALE USERS OF THE MOBILE TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE - 31 December 2009					
Registrations since 2005	100,0	27.943	100,0	315	1,1
Deregistrations	51,0	14.247	58,1	183	1,3
Registered users at 31 December 2009	49,0	13.696	41,9	132	1,0
LABOUR AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS					
Subsidised employment contracts for victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2009					1,6
Subsidised employment contracts for substituting victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2009					10,7
Victims of gender-based violence recipients of the labour-market insertion benefit, Renta Activa de Inserción					
Year 2006		10.924		166	1,5
Year 2007		13.291		227	1,7
Year 2008		16.883		277	1,6
Year 2009		22.010		352	1,6
Aid for changing address. January 2005 to December 2009.					2,8
Applicants of the financial aid established in Art. 27 of the Comprehensive Law. 2006 to 31 December 2009					
Total number of applications	100,0	1.775		0	0,0
Applications approved	40,4	717		0	0,0
Applications refused	59,6	1.058		0	0,0
TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS					
March 2005 to December 2009	100,0	1.467	100,0	57	3,9
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	41,8	613	28,1	16	2,6
FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE					
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009	100,0	471	100,0	17	3,6
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	11,7	55	11,8	2	3,6



ÁLAVA

TOTAL		País Vasco		Álava		% Álava	
vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	o/Total	o/País Vasco

POPULATION - 1 January 2009

Total population	100,0	46.745.807	100,0	2.172.175	100,0	313.819	0,7	14,4
Women aged 15 and over	43,5	20.316.981	44,8	972.701	43,7	137.174	0,7	14,1

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2009

Year 2007	126.293	3.444	730	0,6	21,2
Year 2008	142.125	3.739	852	0,6	22,8
Year 2009	135.540	4.058	740	0,5	18,2

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS RECEIVED BY THE 016 HELPLINE - 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009

Total number of calls	100,0	159.207	100,0	3.999	100,0	583	0,4	14,6
Made by female users	78,5	125.028	75,7	3.029	76,3	445	0,4	14,7
Made by friends or relatives	18,9	30.023	21,9	875	21,3	124	0,4	14,2
Others	2,6	4.156	2,4	95	2,4	14	0,3	14,7

FEMALE USERS OF THE MOBILE TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE - 31 December 2009

Registrations since 2005	100,0	27.943	100,0	315	100,0	43	0,2	13,7
Deregistrations	51,0	14.247	58,1	183	46,5	20	0,1	10,9
Registered users at 31 December 2009	49,0	13.696	41,9	132	53,5	23	0,2	17,4

LABOUR AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS

Subsidised employment contracts for victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2009

2.369	39	3	0,1	7,7
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Subsidised employment contracts for substituting victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2009

364	39	11	3,0	28,2
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Victims of gender-based violence recipients of the labour-market insertion benefit, Renta Activa de Inserción

Year 2006	10.924	166	8	0,1	4,8
Year 2007	13.291	227	10	0,1	4,4
Year 2008	16.883	277	24	0,1	8,7
Year 2009	22.010	352	36	0,2	10,2

Aid for changing address. January 2005 to December 2009.

6.011	166	24	0,4	14,5
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TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS

March 2005 to December 2009	100,0	1.467	100,0	57	100,0	11	0,7	19,3
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	41,8	613	28,1	16	45,5	5	0,8	31,3

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009	100,0	471	100,0	17	100,0	2	0,4	11,8
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	11,7	55	11,8	2	0,0	0	0,0	0,0



GUIPÚZCOA

TOTAL		País Vasco		Guipúzcoa		% Guipúzcoa	
vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	o/Total	o/País Vasco

POPULATION - 1 January 2009

Total population	100,0	46.745.807	100,0	2.172.175	100,0	705.698	1,5	32,5
Women aged 15 and over	43,5	20.316.981	44,8	972.701	44,2	311.602	1,5	32,0

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2009

Year 2007		126.293		3.444		1.038	0,8	30,1
Year 2008		142.125		3.739		1.003	0,7	26,8
Year 2009		135.540		4.058		1.072	0,8	26,4

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS RECEIVED BY THE 016 HELPLINE - 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009

Total number of calls	100,0	159.207	100,0	3.999	100,0	1.001	0,6	25,0
Made by female users	78,5	125.028	75,7	3.029	73,4	735	0,6	24,3
Made by friends or relatives	18,9	30.023	21,9	875	24,2	242	0,8	27,7
Others	2,6	4.156	2,4	95	2,4	24	0,6	25,3

FEMALE USERS OF THE MOBILE TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE - 31 December 2009

Registrations since 2005	100,0	27.943	100,0	315	100,0	14	0,1	4,4
Deregistrations	51,0	14.247	58,1	183	71,4	10	0,1	5,5
Registered users at 31 December 2009	49,0	13.696	41,9	132	28,6	4	0,0	3,0

LABOUR AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS

Subsidised employment contracts for victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2009								
		2.369		39		17	0,7	43,6
Subsidised employment contracts for substituting victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2009								
		364		39		5	1,4	12,8
Victims of gender-based violence recipients of the labour-market insertion benefit, Renta Activa de Inserción								
Year 2006		10.924		166		71	0,6	42,8
Year 2007		13.291		227		104	0,8	45,8
Year 2008		16.883		277		100	0,6	36,1
Year 2009		22.010		352		132	0,6	37,5
Aid for changing address. January 2005 to December 2009.								
		6.011		166		29	0,5	17,5

TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS

March 2005 to December 2009	100,0	1.467	100,0	57	100,0	11	0,7	19,3
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	41,8	613	28,1	16	36,4	4	0,7	25,0

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009	100,0	471	100,0	17	100,0	3	0,6	17,6
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	11,7	55	11,8	2	33,3	1	1,8	50,0



VIZCAYA

TOTAL		País Vasco		Vizcaya		% Vizcaya	
vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	o/Total	o/País Vasco

POPULATION - 1 January 2009

Total population	100,0	46.745.807	100,0	2.172.175	100,0	1.152.658	2,5	53,1
Women aged 15 and over	43,5	20.316.981	44,8	972.701	45,5	523.925	2,6	53,9

COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2009

Year 2007	126.293	3.444	1.676	1,3	48,7
Year 2008	142.125	3.739	1.884	1,3	50,4
Year 2009	135.540	4.058	2.246	1,7	55,3

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS RECEIVED BY THE 016 HELPLINE - 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009

Total number of calls	100,0	159.207	100,0	3.999	100,0	2.415	1,5	60,4
Made by female users	78,5	125.028	75,7	3.029	76,6	1.849	1,5	61,0
Made by friends or relatives	18,9	30.023	21,9	875	21,1	509	1,7	58,2
Others	2,6	4.156	2,4	95	2,4	57	1,4	60,0

FEMALE USERS OF THE MOBILE TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE - 31 December 2009

Registrations since 2005	100,0	27.943	100,0	315	100,0	258	0,9	81,9
Deregistrations	51,0	14.247	58,1	183	59,3	153	1,1	83,6
Registered users at 31 December 2009	49,0	13.696	41,9	132	40,7	105	0,8	79,5

LABOUR AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS


Subsidised employment contracts for victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2009					
	2.369	39	19	0,8	48,7
Subsidised employment contracts for substituting victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2009					
	364	39	23	6,3	59,0
Victims of gender-based violence recipients of the labour-market insertion benefit, Renta Activa de Inserción					
Year 2006	10.924	166	87	0,8	52,4
Year 2007	13.291	227	113	0,9	49,8
Year 2008	16.883	277	153	0,9	55,2
Year 2009	22.010	352	184	0,8	52,3
Aid for changing address. January 2005 to December 2009.					
	6.011	166	113	1,9	68,1


TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS


March 2005 to December 2009	100,0	1.467	100,0	57	100,0	35	2,4	61,4
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	41,8	613	28,1	16	20,0	7	1,1	43,8

FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009	100,0	471	100,0	17	100,0	12	2,5	70,6
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	11,7	55	11,8	2	8,3	1	1,8	50,0

 LA RIOJA	TOTAL		La Rioja		% La Rioja o/ TOTAL
	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	
POPULATION - 1 January 2009					
Total population	100,0	46.745.807	100,0	321.702	0,7
Women aged 15 and over	43,5	20.316.981	42,7	137.251	0,7
COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2009					
Year 2007		126.293		749	0,6
Year 2008		142.125		800	0,6
Year 2009		135.540		834	0,6
GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS RECEIVED BY THE 016 HELPLINE - 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009					
Total number of calls	100,0	159.207	100,0	778	0,5
Made by female users	78,5	125.028	76,1	592	0,5
Made by friends or relatives	18,9	30.023	21,7	169	0,6
Others	2,6	4.156	2,2	17	0,4
FEMALE USERS OF THE MOBILE TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE - 31 December 2009					
Registrations since 2005	100,0	27.943	100,0	2	0,0
Deregistrations	51,0	14.247	0,0	0	0,0
Registered users at 31 December 2009	49,0	13.696	100,0	2	0,0
LABOUR AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS					
Subsidised employment contracts for victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2009					
		2.369		8	0,3
Subsidised employment contracts for substituting victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2009					
		364		5	1,4
Victims of gender-based violence recipients of the labour-market insertion benefit, Renta Activa de Inserción					
Year 2006		10.924		37	0,3
Year 2007		13.291		49	0,4
Year 2008		16.883		56	0,3
Year 2009		22.010		95	0,4
Aid for changing address. January 2005 to December 2009.					
		6.011		58	1,0
Applicants of the financial aid established in Art. 27 of the Comprehensive Law. 2006 to 31 December 2009					
Total number of applications	100,0	1.775	100,0	39	2,2
Applications approved	40,4	717	92,3	36	5,0
Applications refused	59,6	1.058	7,7	3	0,3
TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS					
March 2005 to December 2009	100,0	1.467	100,0	6	0,4
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	41,8	613	33,3	2	0,3
FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE					
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009	100,0	471	100,0	5	1,1
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	11,7	55	0,0	0	0,0

 <div>CEUTA</div>	TOTAL		Ceuta		% Ceuta o/ TOTAL
	vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	
POPULATION - 1 January 2009					
Total population	100,0	46.745.807	100,0	78.674	0,2
Women aged 15 and over	43,5	20.316.981	38,9	30.603	0,2
COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2009					
Year 2007		126.293		0	0,0
Year 2008		142.125		0	0,0
Year 2009		135.540		0	0,0
GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS RECEIVED BY THE 016 HELPLINE - 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009					
Total number of calls	100,0	159.207	100,0	252	0,2
Made by female users	78,5	125.028	76,6	193	0,2
Made by friends or relatives	18,9	30.023	21,0	53	0,2
Others	2,6	4.156	2,4	6	0,1
FEMALE USERS OF THE MOBILE TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE - 31 December 2009					
Registrations since 2005	100,0	27.943	100,0	23	0,1
Deregistrations	51,0	14.247	34,8	8	0,1
Registered users at 31 December 2009	49,0	13.696	65,2	15	0,1
LABOUR AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS					
Subsidised employment contracts for victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2009					
		2.369		2	0,1
Subsidised employment contracts for substituting victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2009					
		364		0	0,0
Victims of gender-based violence recipients of the labour-market insertion benefit, Renta Activa de Inserción					
Year 2006		10.924		52	0,5
Year 2007		13.291		56	0,4
Year 2008		16.883		40	0,2
Year 2009		22.010		25	0,1
Aid for changing address. January 2005 to December 2009.					
		6.011		2	0,0
Applicants of the financial aid established in Art. 27 of the Comprehensive Law. 2006 to 31 December 2009					
Total number of applications	100,0	1.775		0	0,0
Applications approved	40,4	717		0	0,0
Applications refused	59,6	1.058		0	0,0
TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS					
March 2005 to December 2009	100,0	1.467	100,0	18	1,2
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	41,8	613	5,6	1	0,2
FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE					
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009	100,0	471	100,0	2	0,4
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	11,7	55	50,0	1	1,8

	MELILLA	TOTAL		Melilla		% Melilla o/ TOTAL
		vertical %	Number	vertical %	Number	
POPULATION - 1 January 2009						
Total population		100,0	46.745.807	100,0	73.460	0,2
Women aged 15 and over		43,5	20.316.981	38,6	28.334	0,1
COMPLAINTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE - January 2007 to December 2009						
Year 2007			126.293		0	0,0
Year 2008			142.125		0	0,0
Year 2009			135.540		0	0,0
GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CALLS RECEIVED BY THE 016 HELPLINE - 3 September 2007 to 31 December 2009						
Total number of calls		100,0	159.207	100,0	379	0,2
Made by female users		78,5	125.028	75,5	286	0,2
Made by friends or relatives		18,9	30.023	20,6	78	0,3
Others		2,6	4.156	4,0	15	0,4
FEMALE USERS OF THE MOBILE TELE-ASSISTANCE SERVICE - 31 December 2009						
Registrations since 2005		100,0	27.943	100,0	89	0,3
Deregistrations		51,0	14.247	66,3	59	0,4
Registered users at 31 December 2009		49,0	13.696	33,7	30	0,2
LABOUR AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS						
Subsidised employment contracts for victims of gender-based violence. 2003 - December 2009						
			2.369		0	0,0
Subsidised employment contracts for substituting victims of gender-based violence. 2005 - December 2009						
			364		0	0,0
Victims of gender-based violence recipients of the labour-market insertion benefit, Renta Activa de Inserción						
Year 2006			10.924		42	0,4
Year 2007			13.291		48	0,4
Year 2008			16.883		52	0,3
Year 2009			22.010		51	0,2
Aid for changing address. January 2005 to December 2009.						
			6.011		25	0,4
Applicants of the financial aid established in Art. 27 of the Comprehensive Law. 2006 to 31 December 2009						
Total number of applications		100,0	1.775		0	0,0
Applications approved		40,4	717		0	0,0
Applications refused		59,6	1.058		0	0,0
TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS TO FOREIGN VICTIMS						
March 2005 to December 2009		100,0	1.467	100,0	28	1,9
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009		41,8	613	7,1	2	0,3
FATAL VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE						
1 January 2003 to 31 December 2009		100,0	471	100,0	2	0,4
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009		11,7	55	0,0	0	0,0

CHAPTER 2

REPORT BY THE RESEARCH TASK FORCE ON THE SO-CALLED PARENTAL ALIENATION SYNDROME

Members of the Task Force:

Antonio Escudero. Psychiatrist

Dolores González. Lawyer

Rosa Méndez. Equality Agent. B.A. degree in Hebrew

Covadonga Naredo. Psychologist

Eva Pleguezuelos. Lawyer

Sonia Vaccaro. Psychologist

Co-ordination:

Ana María Pérez del Campo. Univ. Diploma in Family Law.

In memory of Olga Pleguezuelos, whose brutal assassination disrupted our lives when this work was just beginning to take shape. Victim of the disgraceful violence that we are working to combat, the memory of Olga has been an incentive in this research project, and will continue to be so in the future.

This task force was set up on the decision of the National Observatory on Violence against Women attached to the Ministry of Equality, under the name GINSSAP (the Spanish acronym for Research Task Force on the so-called Parental Alienation Syndrome), and it has worked on this project from July 2009 to April 2010.

When back in 1985, the American doctor, Richard Gardner, devised a tool to defend clients accused of assault and aggression, as parents involved in family litigation in the courts of law, he used the skills he had acquired when he practised forensic medicine to build a highly effective combative instrument that he coined, *Parental Alienation Syndrome*. This device, constructed by applying a procedural strategy to the disputed behaviour, understood under the “PAS” as psychopathological, was associated with general principles as surprising as the affirmation that paedophilia should not be the cause of social alarm because, in the judgement of the creator of this extravagant idea, paedophile inclinations are simply a spontaneous side of human nature, i.e., a tendency inherent in our biological specificity.

Dr. Gardner spent many years writing countless books, which he himself was forced to publish because no publishing house would agree to do so, and producing articles and giving presentations and conferences to spread his innovative diagnosis, but failed in his objective to have the so-called *PAS* recognised by the American and international official medical and health authorities. That objective was never accomplished either by Gardner, who put an end to his life in 2003, or as yet by his followers after his death.

The failure of the so-called *PAS* theory to be recognised as a scientific claim was due to Dr. Gardner’s inability to diagnose the mental illness or disorder of the “*syndrome*” that he described, since it was and continues to be evident that the significant symptomatology of the disease cannot

be established without a prior aetiological concatenation of the causes. Gardner's endeavour to combine, under a pre-established psychological term, acts and attitudes produced by the litigant in a judicial process *without a prior definition of the psychological disorder* that caused them entailed, meant in terms of its medical bases, *a scientifically insurmountable error - which is what prevented the acceptance of his hypothetical syndrome by the official International Medical Authorities.*

Despite this, since the early part of 2000, Spain has seen the emergence of advocates of the figure and the ideas of the defunct Gardner, finding in his *antiscientific* invention a readily available source of material with which to boycott the development of our legislation on family matters, particularly ever since the introduction of regulations stemming from such organic laws as the Comprehensive Law on Gender-based Violence and the Law on Effective Equality.

However, in order to find a way out of the jam that Gardner got himself into as a result of his lack of scientific rigour in addressing the so-called *PAS* as if it were a disease rather than an arbitrary "syndrome" with insignificant signs, and in an attempt to protect themselves from the disrepute of the so-called *PAS* in international scientific circles, these advocates of Gardner's methodology in Spain decided to feign their disassociation from Gardner's original formulation through a double stratagem: first of all, *changing the label* of the symptomatology, by replacing the excessively categorical and compromising term "*alienation*" (= estrangement, withdrawal, disconnection, etc.) with a much more flexible and polyvalent one, such as parental "interferences" (it is possible to interfere and influence without necessarily *alienating* the subject from the relationship), "contact impairment", "malicious mother", etc.; and, secondly, reducing the necessary morbid condition of the syndrome to mere behavioural signs, under the specific formula of "*it is not a clinical but a relational problem*"⁵³

This opportunist adaptation of the Spanish version of the so-called *PAS* has opened the door for Gardner's followers in Spain to claim to be able to "diagnose" *the Syndrome*, when in fact all they are doing is "describing" a series of signs open to many interpretations, i.e., which do not respond to a common aetiology and, therefore, to a defined disease that causes them. But, at the end of the day, this adaptation is just a clumsy camouflage, since a comparison of the texts published by these Spanish followers with Gardner's originals clearly reveals that not a single original idea has been added; their

⁵³ See in Francisco Serrano Castro, *Un divorcio sin traumas*, Almuzara, 2009, p.206.

descriptions of the alleged syndrome, although with a revamped name and exonerated from its psychopathological condition, are mere clones of the original American pattern.

Nevertheless, this flimsy concept has made its way into the forensic practice of Family, Criminal and Gender-based Violence Courts and *is currently wreaking havoc in the handling of separation and divorce disputes in Spanish society*, as a result of a proliferation of referrals to the so-called PAS in decisions adopted by different jurisdictional authorities, now on the way to becoming the norm.

In light of this situation, a team of experts and professionals dedicated to examining the impact of the so-called PAS, has made a wholehearted effort in this volume to carry out the request of the National Observatory on Violence against Women to disentangle the intricate pseudoscientific construct that is having such a devastating impact on the ordinary lives of people in this country, and to clarify the matter for good, for the sake of the professionals involved and the public at large.

The report has been structured distinguishing in the resulting sections the specific fields of psychiatric science and its annex discipline of clinical psychology, which are the main fields affected by the controversial “Syndrome” and therefore take up the largest share of the pages in this volume (study carried out by the psychiatrist, ANTONIO ESCUDERO, who addresses the specific psychological aspects of the Syndrome, in association with the psychologist, SONIA VACCARO), and because of their derivation to other complementary aspects, are expanded on in the following section (in the exposition by the psychologist, COVADONGA NAREDO).

But also the inevitable repercussion of “Syndrome” on the legal scene (developed by the lawyers, DOLORES González and EVA Pleguezelos), and the social scene (under the responsibility of ROSA MÉNDEZ, Equality Agent and Bachelor of Hebrew philology), both necessary affected by conflicts between individuals bound by a marital relationship or a similar cohabitation relationship – the latter currently in a profound and widespread crisis throughout the country. This reference falls directly on the area of the family – couples in dispute with children in common – which is the vernacular terrain of the reiterated PAS in its condition of belligerent instrument against the battle being fought by women to revalidate their legitimate interests and rights in all modern, therefore democratic and egalitarian, societies.

In each section or chapter of this text the respective authors have set out, using their own criteria and total freedom, as it is called for, their personal knowledge as experts in their respective fields, albeit always under the common thread of utmost objectivity and responsibility in their expositions. The psychiatric doctor in the development of his scientific criteria, each of the psychologists and lawyers in their respective expositions, and the reporter on social equality have all sought to smooth out any differences in their respective knowledge in order to avoid any possible discordances in the appreciation of a subject which, due to its breadth and complexity, is not always easy to evade one's subjectivism when examining it for systematisation purposes.

It is not a question of highlighting the wisdom behind the detailed analyses set out in the pages of this text. What predominates in this report is the ability to get straight to the core of the ideology or mentality that these analyses seek to clarify, opening the door to a truly expert debate.

Only with this criteria and method of informing has it been possible to arrive in the last leg at the difficult task of synthesis in order to reach, with the necessary scientific rigour and speculative creativity, the coherent *Recommendations* which, *as a conclusion*, appear at the end of this work, with sufficient solidness for presentation to the Public Administration Authorities in response to the request from the National Observatory on Violence against Women.

The lengthy *Bibliography* that closes the pages of this volume does not evade the inclusion in its selective list of texts both adverse and favourable opinions to the theories on the inconsistency of the fabricated so-called *PAS* which this report seeks to clarify.

2

PSYCHIATRIC AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE SO-CALLED PAS

CRITICAL ASSESSMENT FROM A PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC POINT OF VIEW OF THE ALLEGED OBJECTIFICATION OF THE FALSENESS OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN WHO REPORT, ACCORDING TO THE SO-CALLED «PARENTAL ALIENATION SYNDROME» OR PAS.

This work came about from the need to demonstrate the “risks” derived from the application of the measures of the so-called «Parental Alienation Syndrome». It is also the task of this work to demonstrate that this “need” does not serve the “interests” of groups –normally associated with the key terms: “women”, “gender” and “violence”- opposed to the concept of the so-called “PAS”. In other words, this work aims to demonstrate that it does not seek to oppose a concept that supposedly has been able to demonstrate that it is beneficial to children immersed – since they are the ones normally referred to – in a litigation process for their custody, in response to the needs of these groups.

The so-called *PAS* emerged from the assumption that when a parent is accused or reported by the other parent (or a son/daughter, depending on the oral skills owing to the child’s evolutionary development) of abusing or maltreating (without abuse) a son/daughter, the so-called *PAS* comes forward with – scientifically backed – capacity to discern whether or not the accusation is false, and the real motive of the accusation, and suggest a transfer of the custody under strict control measures between the child and the diagnosed parent. The main danger would be that the so-called *PAS* lacked said capacity to discern the veracity of the statements and rejection attitude of the child and, accordingly, of the parent who reports or shows to professionals possible signs of maltreatment or abuse. In which case, an abuser alleging the so-called *PAS* could be given the custody of the child by the justice system.

There is no doubt that, as more and more services with authority to issue reports on whether or not (interpreted as intention to falsify) violence or abuse has taken place adhere to this theory (the so-called *PAS*), this constitutes a dissuasive measure for gender-based violence accusations (which, by definition, tend to be filed when the victim decides to separate from the abuser) because, if the so-called *PAS* fails to fulfill its alleged ability to discriminate, the accusation may be declared false and the custody of the children given to the abusive father.

It is beyond explanation that, despite the fact that the diagnosis of the so-called *PAS* and its associated treatment has failed to be recognised by the scientific community, it should currently be applied in a coercive manner by the courts and, around them, as social resources. This is a cause for great concern to society at large and, in particular, to women's organisations which have long been calling on institutions involved in combating gender-based violence to recognise the situation and condition of victims to children and adolescents who endure and suffer gender-based violence in their homes on a daily basis.

Nobody denies the existence of family dysfunctions in couple relationships, particularly when the cohabitation relationship is broken. However, these dysfunctions, these destructurations are addressed and endorsed by scientific knowledge.

The breakup of the family unit where gender-based violence is exercised has very different connotations from the ones mentioned above, such as for example, the constant perverse manipulation by the violent parent of the emotions of the children, whom he maintains in a permanent situation of uncertainty and ambivalence. These are sufficient reasons for a child who endures and witnesses violence by his/her father to be afraid and not wish to have any contact with that father, just as a woman who has finally managed to break up with her abusive partner wishes to stay as far away as possible from him.

Although, in Spain, the so-called *PAS* emerged before the enactment of the Comprehensive Law, when it had already made its way into the judicial system in reports and processes related to family matters, after the introduction of the Comprehensive Law the construct of the so-called *PAS* began to play an increasingly frequent role in court decisions with custody transfers. Criticised by many sectors as discriminatory against "men", one of the arguments against the Comprehensive Law is that a man

who is violent with his partner can nevertheless be a “good father”⁵⁴ to the children they have in common. On this front, the so-called *PAS*, created by Richard Gardner on the basis that parenthood is perfectly compatible with abuse and, according to whom, «the child must be helped to appreciate that our society is excessively moralistic and punitive toward adult/child sexual encounters» (page 549, cited in Vaccaro y Barea, 2009⁵⁵); and the dissuasive effect that this construct has on women victims of violence with regard to reporting their aggressors, would endorse that affirmation.

In its definition, explanation and application, the Parental Alienation Syndrome unfolds a chain of *ad hoc* arguments that appear, that sound, scientific. The connection between the different arguments is no other than the common one that corresponds to the headings of the description of a disease in any medical text: aetiology, mechanism of action, symptomatology, “differential diagnosis”, (tests), prognosis and treatment. Too often, when certain professionals allude to their acceptance of the “so-called *PAS*”, they are merely expressing the common experience of witnessing situations where a child is placed in a family unit in a conflict of alliances. The concept has extended to all rejections of children toward a parent, particularly in a situation of litigation between parents. Most of these professionals are unaware of the connotations that the concept locks, largely because it was developed in an environment removed from the clinic and its referent: the differentiation between what is normal and what is pathological in the evolutionary development of the child. Thus, it does not appear in any medical training academic text.

Everything that refers to the so-called *SAP*, as with everything that involves gender-based violence, for centuries sustained by archetypes set in the nucleus of the patriarchal civilisation, defends itself by generating myths (that only reinforce the previous archetypes). Paradoxically, dismantling each

⁵⁴ Oaã^! ÈT ÔQCEI DAa^} ç * Áa áA[{ ^•cãçã |^} &^ÈÖ) ÁOaã^! ÈT ÔÈP æ[|ãÈÖVÈÁP[, æc@ ÒÈÖa•ÈÖÖa!^} Áaã * Á aöa[{ ^•cãçã |^} &^K , æã•Áaã^ æ ^, [\ Á | Áa•^•• { ^} öa áA ç!ç^} ç } Q] È | È | ÈÖ[!•cãçã ••^| ÁP[^•^ÁU^ aã ç * È Á T ~ |a áA! ÈÖP æ ^ ÈÖÈÖ ç ÈVÈÁaãQCEIÁa^ Á aöa[|^} Áa@! Áa Á ÈÖ) Á ~ |a áA! ÈÖP Pæ ^ ÈÖÈÖ ç ÈVÈÁaãQCEIÁa^ ÁU!•] ^&ç^ Á } Á[{ ^•cãçã |^} &^Á] È | È | ÈÖ[!•cãçã } á[} K SAGE publications.

⁵⁵ Quoted from the book by R. Gardner: True and false accusations of child sex abuse, published in 1992 by his publishing house, Creative Therapeutics, compiled by Vaccaro, Sonia y Barea, Consuelo (2009). El marco teórico de Richard Gardner, MD. In Vaccaro, S. y Barea, C. (Eds.). El pretendido síndrome de alienación parental: un instrumento que perpetúa el maltrato y la violencia (pages 161-179). Barcelona: Desclée de Brouwer.

myth requires conducting arduous research, because myths, like many oral stories, only need to be replicated almost stenographically among those who are open receptors and future replicators. Myths, with their lapidary expression, act as a replacement for authentic critical and rigorous thought.

And the myth par excellence is the falseness inherent in women. The basis of the argument would be that, taking advantage of the opportunities that the *Comprehensive Law* offers “them”, any woman (simply for being a member of that sex), with a “simple” accusation of abuse, can take possession of the custody of the children, the house, part of the accused husband’s salary, etc., in a litigation, and whilst at it, or as her initial intention, cause serious moral harm to the man, who, simply for being a member of that sex, is legally defenceless.

As a myth in expansion, the Organic Law on *Comprehensive Protection Measures against Gender-based Violence* (hereafter referred to as the *Comprehensive Law*) has been considered, among other things, a source of encouragement for false accusations. The use that was made of this myth gave rise to a state of alarm, including in the head offices of the Spanish General Council of the Judiciary, one of whose task forces – according to conclusions of September 2009 – demonstrated that, out of a group of 530 court decisions examined, only in one case it was agreed that witness testimony should be heard to investigate a possible false accusation, without prejudice to the possibility of this being due to other reasons ⁵⁶.

According to Schmal and Camps⁵⁷ the keys of knowledge which the gender concept assumed by the *Comprehensive Law* provides are diminished by the ardour to reduce the complex and the subjective which «the manifestation of judicial knowledge» requires. The justice system opts for an objectivising discourse which «has the power to minimise a problem crisscrossed by symbolic, ideological, historical and political components».

⁵⁶ Group of experts in domestic and gender-based violence of the Spanish General Council of the Judiciary. (2009). Estudio sobre la aplicación de la Ley Integral contra la violencia de género por las Audiencias Provinciales. Viewed on 10 November 2009 in: <<http://www.observatoriocontralaviolenciadomesticaydegenero.es>

⁵⁷ Schmal Cruzat, Nicole e Camps Costa, Pilar. (2008). Repensando la relación entre la ley y la violencia hacia las mujeres: una aproximación a los discursos de los/las agentes del ámbito judicial en relación a la ley integral de violencia de género en España. *Psicoperspectivas* (Valpo., On-line). Vol.7 [Viewed on 10 November 2009], p.33-58. Available from: <http://pepsic.bvs-psi.org.br/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S0718-69242008000100004&lng=pt&nrm=iso>.

Likewise, the «Parental Alienation Syndrome» feeds on the myth of the false accusation. A myth that becomes a categorical affirmation and finally the starting premise of the “syndrome” itself (i.e., an already established principle, axiomatic): every woman who reports is false by nature and therefore her testimony is also false.

According to Ruíz Tejedor⁵⁸: «As has been proven, it is mainly mothers who make false accusations of maltreatment or abuse against their ex-spouses, inducing their children» (p. 157). One methodological point to bear in mind with regard to the previous affirmation is that it is not accompanied by any verifiable quote or reference. Even from a textual point of view, the reference to the existence of a majority of women as false accusers directs the attribution of the reader of false accusations of abuse to the woman figure. The axiomatic nature which leads the reader to associate falseness with women is found in the first expression: as has been proven; and therefore without further need to provide data to support something that is already held as true.

The aspiration to objectivise “this” falseness finds its paradigm in an instrument that would enable to define all accusations (or complaints) or refusals of visitation expressed by a mother (or father) and/or a daughter or son against the other parent as unjustified for being false. The label of falsifiers would now not only fall on the parent who accuses, but also on the child. But the falseness would now be determined using diagnostic criteria. That is, the test is the assessment of falseness in the (clinical) trial carried out on the parent who accuses by a professional specialised in diagnosing the so-called *PAS*. Likewise, the materialisation of the custody withdrawal and transfer measure that accompanies the diagnosis (its ultimate objective) is defined as therapeutic, but at the expense of redefining the concept itself; this terminological reconversion now hides what the measure would be were it not therapeutic as usual, a corrective measure.

In Spain, a similar pattern to what happened in the USA is being followed. After a growing number of divorces that led to various social changes⁵⁹ in the USA, the concept of joint custody emerged and the first joint custody law was *PAS*sed in the State of California in 1979. These changes included women joining the labour market and a growing number of fathers getting involved in raising their children in the early years of

⁵⁸ Ruíz Tejedor, M^a Paz. (2004). Credibilidad y repercusiones civiles de las acusaciones de maltrato y abuso sexual infantil. *Psicopatología Clínica, Legal y Forense*, 4, pages 155-170.

⁵⁹ Kelly, Joan B. (2003). Changing Perspectives on Children's Adjustment Following Divorce: A View from the United States. *Childhood*, 10, pages 237-254

infancy. In the initial years of a divorce, the custody of the children was granted to the mother because she was the one who was normally at home and fulfilled the maternal function, and this was almost systematic (we should not forget that, for centuries, it has been the function attributed to women by the patriarchy). The movement for the rights of separated fathers began to emerge in those years, as a reaction to the gained ground in women's rights. Under the disguise of defending the right to exercise joint parenthood, these groups spread new patriarchal myths such as the ones mentioned above and, among them, they began to put forward the idea of custody being granted on the basis of the "the best interests of the child", alleging that, until then, only the mother's interests were taken into account. But, if it is still not sufficiently clear whether or not there are sufficient grounds to refute that theory, which sounds fair, a new glance will reveal that what is being disputed continues to be which gender will fulfil this m/paternal function and not the best interests of the child. When the paternal right to have the child is invoked with the only lapidary criterion of being a "quasi sacred" right, what other right is being made to prevail other than the patriarchal? In this context, in 1985, Richard Gardner, a psychiatrist who gave expert opinion in these litigations, linked his work to the separated fathers' movement and introduced his own myth/theory, the so-called Parental Alienation Syndrome, which he maintained unaltered throughout his many publications until the day he died in 2003.

A. REPRESENTATION OF THE PARENTAL ALIENATION SYNDROME IN THE SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY

The validity of the so-called *PAS* has been questioned because of the following reasons:

1) Continuous refusals to include the so-called syndrome in the two major classification systems of medical and psychological disorders accepted by the scientific community and the official international bodies: 1) the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems or ICD-10, and, 2) the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM IV-TR, which is applied in the USA, although it also tends to be attached to the ICD-10 because of the common correspondence of most of the nuclear criteria and because of the joint effort towards gradual convergence).

2) Rejection by relevant institutions on account of its significance, namely:

- In 2004, the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges established in its guide: «Navigating Custody & Visitation Evaluations in Cases with Domestic Violence: A Judge's Guide⁶⁰» that:

«The theory positioning the existence of the "Parental Alienation Syndrome" has been discredited by the scientific community. Any testimony that a party to a custody case suffers from the syndrome or "parental alienation" should therefore be ruled inadmissible (...) » (page 21)

In a second edition published in 2006⁶¹, the same manual expands on and develops these arguments based on the contributions of research studies, both in favour and against the concept; one of the fragments reads as follows:

«The theory positioning the existence of "PAS" has been discredited by the scientific community (quote). In (reference to a decision of 1999), the Supreme Court ruled that even expert testimony based in the "soft sciences"⁶² must meet the standard set in *Daubert* case, in which the Court re-examined the standard it had earlier articulated in the *Frye*⁶³ case, requires application of a multi-factor test, including peer review, publication, testability, rate of error, and general acceptance. "Parental Alienation Syndrome" does not PASs this test. Any testimony that a party to a custody case suffers from the syndrome or "parental alienation" should therefore be ruled inadmissible and/or stricken from the evaluation

⁶⁰ National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges. (2004). Navigating Custody & Visitation Evaluations in Cases with Domestic Violence: A Judge's Guide. Reno, NV: NCJFCJ.

⁶¹ National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges. (2006). Navigating Custody & Visitation Evaluations in Cases with Domestic Violence: A Judge's Guide (2nd edition). Reno, NV: NCJFCJ.

⁶² NT: It is a common way of referring to the Social Sciences in particular and, by extension, to those in which diagnostic tests are not based on techniques of a physical nature.

⁶³ Whether one standard is more suitable than the other is not free of controversy; in fact, the application of one or the other is spread among the different US states. The essence of the Frye standard could be summarised as follows: «Where the new scientific evidence is in question, the Frye assessment enables the judiciary to leave in the hands of scientific expertise precisely whether or not it has acquired "general acceptance" in the relevant field» O'Connor, T. (2006). This is why the acceptance or not of the evidence ultimately largely rests on the final consensus between the persons already appointed as experts. Therefore, the Frye standard tends to be considered as favouring more conservative stances. On another front, an excessively strict application of the Daubert standard has sometimes given rise to the opposite of what was initially intended, because it excessively narrows the criterion of what is applicable to what can be admitted as scientific.

report under both the standard established in *Daubert* and the earlier *Frye* standard (quote).⁶⁴ (page 24)

In Spain, the 2008 *Guide to Judicial Procedure Criteria in Gender-based Violence Cases* of the Spanish General Council of the Judiciary dedicates a section to the so-called *PAS*. After a review that coincides with the previous documents on the lack of acceptance by the scientific community, it states:

«To sum up, accepting the ideas of Gardner's theory – who even ruled out applying his theory in cases where violence, abuse or neglect was evident – in court proceedings for the care and custody of minors, means subjecting these minors to a coercive theory and violating their rights on the part of the institutions which are precisely there to protect them». (page 130)

This guide is quoted in a Decision of 27 March 2008 adopted by the Provincial Court of Vizcaya (Section 6) which, in its analysis and statement of legal reasons for the judgement, takes into account the absence of scientific support, the stance of professionals and that of a scientific association with the longest history and widest penetration in the field of science and healthcare in Spain:

«The risks of accepting this theory and applying the therapy indicated by its creator and followers have also been forewarned by the Spanish Association of Neuropsychiatry ("The theoretical construction of Gardner's Parental Alienation Syndrome (the so-called *PAS*) as a basis for judicial child custody transfers. Analysis of its scientific base and application risks.")»

This document published in 2008 is available from the website of the Association⁶⁵ and it is one of the working papers used in this project

3) The lack of documentation found in scientific journal databases as of the year 1985.

⁶⁴ In a section on the only test designed by Gardner, which had to be withdrawn, we will address at greater length the concepts of the *Daubert* and *Frye* standards for admissibility of testimonies according to minimum criteria based on a methodology that accepts its scientific base.

⁶⁵ Document from the Spanish Association of Neuropsychiatry: La construcción teórica del Síndrome de Alienación Parental de Gardner (SAP) como base para cambios judiciales de custodia de menores. Análisis sobre su soporte científico y riesgos de su aplicación. (2008, 9 February). Escudero, A.; Aguilar, L. and de la Cruz, J. (Dir.). [Article on line]. Viewed on 4 December 2009 at WWW: <http://www.aen.es/biblioteca-y-documentacion/documentos-e-informes-de-la-aen/doc_details/52-la-construccion-teorica-del-sindrome-de-alienacion-parental-de-gardner-sap>.

We recently did a search for the term “*parental alienation syndrome*” in one of the largest, well-known and easy-to-access international health databases. We used the original term in the knowledge that nearly all scientific articles tend to include an English translation of the summary or *abstract*, even when the main body of the text is in another language. This therefore maximises the results of the search for the concept. Given that the so-called *PAS* is defined as a medical and scientific term, we carried out this search in the PUBMED database, which also includes the MEDLINE database. Although PUBMED belongs to the “*US National Library of Medicine*”, it includes journals in other languages other than English. On another front, being a HEALTH database, the listed journals that specifically address the area of psychology number 419⁶⁶, among which there are several specialised publications in legal psychology. The end result was nine articles which addressed the Parental Alienation Syndrome at any given length, both supporting and criticising it. Of these nine articles, only one had an empirical design, including methodology and limitations. In that work, Johnston (2003⁶⁷), who recognises the existence of dynamics of parental alienations and rejections, mentions a «virtual absence of empirical support for the reliable identification of *PAS* as a diagnostic entity and the determination of its correlates and causes». The author describes how in a book published in 1991 by the *American Bar Association* there appeared a study conducted on 700 divorced families over a period of 12 years by two researchers,- Clawar and Rivlin, who identified the “so-called *PAS*” in an unspecified number of children. The conclusions reached were excessively descriptive whilst the methodology used to obtain the data and the measures was not mentioned. This is an example of a research study rendered void due to the opacity of the method and criteria followed. They base the research study on samples and subjective experiences of identification and assessment and seek to extrapolate and generalise the results as a faithful reflection of reality. Johnston points out other examples and states:

«Gardner’s criteria have been used to clinically identify the so-called *PAS* without much evidence of the reliability of the measures used».

It is worth clarifying that establishing an equivalence between empiricism and science that does not accept as scientific (just on the basis of the presence or not of empiricism) any other methodology would mean an extremely reductionist position, which would paradoxically hold back knowledge; we only need to remind ourselves that the work of

⁶⁶ <[http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez?db=journals&cmd=DetailsSearch&term=psychol*&log\\$=activity](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez?db=journals&cmd=DetailsSearch&term=psychol*&log$=activity)>

⁶⁷ Johnston Janet R. (2003). Parental alignments and rejection: an empirical study of alienation in children of divorce. *J Am Acad Psychiatry Law*. 31, 2, 158-70.

Einstein, as evocative of science, was theoretical until a sum of empirical evidences (support) began to confirm his assumptions. But going back to the so-called *PAS*, when a concept proclaims itself scientific (in the strictest meaning of the word, as Gardner would say) and, with that, justifies its materialisation in a diagnosis and a “therapy” applied on children and adults by the justice system, it cannot exempt itself from fulfilling the scientific precepts that it claims to possess. This is why we place particular emphasis on this aspect.

We decided to complete our review or sampling of the representation of the so-called *PAS* in the scientific community with another database. To do this, we chose the database, EMBASE, which is bigger than the earlier one. Its acronym stands for Excerpta Medica data BASE, and it is the electronic version of the well-known index, “Excerpta Médica”. Among its disciplines, psychiatry and legal medicine are widely represented. EMBASE lists more European magazines than PUBMED, currently nearly 7,000 scientific journals from more than 70 countries^{68 69}

As before, we used “*parental alienation syndrome*” as the key term for the search and, this time, the number of listings increased to 45. Although EMBASE is the main competitor of MEDLINE, both EMBASE and PUBMED contain MEDLINE records; which would explain why of the nine listings found in PUBMED, seven were already in the EMBASE listings. Consequently, between both databases, 47 listings related to the so-called SAP were identified, dating from 1985 to the day of the search.

The scientific databases, specifically those that compile published articles, show variations in the number and quality of the journals contained. Assessing the degree of acceptance of the so-called *PAS* by the scientific community based on the fact that the two largest databases on health issues (on all possible aspects) combined compile 45 articles which make reference to the so-called *PAS* is relatively meaningful since, ultimately, only a critical analysis of each of the 45 publications would shed light on the authentic value of what has been published. Nevertheless, it is a sign of a lack of penetration capacity in the scientific community. If we take a close look at the difference between the number of references found in PUBMED (9) and EMBASE (45), we find that the difference is largely due to the fact that EMBASE includes three journals that concentrate the highest number of articles (22): *American Journal of Family Therapy*, ten articles, four of which by Richard Gardner;

68 <<http://www.info.embase.com/what-is-embase>> Viewed on 26 November 2009

69 <<http://www.uportal.net/embase.htm>> Viewed on 26 November 2009.

American Journal of Forensic Psychology, nine articles, three of which by Gardner; and three articles in the *American Journal of Forensic Psychiatry*, two of which by Gardner.

The level of specialisation reached in the different fields of knowledge has given rise to the emergence of journals increasingly more focused on a specific subject of study. However, these focus subjects continue to be quite broad; such as in the case of the three above-mentioned journals. Each of them covers, respectively, family therapy, psychology and forensic psychiatry, but they are not the only ones to do so (32 journals specifically dedicated to forensic issues were identified in EMBASE using the root of the term “forensic” [foren], and five journals specifically covered family mental therapy and health⁷⁰). Therefore, it doesn’t cease to surprise us that, although the so-called *PAS* is not covered in many scientific journals, the literature that is available on the subject is concentrated in a small number of journals.

The more or less generalist or thematic journals accept publications after a period of reviews to ensure that certain criteria are met, and manuscripts are often rejected. The ultimate aim of the process would be that the decision of whether or not to publish a manuscript should be based on its scientific quality. In this respect, the “*peer view*” is one of the most widely accepted mechanisms of defending an “independent” judgement of the quality by experts, but, as different authors have pointed out, the reality is not that easy to articulate⁷¹.

This led us to conduct an analysis of the journals; although we only managed to do so with the *American Journal of Family Therapy*, as the other titles offered very little information and access to them.

First of all, we found information about its editorial board in the journal’s website⁷².

Many of its members had held close working relationships with Gardner, were active defenders of the Parental Alienation Syndrome and advertised themselves as professional consultants specialising in the so-called *PAS*:

Richard S. Sauber, the journal’s founding editor since 1976, is part of the group of “experts and professionals” who advertise themselves and

⁷⁰ <<http://www.info.embase.com/what-is-embase/coverage>> Viewed on 26 November 2009.

⁷¹ Herrera, Antonio J. (2007). Viewed on 4 December 2009 at <http://www.prbb.org/quark/15/015060.htm>

⁷² <<http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/journal.asp?issn=0192-6187&linktype=5>> [26 November 2009]

can be contacted in the «*Parental Alienation Awareness Organization*» (PAAO)⁷³. Together with Richard Gardner and Demosthenes Lorandos, Sauber is co-editor and author of chapters of the book: «*The International Handbook of Parental Alienation Syndrome*» (2006))⁷⁴.

Demosthenes Lorandos, as well as editor and writer of several chapters of the above-mentioned book, together with Gardner and Sauber, was already a member of the journal's editorial board in 2006.

The book's preface is written by Len Sperry, who is currently the editor of the journal's «*Family Behavioural Medicine and Health*» department (as was back in 2006).

David L. Levy and Barry Bricklin, current members of the journal's editorial board, as well as back in 2006, also participated in the above-mentioned book. William Bernet, Jayne A. Major and Richard A. Warshak were members of the journal's editorial board in 2006, the year the book was published. Both the latter, as well as Richard S. Sauber, the journal's founding editor, advertise themselves as professionals and experts of the Parental Alienation Awareness Organization. The domain of R. Gardner's website, www.rgardner.com, expired in November of the year he committed suicide, 2003. In January 2004, the website became available again, as it was prior to his death, and remained so until the end of 2005. The website and the domain now belong to the doctor, Richard A. Warshak, and any attempt to open a link to one of R.A. Gardner's texts redirects you to Warshak's website, where you are told that any information on the work of R.A. Gardner should be requested by sending a message to his personal email. Warshak appears to be building on Gardner's work, adding concepts along the same lines as his predecessor⁷⁵. In a kind of paradox, the original official website on the so-called PAS still survives, although without the original sources.

Something that took us somewhat by surprise was an article on the so-called PAS published in the *American Journal of Family Therapy* (although not indexed in the PUBMED database, despite having the same key terms as other editions) with the title «Parentectomy in the Crossfire»

⁷³ <<http://www.paawareness.org/experts.asp>> [26 November 2009].

⁷⁴ Gardner, Richard A., Sauber, Richard S. and Lorandos, Demosthenes (Eds).(2006).The International Handbook of Parental Alienation Syndrome: conceptual, clinical and legal considerations. Springfield, Illinois: Charles C Thomas, Publisher, LTD.

⁷⁵ Cited in "El pretendido síndrome de alienación parental", Vaccaro, Sonia and Barea Payueta, Consuelo (2009). Ed Desclée de Broker.

(Summers, C.C. and Summers D.M.; 2006⁷⁶. This article can be found as a freely accessible single document attached to the page which shows the journal's editorial board at the time when the article was published⁷⁷. (This enabled us to obtain information on the members of the editorial board on that date, as mentioned in the previous lines).

Checking the article, the editorial board of that edition of the *American Journal of Family Therapy* and the link to the origin, the following can be found:

The authors, C.C. Summers and D.M. Summers are in turn the editors of special topics of the same journal's editorial board.

Despite the fact that Gardner died in 2003, his name appears as a member of the journal's editorial board.

The link to the document belongs to the organisation «*Parents and Abducted Children Together*» or PACT. In its website, it says that PACT's initial mission was to fight parental child abduction across frontiers. The main documentary material refers to the so-called *PAS*, and the only three links that the website suggests are: to the Parental Alienation Awareness Organisation (PAAO), where many of the members of the journal's editorial board and authors of the book «*The International Handbook of Parental Alienation Syndrome*» advertise themselves as experts in the so-called *PAS*; to the address <www.parentalalienation.info> which immediately refers you to the publications of L.F. Lowenstein on the so-called *PAS*. This author also advertises himself in the PAAO website, and writes an article on the so-called *PAS* in the international text; and, lastly, to the above-mentioned document that includes the article by Summers and Summers published in the *American Journal of Family Therapy*.

The analysis that we made of this publication would question the existence of a prior critical analysis of the quality of these ten articles on the so-called *PAS*. In fact, there is not a single article in this journal that questions any aspect of the concept of the so-called *PAS*. On another front, it highlights the existence of close relationships between the members of the journal's editorial board, their joint participation in other publications that approach the concept as a proven fact, and in organisations that give exposure to the concept and where the authors describe themselves as experts in the subject. We could probably

⁷⁶ Summers, Collette C., and Summers, David M. (2006). Parentectomy in the Crossfire. *The American Journal of Family Therapy*. 34, pages 243–261.

⁷⁷ <http://www.pact-online.org/pdf/Parentectomy_in_the_Crossfire.pdf> [26 November 2009]

find these same biases in other journals, where proximity to the editorial boards means a higher probability of the journal “accepting” a manuscript; but, apart from this being unjustifiable, we are faced here with the special circumstance of the state of debate on the scientific bases and rigour that supports a concept whose relevance does not ultimately lie in the conceptual but in its pragmatics: how with its application the courts transform the reality, people’s ordinary lives and the actual legal system.

4) Predominance of law review articles which refer to the so-called *PAS* from the standpoint of negative critical assessment. In a meta-analysis of 133 law review articles referencing the so-called *PAS* published prior to 19 July 2005, Hoult⁷⁸ concluded that:

Thirty articles expressed a favourable view of the so-called *PAS*: twenty-one cited Gardner’s work unquestioningly, eight authors essentially republished Gardner’s claims and one author alleged his ex-wife had abducted his daughter.

The so-called *PAS* received neutral mention in fifteen articles: two reports on legislative initiatives, two book reviews, one *PAS* Continuing Legal Education course advertisement, two case comments, three editorial introductions, three comments on the legal status of *PAS* and two *PASSing* references.

Sixty-nine articles described *PAS* negatively. The negative coverage focused on several areas of law: twenty-three on divorce, thirteen on child sexual abuse, ten on domestic violence, eight on expert testimony, seven on general family law issues, five on *PAS* as a defence strategy, and two on parental child abduction.

The arguments against the so-called *PAS* found in these articles were:

- Lack of empirical support.
- Inadmissible under both Frye and Daubert standards.
- A defence strategy for abusive fathers, facilitating that these men take on the role of victims, *PASSing* the blame to the mother and the children.

⁷⁸ Hoult, Jennifer. (2006). The Evidentiary Admissibility of Parental Alienation Syndrome: Science, Law, and Policy. *Children’s Legal Rights Journal*, 26, 1, pp. 1-61.

- Gender biased.
- Leaves mothers of abused children defenceless: if these women fail to report abuse, they may lose custody for failing to protect their children, and if they report abuse, they may lose custody due the so-called *PAS*.
- The “diagnostic criteria” are based on an incomplete description of family dynamics.

B. JUSTIFICATION

The justification for this work and its design is the analysis of the internal structure of the so-called Parental Alienation Syndrome. Such analysis is understood as of the nature and foundation of each of the nuclear elements that comprise it and the internal relations that it establishes with the other elements that make up the whole. These nuclear elements supposedly accredit the so-called *PAS* for use by the justice system to clarify interpersonal situations of conflict between persons in legal litigation that have been falsified or manipulated in order to be able to adopt the pertinent fair measures. The so-called *PAS* made its way into the courts under the assumption that it had a scientific base, which guaranteed to the justice system that its correct use would – in principle – put an end to the alleged instrumentation of children through “induced false accusations” against an innocent parent.

But: if such accreditation of the methodology does not exist and the constructor of the so-called *PAS* cannot guarantee the falseness or veracity of the accusations; if there can be many valid explanations for a child’s rejection of his father which the so-called *PAS* cannot discard; if the possibility of false positives (erroneously establishing that a child is suffering the so-called *PAS*) is so high and such an error can mean that the custody transfer measures may give rise to unacceptable risk or harm to the child; and if it can be demonstrated that the bases of the so-called *PAS* have been constructed falsifying the terminology employed and establishing a logic that can justify any result in advance, is it legitimate that a protection system such as the justice one continues to authorise its use? These are some of the questions that we endeavour to answer in this work.

C. PROPOSITIONS OF THIS WORK

Propositions or affirmations are understood as the hypotheses that we attempt to demonstrate in this work.

NUCLEAR PROPOSITION OR HYPOTHESIS;

The main proposition that we defend here is that the formulation of Gardner's Parental Alienation Syndrome is based on an "*ad hoc*" arrangement of arguments which interprets the conducts and expressions of one of the parents in litigation and of a child who justifies his or her refusal to have contact with the non-custodial parent as the elements of the basic argument of the so-called *PAS*, according to which the rejected parent would be the victim of a "denigration campaign" and of false accusations, and the final conclusion of the argument would be the need for a custody transfer. These "*ad hoc*" arguments are presented and circulated using medical and scientific terminology to take on the appearance of a deductive-inductive experimental process characteristic of scientific method, which would accredit it in the legal community for use, in – true –medical style, as a concept that defines a specific pathology and the treatment of choice.

This final structure of the so-called *PAS* as a set of *AD HOC* arguments will become more evident as we advance in our development of what the so-called *PAS* attempts to explain and as those arguments (with their medical-scientific curtain) arise, since each argument holds a specific place (and function) in the logic that Gardner attempts to build. According to Ferrater Mora⁷⁹ "*ad hoc*" means:

«Literally "for this", i.e., "for a specific effect or purpose". We speak of an "*ad hoc*" argument when the argument only and exclusively applies to the case that we are trying to explain, or defend, with the argument. The "*ad hoc*" expression is used today in science methodology and epistemology to describe the addition of a type of hypothesis to save another hypothesis that runs into problems when confronted with experimentation. "*Ad hoc*" hypotheses are always suspicious because their main function, if not the only one, is to strengthen a theory against the possibility of being falsified. Therefore, there is always a kind of "layer" of "*ad hoc*" hypotheses surrounding a theory that wants to defend itself at all costs». (pág.60, V.I)

⁷⁹ Ferrater Mora, José. (2005). Diccionario de Filosofía A-D, Barcelona: RBA.

But we will not only examine whether or not a terminology is being applied or transformed to generate a scientific appearance, but the argument itself, given that, formally, an argument can be invalid – a so-called fallacy.

According to Martínez Miguélez⁸⁰:

«From Aristotle onwards, demonstration has been the fundamental attribute, *sine qua non*, of science. But, to be so, demonstration must be complete, otherwise it is not demonstration. In other words, it must cover the entire spectrum of the mental process by means of which we arrive at a specific result. Just as the strength of a chain depends on the solidness of each link, and one weak link is enough to snap the chain, the value of a demonstration depends on the firm concatenation of the entire demonstrative spectrum».

In this respect, each proposition put forward in this work to deny the scientific and logical validity of the different nuclear propositions of the Parental Alienation Syndrome, as originally formulated by Richard Gardner and as it stands today, is set out and expressed as clearly as possible. Our aim is to be explicit so as to offer the reader the possibility of cross-examining our propositions in their formal and content aspects.

We base ourselves on the theoretical development of its author, Richard Gardner, and his affirmation of the medical nature and scientific bases which, according to him, make it possible to conceptualise it as one of the “purest” medical syndromes. In a previous research study and subsequent publication (Escudero, A.; Aguilar, L. and de la Cruz, J.^{81 82}); a qualitative methodology was used to analyse Gardner’s sources.

⁸⁰ Martínez Miguélez, Miguel (1995). Enfoques metodológicos en las ciencias sociales. AVEPSO, 18, 1, pages 39-47. Available from: <http://miguelmartinezm.atspace.com/enfoquesmet.html>. [Viewed on 15 November 2009]

⁸¹ Ob. Cit., Document from the SAN: La construcción teórica del Síndrome de Alienación Parental de Gardner (SAP) como base para cambios judiciales de custodia de menores. Análisis sobre su soporte científico y riesgos de su aplicación.

⁸² Escudero, Antonio; Aguilar, Lola and de la Cruz, Julia. (2008). La lógica del Síndrome de Alienación Parental de Gardner (SAP): «terapia de la amenaza». Magazine of the Spanish Association of Neuropsychiatry., 28, 102, pages 283-305. Also available from: <http://www.aen.es/biblioteca-y-documentacion/publicaciones-de-la-aen/doc_details/2592-la-logica-del-sindrome-de-alienacion-parental-de-gardner> [Viewed on 15 November 2009] and the virtual library, SciELO España, viewed on 15 November 2009 in: <http://scielo.isciii.es/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S0211-7352008000200001&lng=es&nrm=iso>.

D. THE FORMAL STRUCTURE OF THE SO-CALLED PAS

D.1. What we call Parental Alienation Syndrome is comprised of two bodies of arguments:

1. The first is the rhetorical argument that seeks to justify its existence as a medical syndrome backed by science. It would cover the following arguments:

- Capacity to capture the reality defined by the so-called *PAS* (unjustified denigration campaign against the alienated parent).
- Conceptualisation of the characteristic symptoms of the so-called *PAS*.
- Clustering of the eight symptoms as manifestation of a medical syndrome.
- Raising the so-called *PAS* as syndrome to the level of a diagnosable disorder.
- Capacity of the so-called *PAS* to withstand new studies.

Assignment of a “mechanism of action” that would explain that children with the so-called *PAS* are recognisable as affected ONLY by said disorder. Gardner argues that children suffering from *PAS* resemble one another. This resemblance would be recognised through the symptoms of the syndrome.

2) The second body of arguments entails the custody transfer measure. Gardner (its creator) called and theorised this measure as “*Threat therapy*”, establishing it as the therapeutic treatment that would act on the supposed pathogenic mechanism of indoctrination or induction.

The “mechanism of action” is the argument that would connect both bodies toward its pragmatic function.

Two concepts were repeated over and over again in his texts to the point of each almost acting as a significant agglutinant in each of the bodies that make up the construct: «pure» referred to as an attribute of belonging to the medical paradigm, and «*Threat therapy*» in representation of its materialisation as a measure.

But the so-called *PAS* necessarily needs a compact shape because its different headings (arguments) are mutually dependent. This is why the definition of the construct remained practically unchanged from its

initial formulation in 1985⁸³, to the posthumous work that appeared in 2006⁸⁴ and constitutes an amalgam of concepts.

D.2. Gardner's definition of the SO-CALLED *PAS* as a syndrome «as per the best medical definition of the term»

Gardner made explicit his intention to include the so-called *PAS* in the medical sciences. But this involves accepting the rules of the scientific method. The scientific method empirically verifies what was there before the discovery. It may also speculate on what may exist, but that will always remain pending its subsequent experimental verification. Mario Bunge summarises the scientific method in the following: «sequence: inspection of a body of knowledge → selection of the problem in that body of knowledge → formulation or reformulation of the problem → application or invention of an approach to address the problem → tentative solution (hypothesis, theory, experimental design, measuring instruments, etc.) → examination of tentative solution → assessment of tentative solution in the light of the test and of background knowledge → review or repetition of any of the previous steps → final assessment (until new discoveries)» (page 142)⁸⁵. This method determines the prior existence of what is discovered. According to the same author, the discovery involves «unveiling the existence of a previously unknown element». But Gardner did not go beyond formulation in his development of the concept of the so-called *PAS*. He attempted to demonstrate the “existence” of what he formulated with arguments, never through experimentation or elements associated with experimentation (such as the control of variables).

One of the ways to answer the crucial question of whether the so-called *PAS* was discovered or constructed is through a detailed analysis of the sources, the theoretical documents, through which for nearly 25 years Gardner established the constitutional bases of the syndrome without altering them in any significant way.

Gardner's reference to the so-called *PAS* as a pure medical syndrome is a constant theme throughout his work⁸⁶: «The so-called *PAS* is a relatively

⁸³ Gardner, Richard A. (1985). Recent Trends in Divorce and Custody Litigation, Academy Forum, 29, 2, pp. 3-7.

⁸⁴ Gardner, Richard A. (2006). Introduction. En: The International Handbook of Parental Alienation Syndrome: conceptual, clinical and legal considerations. Gardner, R A., Sauber, R S. y Lorandos, D. (Eds). (pp. 5-11) Springfield, Illinois: Charles C Thomas, Publisher, LTD.

⁸⁵ Bunge, M., Diccionario de filosofía, México, Siglo XXI editores, 3ª ed., 2005, p. 142

⁸⁶ Gardner, Richard A. (2004).Ob.cit.

“pure” disorder when compared with other psychiatric disorders»⁸⁷; «In fact, it is ‘more pure’ than many of the syndromes described in the DSM-IV»⁸⁸

The so-called *PAS*, defined as a medical syndrome and child disorder, emerged as a result of the concurrence of eight symptoms present in the child:

- A campaign of denigration.
- Weak, absurd or frivolous rationalisations for the deprecation.
- Lack of ambivalence.
- The “independent-thinker” phenomenon.
- Reflexive support of the alienating parent in the parental conflict.
- Absence of guilt over cruelty to and/or exploitation of the alienated parent.
- The presence of borrowed scenarios.
- Spread of the animosity to the friends and/or extended family of the alienated parent.

More than a definition of each symptom, Gardner made a description of each item.

Symptom 1: «A campaign of denigration». Defined as the main “symptom”, does not have its own description but the one provided by other “symptoms” (particularly the second and the fifth) which make reference to the denigration. We cite both symptoms:

Symptom 2: «Weak, frivolous and absurd rationalisations for the deprecation». According to Gardner Gardner⁸⁹ when asked, «Why don’t

⁸⁷ Gardner, Richard A. (2001, May 31). Basic Facts About The Parental Alienation Syndrome. [ref. de 9 de noviembre de 2006], disponible en WWW: <http://www.rgardner.com> (página oficial de Gardner hasta: 26 de junio de 2007), igualmente disponible en WWW: <http://www.nscfc.com/Basic%20Facts%20About%20Parental%20Alienation.pdf> [ref. de 3 de julio de 2007]

⁸⁸ Gardner, Richard A. (1987). Judges Interviewing Children in Custody/Visitation Litigation. New Jersey Family Lawyer. 7, 2.

⁸⁹ We have tried to be very scrupulous in using the same terms employed by Gardner (basically in the plural form) to refer to the father or the mother, but in this and other cases, the reference to the gender lacks ambiguity.

you want to visit your father? The child may give very vague reasons. When asked to give specific reasons, these children may describe terrible abuses in a very convincing way. They may often make wild exaggerations of trivial complaints. They make “a mountain out of molehill” and talk at length about their frivolous reasons for not making the visit. [...] When these children are told that most children would not cut off all ties with their fathers, they continue to insist that their rejection is fully justified in the face of such “indignation”».

Symptom 3: «Lack of ambivalence» describes the lack of ambivalence present in «all human relationships» and, therefore, in a so-called *PAS* situation, the child is categorical in his affirmations against the rejected parent. However, it is paradoxical that, under the *PAS* theory, the rejected parent is considered the good and loving parent, without supplying, or requiring, any proof in this regard. In fact, and this is essential, that goodness is taken for granted, applying the same dichotomic thought without ambivalences on parents diagnosed respectively as alienating and alienated parents, making it possible to justify the custody transfer.

Symptom 4: «The phenomenon of the “independent thinker”» takes the shape of a kind of psychic mechanism established as a phenomenon. This term is used in psychopathologic language in such expressions as “hallucinatory phenomena”, but it is simply a way of talking generically about hallucinations. But here the term “phenomenon” seeks to establish that the “independent thinker” is something that is determinable. What it really means is that the affirmations of the child and the inducing parent may not coincide – which would go against the idea of inducement – however, this would be interpreted as the role assumed by the child in the denigration campaign against the alienated parent. In practically all of his publications, Gardner insists that the so-called *PAS* «is much broader» than brainwashing, given that «it also includes (and this is extremely important), factors that arise within the child – independent of the parental contributions that contribute to the development of the syndrome»⁹⁰.

The presence of this bond of affection with the alienated parent is taken for granted and the child’s negative expressions of rejection are explained by way of two mechanisms:

⁹⁰ Gardner, Richard A. (2001,May).Ob.cit.

- a) The amnesia for «positive and loving» experiences with the alienated parent^{91 92 93} is, according to Gardner, the same as the one explained by another concept called False Memory Syndrome (FMS): «Children with the so-called *PAS* can however appear to have become completely amnesic for any and all positive and loving experiences they may have had with the targeted parent and claim that all evident pleasure with the targeted parent (the victim), such as scenes of happy moments in Disney World, were only cover-ups for the misery and sadness they went through on that trip. The “rewriting of history” typically seen in children with the so-called *PAS* is similar to the memory gap seen in FMS patients» .⁹⁴.
- b) The falseness inherent in children: «To believe these children is to believe that a father, in his 30s or 40s, switched his sexual orientation from straight heterosexual to paedophilia».⁹⁵.

The phenomenon of the “independent thinker” (symptom 4) makes reference to the role assumed by the child in the denigration campaign against the alienated parent. The definition of the so-called *PAS* as a child disorder rests on this active role of the child. In nearly all of his publication, Gardner insists that the so-called *PAS* «is much broader» than brainwashing, given that «it also includes (and this is extremely important), factors that arise within the child – independent of the parental contributions that contribute to the development of the syndrome»⁹⁶.

Symptom 5: «Reflexive support for the alienating parent in the parental conflict» describes the child’s verbal expressions as a “weapon” of support to the “mother”⁹⁷, which are characterised by their ridiculous, frivolous and absurd nature, although Gardner does not explain what makes a declaration have this nature. «It is important to appreciate that the weapons children use to support the mother’s position are often naive and simplistic. Children lack the adult sophistication to provide themselves with credible and meaningful ammunition. Accordingly, to the adult observer the

⁹¹ Gardner, Richard A. (2002). Parental Alienation Syndrome vs. Parental Alienation: which diagnosis should evaluators use in child-custody disputes? *The American Journal of Family Therapy*. 30, 2, 93-115.

⁹² Gardner, Richard A. (2004). Ob.cit.

⁹³ Ibid.

⁹⁴ Gardner, Richard A. (2001). Parental Alienation Syndrome (*PAS*): Sixteen Years Later. *Academy Forum*. 45, 1, 10-12.

⁹⁵ Gardner, Richard A. (1994). Ob.cit.

⁹⁶ GAL o Guardian Ad Litem

⁹⁷ Ibid

reasons given for the alienation will often seem ridiculous. Unfortunately, the mother who welcomes the expression of such resentments will be gullible and accept with relish the most preposterous complaints. The frivolous nature of the complaints and their absurdity are the hallmarks of the child's contribution to the so-called *PAS*» (Gardner; 1987⁹⁸).

Symptom 6: «Absence of guilt over cruelty to and/or exploitation of the alienated parent», partly explains the reasons, derived from the very nature of the child, for the child's rejection of the non-custodial parent: «Children with the so-called *PAS* are often like psychopaths and many of them are very psychopathic. This is especially the case with regard to their guiltless disregard for the feelings of the targeted parent. A GAL⁹⁹ who recognises the depravity of the child with the so-called *PAS* may feel discomfort, and even suffer inner conflict about zealously representing a client who would be so cruel to another human being, in this case a loving father»¹⁰⁰.

Symptom 7: The «presence of borrowed scenarios» is «probably the most convincing manifestation of programming»¹⁰¹ typically” seen in the so-called *PAS*. The borrowed scenarios are fundamentally the contents of the child's expressions of possible abuse and maltreatment, which the child would have “borrowed” from the exterior, but never from his real experiences with the accused parent.

However, this symptom and what it represents as evidence of the falseness of the testimonies of the child and of the denigration manoeuvre toward the targeted parent is paradoxically the main weakness of the so-called *PAS*. In an attempt to overcome this weakness, Gardner transformed the possibility of erroneous *PAS* diagnoses in an inseparable clause from the actual definition. This clause establishes that when true sexual abuse is present, «the child's animosity may be justified, therefore, explaining the child's hostile behaviour as a consequence of *PAS* is not applicable». We will come back to this relevant topic in another section below.

⁹⁸_Gardner, Richard A. (1994). The detrimental effects on women of the gender egalitarianism of child-custody dispute resolution guidelines. *Academy Forum*. 38, 1,2, (Spring/Summer) 10-13.

⁹⁹_Gardner, Richard A. (2002). *Ob.cit.*.

¹⁰⁰ Global statistics show that 95% of incest accusations occur in the context of divorce as women are only brave enough to report once they consider themselves “liberated” from the legal bond with the abuser. Also, this would be predictable from a justice point of view, given that the woman could be accused of negligence or complicity if she were to report her partner for incest whilst remaining married to him..

¹⁰¹ Bateson, Gregory; Jackson, Don D.;Haley, Jay & John Weakland.(1956). *Toward a Theory of Schizophrenia*. *Behavioral Science*. 1, 251-264

D.3. The «Sexual Abuse Legitimacy Scale» (SAL)

For the purpose of continuing to add new elements to the so-called PAS, Richard A. Gardner designed a “Sexual Abuse Legitimacy Scale” (SAL). When presenting this measuring scale, he affirmed:

This “scale” claims to be able to discriminate between “bona fide” and ‘fabricated’ cases based on the presence or absence of a series of characteristics in the cases. It is comprised of:

- 26 typical interactions of the alleged victim,
- 11 interactions of the accuser (normally the mother),
- 13 interactions of the accused (normally the father).

The classification criteria are divided into those interactions that are:

- very valuable (worth 3 points if present),
- moderately valuable (2 points), and
- low but potentially valuable (1 point).

Separate scores are generated for:

- the child,
- the accused, and
- the accuser.

Scores in the range of 50 per cent of the maximum or more are highly suggestive of “*bona fide*” sexual abuse and those quite low (below 10 percent) are fabricated.

Sample criteria of the scale are:

- for the child: very hesitant to disclose the abuse or if the quality of the accounts of the events is poor;
- for the accuser: no appreciation of the importance of the relationship between the child and the father or initially denies the abuse;

-for the accused: that the argument takes place in the context of divorce or in a dispute over the care of the child in which the latter is involved.

It is worth highlighting how R. Gardner starts off from an expected conduct which has been universally described as a sign of child abuse – “very hesitant to disclose the abuse or if the quality of the accounts of the events is poor” – and inverts it, giving it the meaning of alienation and the category of evidence of just the opposite, saying that if the child manifests this conduct, it is a “false accusation”.

In the same way, the accuser [the mother] finds herself trapped, because what in psychology has been described as expected conduct in a woman when she discovers and believes the possibility of incestuous conduct by her partner toward one of her children is now given the value of “evidence of just the opposite”: initial denial of the abuse.

Then, it states another piece of evidence that contains a high subjectivity factor on the part of the interviewer: does not appreciate the importance of the relationship between the child and the father.

With regard to the accused: he does not have to prove or be personally evaluated on anything. He will only be evaluated on “the context” – where and when the accusation took place – a context which, on the other hand, is the “most likely”¹⁰² context in which such accusations take place: that the argument takes place in the context of divorce or in a dispute over the possession in which the child is involved. With this argument, R. Gardner closes a situation without alternatives.

This inversion places the parent doomed to the diagnosis in a blind alley, and according to the communication theories, in a paradoxical scenario of a double bind¹⁰³ or a double message which configures a truly perverse scheme.

According to observations of abused children and incest victims, the high level of confusion generated when somebody from whom care and protection is expected is the person who abuses gives rise to cognitive confusion and

¹⁰² Berliner, L. and Conte, J.R., 1993. Sexual abuse evaluations: Conceptual and empirical obstacles. *Child Abuse & Neglect* 17, pp. 111-125.

¹⁰³ Metzeltin, M. (1990). *Semántica, pragmática y sintaxis del español*, Wilhelmsfeld: Egert. Citado en: Jiménez Cano, J., M. (2001). Las unidades lingüísticas: ¿una cuestión cerrada? *Tonos Digital. Revista electrónica de estudios filológicos*, 2, 11. Disponible en: http://www.um.es/tonosdigital/znum2/relecturas/unidadeslingTonos2.htm#_ftn3 [Acceso el 5 de octubre de 2007]

disassociation, all of which generates confusing accounts of the events without a logical structure. Making coherent sense and refocusing the events will be one the psychotherapeutic tasks in the recovery process.

On this scale, Lucy Berliner and Jon Robert Conte¹⁰⁴ wrote:

«The SAL Scale suffers many methodological problems, in its parameters and its grading system which both measure a single approach. It is based entirely on the author's personal observations of an unknown number of cases seen in specialised forensic practice. Although reference is made to studies carried out "between 1982 and 1987", these are unpublished, not described, and are of unknown value. There are no studies which have determined if the scale can be coded reliably.

Many of the criteria are poorly defined. There have been no scientific tests of the ability of the SAL Scale to discriminate among cases. There is no evidence that the numerical scores have any real meaning. Indeed, to our knowledge, the entire scale and Parent Alienation Syndrome upon which it is based have never been subjected to any kind of peer review or empirical test. In sum, there is no demonstrated ability of this scale to make valid predictions based on the identified data. (1993, p. 114) »

The above-mentioned scale failed to meet the minimum requirements of a reliable measuring instrument. The criticisms were so categorical that R. Gardner was forced to abandon its application, and ceased to mention the scale in the books that he published after 1995.

Nevertheless, in countries where the so-called *PAS* is applied at the time of writing this report, not only are there plans to apply the scale, but tests and so-called "research studies" are being carried out to validate it.

¹⁰⁴ García de Quesada, M. (2001). Estructura definicional terminográfica en el subdominio de la oncología clínica. Tesis doctoral, Universidad de Granada (España). Estudios de Lingüística Española, 2001,14, Disponible en: <http://elies.rediris.es/elies14/> [Acceso el 14 de septiembre de 2007].

D.4. What can we understand by scientific terminology? The effects of language.

According to Metzeltin¹⁰⁵ «to describe, classify and interpret its subject, every science needs an objectifying or disambiguating language, whose signifiers have a unequivocally defined meaning and use so that field scientists can control the descriptions, classifications and interpretations proposed». This does not happen in the description of the so-called *PAS* symptoms.

The level of concretion of the clinodactyly due to hypoplasia of the middle phalange of the 5th finger, the single crease across the palm, or the Brushfield spots on the periphery of the iris, all of which objective signs of Down's Syndrome, is far from the «weak, frivolous and absurd rationalisations for a child's deprecation of a parent», or the «absence of guilt over his own cruelty» of the so-called *PAS*.

As a pure medical entity, in the so-called *PAS* the use of specialised terms is a given. According to García de Quesada¹⁰⁶ «the restrictions and preferences of the term in the syntagmatic axis are also part of its meaning and must be analysed if we want to get a full idea of the necessary information to understand and be able to use any term». The affirmation by Portolés¹⁰⁷, «pragmatics rests on the idea of choice» becomes especially meaningful here.

The substantives, substantivisations of verbs, adjectivisations or adjectives (campaign, ambivalence, guilt, rationalisation, deprecation, exploitation, cruelty, animosity, weak, absurd, frivolous, borrowed, alienating, alienated) give structure to the so-called *PAS*, but also mark the pragmatic orientation of the syndrome.

According to Portolés, «The meanings of words condition the possible discursive continuations that we expect from them and, in our opinion, also the interferences». In the theoretical developments of the so-called *PAS*, and even more so in the eight child symptoms and the ones added on in the «differential diagnosis», the so-called argumentative orientation is used as the main linguistic resource. This consists of modifying the

¹⁰⁵ Portolés, J. (2003, 16 de noviembre). *Círculo de Lingüística Aplicada a la Comunicación*. ISSN 1576-4737. Disponible en: <http://www.ucm.es/info/circulo/no16/index.htm>

¹⁰⁶ Gardner, Richard A. (1999). Differentiating between parental alienation syndrome and bona fide abuse-neglect. *The American Journal of Family Therapy*. 27, 2, 97-107

¹⁰⁷ Gardner, Richard A. (2004). Ob.cit.

substantive with a “qualifying adjective placed before it”. According to this author: «with this syntactic resource we can increase the strength of the argument of a substantive, but we can also invert this strength, i.e., change its orientation. If increasing the strength, we can speak of a realising adjective, if diminishing or inverting it, an un-realising adjective»¹⁰⁸. Thus, for example, the argumentative orientation of the expressions «weak, frivolous or absurd rationalisations» attributed to the child, contrast with the «positive and loving experiences» with the alienated parent.

D.5. Exemption clause on erroneous diagnoses

Under this clause, the so-called *PAS* exempts itself from erroneous diagnoses of the existence or not of child abuse or maltreatment. The inability to discern true abuses or maltreatment (and the reactions diagnosed in children) was, in Gardner’s opinion, the “touchstone” of the so-called *PAS*. In fact, the inclusion in the definition of its inapplicability in the event of «maltreatment / sexual abuse / neglect» enunciates the inability of the so-called *PAS* to discriminate true from false conduct.

It is these situations told by the child about his or her relationship with one parent, and reported or warned about by the other parent which, according to Gardner, were the inexistent scenarios of the so-called *PAS*. The exposure of sexual abuse issues was also the cause of the spread of the so-called *PAS* because, according to Gardner, they became part of popular belief. The false accusations based on the so-called borrowed scenarios (symptom 7) become, in Gardner’s opinion, the main “weapon” in the denigration campaign (symptom 1).

To avoid error, Gardner suggested using, in conjunction with the symptoms of the so-called *PAS*, the post-traumatic stress disorder criteria. According to the author, the description of this disorder in the DSM-IV is similar to the characteristic reaction of an abused child¹⁰⁹. Similarly, in an article dating back to 2004, Gardner suggested using the criteria described in the «False Memory Syndrome» (FMS) to help (the so-called *PAS*) distinguish true from false testimony.

In the end, Gardner even accepted the possibility of many abusive parents claiming, in their defence, the existence of the so-called *PAS* to explain

¹⁰⁸ Ibid.

¹⁰⁹ Fulford, K., W., M., Thornton, T.y Graham, G. (2006). Oxford Textbook of Philosophy and Psychiatry. Oxford: Oxford University Press. p.109

the alienation: «With increasing recognition of *PAS*, [...] abusive-neglectful parents have been claiming that the children's animosity toward them has nothing to do with abuse-neglect but is a manifestation of programming of the children by the alienating parent. This has become a common rationalisation and a diversionary manoeuvre of abusive parents. Some of these parents have successfully convinced the courts that they are not abusers and that the *PAS*-inducing parent is responsible for the alienation». But this author continues to uphold that the error in the so-called *PAS* diagnosis cannot be blamed on the «syndrome» but on the evaluator.

In any event, the so-called *PAS* has not demonstrated the ability to discriminate false accusations of abuse. Unlike John Langdon Down, Gardner did not discover present signs – independent of the existence of the observer — of a disease, but he chose a series of substantives and adjectival uses as signs of the intentionality of certain conducts. He named these conducts loaded with connotations “symptoms”. And they are symptoms, although unjustified. There is therefore some kind of line that divides the justifiable from what is not. On the basis of this unknown and unformulated rule, Gardner chooses the adjectives and the terms that make up the symptoms. We see this for instance in the definition of the so-called *PAS*, according to which “when «maltreatment/sexual abuse» is present, the animosity may be justified”. With this affirmation we don't know whether the animosity can also be unjustified, even when maltreatment and sexual abuse are present. The expression does more to confuse than to clarify what is and what is not admissible. Removed from Metzeltin's proposal, Gardner falls into the error described by Fulford et al as «semantic ambiguity», which has it that «if there is a lack of clarity or precision in the meaning of the key terms, the same problem will infect any conclusion reached».

E. AETIOLOGY AND PATHOGENESIS OF THE SO-CALLED PAS

Without empiricism and considering the syndromic nature of the so-called *PAS* demonstrated by analogy with Down's Syndrome, Gardner concludes alluding to Campbell's Psychiatric Dictionary .¹¹⁰

«In my 1992 book on the *PAS*, I described what I considered to be the aetiological factors that were operative and delineated the steps by which these factors contributed to the development of the disorder. Other examiners as well have described the same aetiological factors and pathogenic mechanisms. Accordingly, I consider there to be good justification for my conclusion that Level 3 has been reached»¹¹¹.

¹¹⁰ Gardner, Richard A. (2001). ...Sixteen Years Later. Ob.cit.

¹¹¹ Ibid.

But for that pathogenic agent to be designated in a trial and named in a court decision it must necessarily be previously established that only that pathogenic agent can be the cause of the syndrome.

The following lines name the aetiological factors and pathogenic mechanisms which, according to Gardner, must concur, through which process he came to identify them, and the explanation of how they act.

E.1. Aetiological factor: the premise of «pure medical syndrome» considered demonstrated, the existence of a single cause is established

Gardner employs the analogy with “pneumonias” to give the so-called *PAS* a single cause. However, he does not explain the equivalence between the so-called *PAS* and pneumococcal pneumonia; his argument consists of drawing a similarity between the concepts, taking for granted that the analogy exists or has been accepted ^{112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119}.

To be able to understand this argumentative style, we reproduce the following fragment in which the analogies, the ideas of pureness, the single cause and the demonstrated truth come up together:

« (...) that *PAS* is not really a syndrome (...) is especially seen in courts of law in the context of child-custody disputes. It is an argument sometimes promulgated by those who claim that *PAS* does not exist. The *PAS* is a very specific disorder. A syndrome, by medical definition, is a cluster of symptoms (...). (...) occurring together due to a common aetiology or basic underlying

¹¹² Gardner, Richard A. (1998). Introductory Comments on the *PAS*: Excerpted from: Gardner, R.A. The Parental Alienation Syndrome, Second Edition. Cresskill, NJ: Creative Therapeutics, Inc. [ref. de 9 de noviembre de 2006], disponible en Web: http://www.rgardner.com/refs/PAS_peerreviewarticles.html, hospedada en: <http://www.rgardner.com> (página oficial de Gardner hasta: 26 de junio de 2007). Disponible en: <http://associazioni.comune.firenze.it/crescereinsieme/articoli/gardner98inglese.htm>

¹¹³ Gardner, Richard A. (1999, June 9). Misperceptions versus facts about Richard A. Gardner, M.D. Cresskill, New Jersey. [ref. de 9 de noviembre de 2006], disponible en WWW: <http://www.rgardner.com> (página oficial de Gardner hasta: 26 de junio de 2007), igualmente disponible en: <http://www.fact.on.ca/Info/PAS/misperce.htm> [ref. de 7 de julio de 2007].

¹¹⁴ Gardner, Richard A. (2001, May). Ob.cit.

¹¹⁵ Gardner, Richard A. (2002). Denial of the Parental Alienation Syndrome also harms women. The American Journal of Family Therapy. 30, 191–202.

¹¹⁶ Gardner, Richard A. (2002). Does DSM-IV have equivalents for the Parental Alienation Syndrome (*PAS*) diagnosis? Unpublished manuscript, accepted for publication 2002, [ref. de 9 de noviembre de 2006], disponible en WWW: <http://www.rgardner.com> (página oficial de Gardner hasta: 26 de junio de 2007), igualmente disponible en: <http://www.fact.on.ca>. [ref. de 18 de Agosto de 2007].

¹¹⁷ Gardner, Richard A. (2002). Ob.cit

¹¹⁸ Gardner, Richard A. (2002). Ob.cit

¹¹⁹ Gardner, Richard A. (2004). Ob.cit.

cause. (...) accordingly, there is a kind of purity that a syndrome has that may not be seen in other diseases. For example, a person suffering with pneumococcal pneumonia may have chest pain, cough, purulent sputum, and fever. However, the individual may still have the disease without all these symptoms manifesting themselves. The syndrome is more often “pure” because most (if not all) of the symptoms in the cluster predictably manifest themselves. An example would be Down’s Syndrome (...)»¹²⁰.

This fragment, which seems to be leading up to some conclusive argument on the existence of the so-called *PAS*, uses analogies to define the syndrome as pure (from both a descriptive and aetiological point of view), whilst it evades the starting question, creating the illusion of having answered it. The expressions: «accordingly», «for example» or «however» give the sensation of a logical sequence where there is only contiguity.

E.2. The child as aetiological factor: the child’s contribution to the denigration campaign

Gardner explained that: «it was the child’s contribution that led me to my concept of the aetiology and pathogenesis of this disorder»¹²¹. This, according to the author, would be the starting point. The identification method would initially be inductive (discovery of symptoms) but without any empirical study, resorting to his own authority^{122 123} to define them.

But to be able to establish the aetiology, he must give a univocal intentionality to the symptomatology of the child. However, according to Berrios¹²⁴, the symptoms, especially the psychological ones, are «constructs» in which their heterogeneous nature abounds, and thus «the differences between the symptoms not only are present at descriptive level, but also in their origin, structure and expression». According to this author «the end product of that process is the result of some kind of pragmatic negotiation between the patient and the patient’s clinician». To make a psychopathological analysis of the symptoms, the modifications derived from «the patient’s ability to express the underlying concept and

¹²⁰ Gardner, Richard A. (1998) *The Parental Alienation Syndrome*, Second Edition. Cresskill, NJ: Creative Therapeutics, Inc

¹²¹ Falacia ad verecundiam

¹²² Gardner, Richard A. (2001). ...Sixteen Years Later. Ob.cit.

¹²³ Berrios, G. (2000). Concepto de psicopatología descriptiva. En: Villagrán, J., Luque, R., (eds) *Psicopatología descriptiva: nuevas tendencias*. (pp. 109-145). Madrid: Editorial Trotta.

¹²⁴ Díez Patricio, A. (2005). Aproximación a una teoría pragmática de la conducta psicótica. *Rev Asoc Esp Neuropsiq.* 34, 94, 29-41.

from the constructions of the clinician and the pragmatics of the interview» cannot be ignored.

Hence, the so-called *PAS* comes into conflict with several methodological questions in the definition of the symptoms.

E.2.1. The impossibility of unambiguity in the interpretation of the symptom

According to Díez Patricio¹²⁵ «the inferences regarding the meaning of the conduct are intention judgements» and, therefore, because they are valuations and attributions that mainly belong to the observer, their interpretation is not univocal.

E.2.2. The omission of the role of child development in the expression of the conducts

On the other hand, the cluster of eight symptoms of the so-called *PAS* is considered valid in all ages. Kagan¹²⁶ states that «anxiety over separation from the mother, self-consciousness of one's intentions, the emergence of the feelings of guilt and pride, the ability to compare oneself with others and the discovery of the incoherence of one's ideas – as well as that of many other universal qualities – are based on cognitive abilities that depend on the maturation of the central nervous system. Obviously, to realise this maturation and its psychological consequences, the child needs encounters with persons and objects, but they must also await the biological changes» (page 247).

In the so-called *PAS*, such basic variables as: the child's representation abilities, language development, the role of play, the development of thought capacity, awareness of reality and fantasy, construction of theories on reality, relationships with others, moral development, or the gradual awareness of the social world¹²⁷ are never taken into account. The child evaluated under the so-called *PAS* is as he is, "himself", from birth to beyond adolescence. Accepting the complexity of the child makes it difficult to validate one of the attributions of the so-called *PAS* — that it is easy to diagnose in a child.

¹²⁵ Kagan, J. (1987). *El niño hoy. Desarrollo humano y familia*. Madrid: EsPASa-Calpe

¹²⁶ Chapter headings of: Deval, J. (2006). *El desarrollo humano*, (7th Ed.). Madrid: Siglo XXI de España Editores

¹²⁷ Givón, T. (1989). *Mind, code, and context: Essays in pragmatics*. Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates

E.2.3. Assessment of the symptom isolated from the context

Paradoxically, Gardner places the origin of the so-called *PAS* in a context of litigation, criticises mental health professionals for their ignorance of the subject but explains the symptoms as if independent of the presence of the evaluator. The affirmation by Givón¹²⁸: «the meaning of an expression cannot be fully understood without understanding the context in which the expression is used», is particularly pertinent in this case. Indeed, to understand the so-called *PAS* we need to understand the context of litigation in which it is produced, but this also means analysing the intervention in this context (not just the concept).

E.2.4. Denying the role of the parent designated as alienated in the rejection

Questioning the non-custodial parent's role in generating the rejection is part of another grammatically similar, but not in content, concept «Parental Alienation»^{129 130}. In the so-called *PAS*, the goodness of the alienated parent is a given (or prior) and necessary premise for the final materialisation of the diagnosis, which culminates or remains in the shape of a threat, the custody transfer.

Both the following fragments of the Judges' Guide published by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (2006¹³¹) due to its simplicity and strong contextual value, warn of the implications of the simple nature of the so-called *PAS*, since it basically evades the role of the abusive parent as a passive victim.

¹²⁸ Do not regard "Parental Alienation" as an abbreviation of PAS

¹²⁹ National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges. (2006). Navigating Custody & Visitation Evaluations in Cases with Domestic Violence: A Judge's Guide (2nd edition). Reno, NV: NCJFCJ.

¹³⁰ Note: When we talk about evidence we can also understand it in the sense of proof. According to Bravo and Campos "in Spanish, the word 'evidencia' does not have the same meaning of the words 'prueba' or 'indicio' which the English word "evidence" has."; when we talk about "evidencias" in Spanish as in the English meaning of the word, we should understand the meaning as "the way to approach clinical problems, using the results of scientific research to solve them." Bravo Toledo Rafael and Concepción Asensio. Medicina basada en pruebas (Evidence-based Medicine). (Based on a publication in: JANO (EMC) 1997, 53, 1218, pages 71-77. Available from < <http://www.infodoctor.org/rafabravo/mbe2.htm>>. [Viewed on 30 November 2009]

The evident, as is used here, does not refer to all certainties which by definition we consider to be unquestionable and, therefore, exempt from proof. We could understand the evidence reached on a given subject as the sum of medical efforts, standardised and transparent in both the data collection and the application of valid proof, which have come to confirm relevant aspects of the subject. Communication and transparency in the findings is fundamental, since the repetition of the method or the rebuttal of the findings by other proof is the best way to advance in the process.

¹³¹ Gardner, Richard A. (2001, May). Ob.cit.

«In contested custody cases, children may indeed express fear of, be concerned about, have distaste for, or be angry at one their parents. Unfortunately, an all too common practice in such cases is for evaluators to diagnose children who exhibit a very strong bond and alignment¹³² with one parent and, simultaneously, a strong rejection of the other parent, as suffering from “parental alienation syndrome” or “PAS”(quote n.)». (P. 24)

«The discredited “diagnosis” of the so-called “PAS” (or allegation of “parental alienation”), quite apart from its scientific invalidity, inappropriately asks the court to assume that the children’s behaviours and attitudes toward the parent who claims to be “alienated” have no grounding in reality. It also diverts attention away from the behaviours of the abusive parent, who may have directly influenced the children’s responses by acting in violent, disrespectful, intimidating, humiliating and/or discrediting ways toward the children themselves, or the children’s other parent. The task for the court is to distinguish between situations in which children are critical of one parent because they have been inappropriately manipulated by the other (taking care not to rely solely on subtle indications), and situations in which children have their own legitimate grounds for criticism or fear of a parent, which will likely be the case when that parent has perpetrated domestic violence. These grounds do not become less legitimate because the abused parent shares them, and seeks to advocate for the children by voicing their concerns». (P. 24)

Both fragments, which highlight a complex reality, leave a key question up in the air: Gardner described and gave a meaning to certain conducts of children “with the so-called *PAS*” – which have remained invariably established as the “symptoms”. The so-called *PAS* is built on the foundations of there being a precise description of the conduct of children, a univocal intentionality of the conduct and a sole explanation; - Can a single intention and a single cause be attributed to these conducts? If not, can the so-called *PAS* hold up?

E.3. The woman as aetiological factor: the mother as the main cause of the so-called pas. Scientific discovery or invalid logical deduction?

Gardner’s findings situated the woman as the adult causal agent of the so-called *PAS* in 85 to 95 per cent of the cases: «My own observations since the early 1980s, when I first began to see this disorder, has been that in 85-90 per cent of the cases in which I have been involved, the mother has been the alienating parent and the father has been the

¹³² Gardner, Richard A. (2002). Ob.cit.

alienated parent. (...) For simplicity of presentation, then, I have often used the term mother to refer to the alienator, and the term father to refer to the alienated parent»^{133 134 135}.

Gardner would later defend himself from accusations of the so-called *PAS* pointing the finger at the woman by referring to information drawn from his personal experience: «Since the mid-1990s, I have noted an increase in the number of men who induce *PAS* in their children, to the point where the ratio is now approximately 50/50. [...] I believe one reason for this change relates to the fact that men are now more likely to be primary caretakers, have greater access to the children, and so have more time and opportunity to program them. In addition, with greater general recognition of *PAS*, more men are learning about programming techniques. Accordingly, *PAS* indoctrinators are no longer gender specific»¹³⁶.

Gardner's deductive reasoning and the absence of empirical work is evident in the fragment: «it would have been premature of me to come to any definite conclusions regarding whether this shift was a general phenomenon or just an isolated experience of mine»¹³⁷.

E.3.1. The “natural” properties of the woman to alienate

However, although Gardner considers that, in the future, the gender ratio will be evenly balanced and therefore the so-called *PAS* is independent of gender, the author mentions specific faculties of “natural” origin found in women that would, almost inevitably, make them more given to take on the role of the preferable custodial parent as well as that of the alienator.

Gardner always draws a distinction between the rearing and formative periods of the child, but fails to clearly define the limit between both periods. However, each sex would have been better endowed through natural selection to fulfil one function or the other: «Such women were more likely to seek men for the purposes of impregnation and more

¹³³ Ibid

¹³⁴ Gardner, Richard A. (1999). June 1999 Addendum. Parental Alienation Syndrome (2nd Edition) Creative Therapeutics, Inc., Cresskill, N.J. 07626, [ref. de 9 de noviembre de 2006], disponible en Web: <http://www.fact.on.ca/Info/PAS/gard00b.htm>, hospedada en: <http://www.rgardner.com> (página oficial de Gardner hasta: 26 de junio de 2007)

¹³⁵ Gardner, Richard A. (1987). Ob.cit.

¹³⁶ Gardner, Richard A. (2002). Ob.cit

¹³⁷ Rodríguez Carballeira, Álvaro (1992). El lavado de cerebro. Psicología de la persuasión coercitiva. Barcelona: Editorial Boixareu Universitaria.

likely to be sought by men who desired progeny. Similarly, there was preferential selective propagation of men who were skilled providers of food, clothing, shelter and protection of women and children. Such men were more likely to be sought by women with high child-rearing drives»¹³⁸. Joint custody would additionally involve a new and very complex scheme by which both parents would give up part of what they consider to be their rights in favour of the child's development. In this respect, the mother's response to this legal choice would, according to Gardner, be more instinctive and primitive (and similar to the child's). Gardner would class women «in two categories: Those mothers who actively program the child against the father, who become obsessed with hatred of the former husband, and actively foment, encourage and aid the child's feelings of alienation, and 2) Those mothers who recognise that such alienation is not in the best interests of the child and are willing to take a more conciliatory approach to the father's requests. They either go along with a joint custodial comprise or allow (albeit reluctantly) the father to have sole custody with their having a liberal visitation program»¹³⁹.

E.4. Pathogenic mechanism: «indoctrination» and «brainwashing»

The mechanism of action is given as demonstrated. It is not however a topic which, although fundamental to the constitution of the so-called *PAS*, Gardner addresses at great depth. The definition that he provides is the following:

«I use the word programming to be roughly synonymous with what is colloquially referred to as “brainwashing”. I use the dictionary definition: “To cause, absorb or incorporate automatic responses or attitudes”». According to Gardner, responses and attitudes would be embedded in the brain circuitry, as in computers, to be later retrieved in accordance with the will of the programmer. Afterwards «the retrieved material will be verbalised and acted out in an automatic manner that circumvents the individual's own earlier desires, beliefs and judgements. [...] programming refers to the implantation of information that may be directly at variance with what the child has previously believed about and experienced with the alienated parent»¹⁴⁰.

¹³⁸ Schein, Edgar H. (2006). From Brainwashing to Organizational Therapy: A Conceptual and Empirical Journey in Search of 'Systemic' Health and a General Model of Change Dynamics. A Drama in Five Acts. *Organization Studies*, 27, pp. 287- 301.

¹³⁹ Singer, Margaret T. y Janja Lalich. (2003). *Las sectas entre nosotros*, (2ª ed.). Barcelona: Gedisa

¹⁴⁰ Loewenstein, RJ y Putnam, FW. (2005). Dissociative Disorders. En Sadock, BJ.y Sadock, VA., Kaplan & Sadock's (Eds.), *Comprehensive Textbook of Psychiatry*, 8th ed, Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams & Wilkin, pp. 1895-1897.

All things considered, “programming” or “brainwashing” processes are much more complex and unknown than the brief description offered by Gardner, which he adopted in the so-called *PAS* as a valid “mechanism of action” equivalent to the mechanisms of action of medical problems of a genetic or infectious-contagious nature.

This contrasts with the fact that there is a great deal of accumulated experience in these processes, which speak of complex mental processes¹⁴¹. For Schein, all indoctrination processes that began to be studied in the mid-1950s, during the “Cold War”, and were followed with research into sect membership should be classed as coercive. Indeed, its use and development by different governments may be one of the reasons why there is a lack of literature on the subject in academic texts.

E.4.1. Formulation of the mechanism of action as premise for a logical deduction

In defining the so-called *PAS*, Gardner talks about a campaign by one parent against the other that is exercised through indoctrination of the child. But it goes unnoticed in the definition that the mechanism of indoctrination functions as a hidden premise that reaches a conclusion (also unexplained) through deduction: given that, to be indoctrinated, close contact in time and space with the programmed child is required, the custodial parent and the alienator occupy the same position.

Normally, said reasoning targets the diagnosis to the mother. On the other hand, the non-custodial and alienated parent tends to be the father figure. As logical and formal reasoning, some men may be included, provided that they held the custody of the child when the accusation was made.

E.4.2. Length of contact and intensity of the bond as variables of the mechanism of action

Gardner did not establish the necessary amount of time or the intensity of the bond to be able to indoctrinate, but he introduces them as variables, with no other measurement than the appreciation of the observer

In short, the indoctrination as mechanism of action is a necessary premise in the so-called *PAS* since, after diagnosing the child, by deduction, it enables:

¹⁴¹ Gardner, Richard A. (2001). ...Sixteen Years Later. Ob.cit.

1. To target the diagnosis of alienator to the parent who holds the custody of the child.
2. To justify the treatment, based on separating the child from the adult considered the causal agent.

The underlying argument is the following: Having diagnosed the symptoms of the so-called *PAS* in the child, because these symptoms are the result of indoctrination [premise] and this indoctrination must have been carried out by the parent with more contact with the child [premise] (and the parent more given, from an evolution point of view, to such mechanism is the mother [premise]), to mitigate the indoctrinating capacity of the alienating parent, the latter must be physically separated from the child.

F. THE SO-CALLED PAS IN COURT DECISIONS: THE «DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS», «THE THREAT THERAPY» AND «THE THERAPIST OF THE SO-CALLED PAS»

The second body entails the child custody transfer measure. Gardner (its creator) named and theorised this measure as “*Threat Therapy*”, establishing it as the therapeutic treatment that would act on the so-called pathogenic mechanism of indoctrination or inducement.

The mechanism of action is therefore the one that establishes the connection between both bodies. In fact, it would seem that acting on the mechanism of action makes sense. Following the medical model, eradicating the pathogenic agent is the most effective method. But if we apply a metaphor from the biomedical field to the field of human relations, the result would be to isolate the so-called alienating parent. The effective method is the custody transfer. Now the child is forced to be with the parent that he or she rejected. The so-called *PAS* establishes an indisputable affirmation: the child is with the parent that he or she really wants to be with, even if he or she denies it. The so-called *PAS* establishes that the child is with the loving parent, even if he or she does not remember.

In fact, the child would have been subject to two syndromes: the so-called *PAS* and the *FMS*. The latter, the False Memory Syndrome, establishes that everything that may involve harm or indifference received, are false affirmations of the child affected by manipulation of the memory. On the other hand, the so-called *PAS* establishes that the child does indeed suffer amnesia which prevents him or her from remembering the tender moments with the alienated parent. In this respect, a strange intervention of simply enunciated

mechanisms is established, the newly-coined FMS and the neurological one, simplified to the minimum expression of “amnesia”, which subtracts and adds negative and loving memories respectively, regardless of the child’s word.

The differential diagnosis, the *Threat Therapy* and the specialised therapist in the so-called *PAS* are closely linked. The custody transfer and the amount of contact between the diagnosed parent and the child are the basic measure and the threat.

The differential diagnosis, understood in a different way from its medical interpretation, is the system employed to classify the different degrees or levels of the syndrome and the respective measures.

The essence of the threat therapy lies in being able to execute it at any given time, based on the extent to which the diagnosed parent and child comply with the measure. If the custody transfer has already been made, the threat will consist of restricting any future contact.

Mutually dependent, the therapy is intensified or relaxed at the same pace as the differential diagnosis. The differential diagnosis is the one that justifies the stiffening or softening of the measure, identifying the behaviours of the parent and the child as “symptoms” of a disease.

The specialised therapist in the so-called *PAS* is the new professional assigned by the court with capacity to evaluate it and authority to recommend its execution.

F.1. «Differential diagnosis»

The element of the so-called *PAS* that best represents and materialises circular reasoning is the «differential diagnosis»^{142 143 144 145}

There are two types of diagnoses: The first diagnosis detects the child's «indoctrination» whilst, almost automatically, diagnosing the «alienating» parent, as this is its logical conclusion.

The second diagnosis is based on two sources of information:

1. The judicial record of the case (now treated practically like a clinical file).
2. And, in particular, the *a posteriori* reactions of the already diagnosed parent and child that take place as the judicial measures established in the court decision are executed. In this manner, all reactions interpreted as unreasonable will be diagnosed (within the paradigm that already considers them “so-called *PAS* parent and child”) as additional symptoms of the so-called *PAS* and, particularly, a sign of symptomatic aggravation.

As differential diagnoses, three *PAS* levels are defined: mild, moderate and severe. The diagnosis carried out here is also double, on «the level of the symptoms in the child» and «the level of the symptoms in the alienator».

The mild, moderate or severe diagnosis of the «symptoms» in the alienator is based on the frequency with which a series of factors occur. These are¹⁴⁶: «presence of severe psychopathology prior to separation»; «frequency of programming thoughts»; «frequency of programming verbalisations»; «frequency of exclusion manoeuvres» («For example, obstructing visits,

¹⁴² Gardner, Richard A. (1999). Family therapy of the moderate type of parental alienation syndrome. *The American Journal of Family Therapy*. 27, 195-212.

¹⁴³ Gardner, Richard A. (2003, rev.4.2; 1/13/03). Differential diagnosis of the three levels of Parental Alienation Syndrome (*PAS*) alienators. Disponible en Web: <http://www.rgardner.com> (página oficial de Gardner hasta: 26 de junio de 2007), igualmente disponible en: <http://www.ampfsmexico.com/textos/DIFFERENTIAL%20DIAGNOSIS%20OF%20THE%20THREE%20LEVELS%20OF%20PAS.pdf> [ref. de 28 de octubre de 2007].

¹⁴⁴ Gardner, Richard A. (2003, rev.4.2; 1/13/03). Differential management and treatment of the three levels of Parental Alienation Syndrome (*PAS*) for each of the child's symptom levels. Disponible en Web: <http://www.rgardner.com> (página oficial de Gardner hasta: 26 de junio de 2007), igualmente disponible en: <http://www.ampfsmexico.com/textos/DIFFERENTIAL%20DIAGNOSIS%20OF%20THE%20THREE%20LEVELS%20OF%20PAS.pdf> [ref. de 28 de octubre de 2007].

¹⁴⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁴⁶ Gardner, Richard A. (2003). Differential diagnosis... *Ob.cit.*

blocking access to the telephone, lack of provision of information related to school, healthcare and psychological treatment»); «Frequency of complaints to police and child protection services»; «litigiousness»; «episodes of hysteria» (described as «emotional outbursts, overreaction, assumption of danger when it does not exist, dramatisation, attention-seeking behaviour, impaired judgement, release of anger with scapegoatism, propagation capacity, and intensification of symptoms in the context of lawsuits»); «frequency of violation of court orders»; «success in manipulating the legal system to enhance the programming (this refers to the court delays in intervening or adopting measures against the alienator and intensification of programming risks if granted primary custody»).

As we mentioned at the beginning, the differential diagnosis is maintained in time, there is never any question of terminating an application period. The alienation is treated as a chronic mental process: «The alienation process has become a *modus vivendi* and has become so deeply embedded in the psychic structure of the alienator that it is unlikely that the programming procedures will stop when the litigation is over. The compulsion to alienate has become locked into the brain circuitry and has a life of its own»¹⁴⁷.

It is here where Gardner's premise: «The Denial of the *PAS* is the Primary Defence of the Alienator»¹⁴⁸, becomes especially relevant. This premise is an argumentative fallacy called shifting the burden of proof which amounts to «trying to get the challenger to start proving why the standpoint that he has called into question is wrong. In a non-mixed dispute, only one party has advanced a standpoint and only that party can fulfil the role of protagonist. Accordingly, only that party can have the obligation to defend the standpoint. If that party tries to shift the burden of proof to the party considered to fulfil the role of antagonist, then the former is committing a fallacy»¹⁴⁹. This puts the rebutter (already defined in the premise as the alienator) up against a paradox (fallacy): demonstrate the inexistence of the so-called *PAS* or of his so-called *PAS*. But by virtue of circular reasoning, in whose «vicious circle the conclusion was already

¹⁴⁷ Van Emeren, F., H., Grootendorst, R. Argumentación, comunicación y falacias. Una perspectiva pragma-dialéctica, 2ª Ed., Santiago

¹⁴⁸ Fallacy of definition»: "tactic used, in the context of argumentation, to define a term so as to reinforce one's own standpoint in a dispute and weaken the standpoint of the opponent, without leaving room for questioning the definition or considering other alternatives". WALTON, D., in: Enciclopedia Oxford de Filosofía. Honderich T (de.) Madrid: Editorial Tecnos; 2001. p.238

¹⁴⁹ Gardner, Richard A. (1991). Legal and psychotherapeutic approaches to the three types of parental alienation syndrome families. When psychiatry and the law join forces. Court Review. 28, 1, 14-21.

reached early on in the argument»¹⁵⁰, any attempt by the diagnosed parent to act legally or prove the inexistence of his so-called *PAS* speaks of his condition of alienator¹⁵¹.

F.2. «*Threat therapy*»

The Parental Alienation Syndrome only makes sense if the *Threat Therapy*, a concept coined by Gardner, comes into play. The threat makes it possible to manipulate those who are unwilling to co-operate: «the therapeutic approach must first involve a significant degree of people manipulation (usually by court order) and structure before one can sit down and talk meaningfully with the parties involved»¹⁵². The threat essentially lies in the permanent transfer of the custody: «The threat of loss of primary custody can also help such mothers to “remember to co-operate”»¹⁵³

The argument rests on that only a justice system that is effective in carrying out its threats can adopt the measures of the so-called *PAS*. For Gardner, this is almost a fight against the primitive instincts that he saw in women: «Throughout the animal kingdom mothers will literally fight to the death to safeguard their offspring, and women today are still influenced by the same genetic programming. Under these circumstances, fair play is viewed as a nicety that can be reserved for less important conflicts, but it has no place in a battle for one’s children. Judicial constraints and threats are ignored (often with impunity), and the name of the game is to get away with as much as one can»¹⁵⁴.

Often, incarceration or hospitalisation periods are recommended for both the mother and the child, as a reminder of the enforcement capacity of the court¹⁵⁵. The relationship between the punishment and the condemned conduct is evident in this fragment: «Another consideration, especially for younger children, would be temporary placement in a foster home or a shelter for abused children. This is obviously punitive and could help such children rethink their decision not to visit» (the non-custodial parent)¹⁵⁶. One aspect never addressed is the presence or not of spontaneity in the affection after the custody transfer. It is taken for granted that the

¹⁵⁰ Gardner, Richard A. (1994). Ob.cit.

¹⁵¹ Gardner, Richard A. (1998). Recommendations for dealing with parents who induce a parental alienation syndrome in their children. *Journal of Divorce & Remarriage*. 28, (3/4), 1-21.

¹⁵² Gardner, Richard A. (1999). Ob.cit

¹⁵³ Gardner, Richard A. (2002). Ob.cit

¹⁵⁴ Gardner, Richard A. (2001). Should Courts Order *PAS* Children...? Ob.cit.

¹⁵⁵ Falacia “ad hominem”: «atacar la reputación personal de un oponente en el debate (...) », en Fulford, K., W., M., Thornton, T.y Graham, G. (2006). Ob. cit. p. 108.

¹⁵⁶ Gardner, Richard A. (2001). Should Courts Order *PAS* Children...? Ob.cit.

emotional bond relates to the alienated parent; however, everything is measured on the acceptance or submissiveness conduct toward the adopted measure.

Gardner suggests the use of “manipulations” or “manoeuvres” when referring to the so-called *PAS* therapist formulating trade-offs with both parents: «Such a requirement may be dictated by the court-ordered therapist and even by the court. The court order can also give the children “excuses” for visitation. I sometimes refer to this as a “trade-of-prisoners” program»¹⁵⁷.

F.3. The specialist therapist in the so-called *PAS*

The therapists of the so-called *PAS* are a new professional breed. Gardner does not determine the skills they ought to have. Their power is handed down by the courts. They evaluate over the years and propose measures. And, in particular, they act with the power of the “therapeutic” threat; in fact, they are considered specialists in threatening: «Such therapists must know exactly what threats they can use to lend support to their suggestions, instructions, and even manipulations; I have no hesitation using the word *threats*. Life is filled with threats.

What these professionals are, Gardner describes best by what sets them apart from mental health therapists: «Therapists who work with *PAS* children must be comfortable with alternative methods of therapy, therapy that involves an authoritarian approach to the treatment. They must be able to say to an alienating parent: ‘If the children are not dropped off at your ex-spouse’s home by 5:00 p.m. this Friday, I will report this to the court and recommend the sanctions already described in the court order’. They must be comfortable working without the traditional confidentiality so necessary to standard treatment. They must be comfortable threatening alienating parents as well as children that there will be consequences if they violate the court-ordered visitation program. Such therapists must be comfortable with confrontational approaches, the purpose of which is to deprogram *PAS* children. They must recognise that doing what children profess they want may not be in their best interests. What is in their best interests in *PAS* cases is that the children be forced to visit with the alienated parent. Therapists who are not comfortable with what I call “threat therapy” should not be working with *PAS* families.

¹⁵⁷ Gardner, Richard A. (1991). Legal and psychotherapeutic approaches (Texto original: “Accordingly, before meaningful treatment can begin the children must be removed from the mother’s home and placed in the home of the father, the allegedly hated parent. This may not be accomplished easily, and the court might have to threaten sanctions (such as fines or permanent loss of custody) and even jail if the mother does not comply. Following this transfer there must be a period of decompression and debriefing in which the mother has no contact at all with the children.”)

Among other functions, the therapist of the so-called *PAS* is responsible for the follow-up or evolution of the measure. Often, albeit not always, this follow-up (and its reports) is done by the same professional who diagnosed and proposed the custody transfer measure.

F.4. The role of other professionals

With regard to other professionals, Gardner ascribes different qualities to them. He labels the lawyers of the alienating parent insincere. Judges who do not act in accordance with the so-called *PAS* and mental health professionals are considered naive or influenced by the alienating parent. According to Gardner, with their doubts and painstaking work waste precious time during which the child could be enjoying what the so-called *PAS* describes as the true loving relationship with the alienated parent.

The analyses of the measure and the control conditions imposed on the child and the parent diagnosed with the so-called *PAS* recreate the so-called “perfect *PAS*”, although this time inverted. Its justification lies in the alleged need to act contrary to the so-called *PAS*, to revert or deprogram its effects. The equivalences are evident:

What we previously described as the mechanism of action in medicine, Gardner explains it in the so-called *PAS* as the manipulation of the child in a state of isolation. According this author (1991), this manipulation is “*debriefing*” therapy, which we could translate as deprogramming:

« [...] before meaningful treatment can begin the children must be removed from the mother’s home and placed in the home of the father, the allegedly hated parent. This may not be accomplished easily, and the court might have to threaten sanctions (such as fines or permanent loss of custody) and even jail if the mother does not comply. Following this transfer there must be a period of decompression and debriefing in which the mother has no contact at all with the children».

In his concept of therapy, the threat elements go as far as imprisonment. The abrupt and radical separation of mother and child is implemented, which neither of them will understand, especially the child, who won’t even know whether that separation from his primary carer – the closest person to the child — will be permanent. Even if someone were to tell a “white lie” to the child (largely to reduce the anxiety of the agent acting on the court order), such as, “I am sure you’ll be seeing your mother shortly”, this will only generate more anguish as the successive excuses given to the child become indefinite.

Two elements are seen to begin to fracture in the child: the trust in other adults (given that vagueness is insecurity, and security is what the child needs most from an adult), and the loss of all spontaneity in the child's manifestations during contact with the diagnosed parent, given that all communication is explicitly deprived of intimacy, observed and interpreted in different places (among them, the par excellence places are the Family Meeting Points, which are now part of this new system based on the so-called *PAS*).

But before that, a radical and traumatic action that will become indefinite is taken: the abrupt separation from the primary carer. No doubt, its effects may vary depending on the evolutionary stage of the child. It may be tempting to argue that this already occurred when, during the couple's separation, the custody of the child was withdrawn from one of the parents (normally the father); but being forced to repeat the experience does not seem very recommendable, unless the real intention is to get back at the other parent rather than doing what is best for the child).

3

ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS FROM A PSYCHOLOGICAL POINT OF VIEW.

In ancient Greece, Plato used to explain that three conditions must be satisfied in order for one to possess knowledge:

- belief
- truth
- justification

According to Plato, to be able to speak of knowledge, whoever makes an affirmation must keep to the following premises:

First: one must believe the affirmation,

Second: the knowledge must be true,

Third: one must give justification of that knowledge.

Otherwise an affirmation would just be a subjective opinion or expression derived from some ideology. If knowledge must be gathered, systematised and used, knowing that it is true would be a necessary requirement, i.e., that it mirrors the reality that it attempts to describe. The work of this task force, which we named, INSSAP, (the Spanish acronym for Research on the so-called Parental Alienation Syndrome), is built on the importance of upholding this principle in our work.

The so-called Parental Alienation Syndrome (*PAS*) infringes two of the premises that the foundations of thought on which our civilisation was built establish as necessary to uphold a theory as logically admissible. That is:

- The knowledge is NOT true, and
- There is NO support (has never been presented) to justify that knowledge.

Therefore, in the analysis of the so-called *PAS* we are faced with the first paradox: the so-called *PAS* is ideology, subjective belief and opinion and, as such, cannot be debated or analysed in the light of science or scientific rigour.

Accordingly, the so-called Parental Alienation Syndrome (*PAS*) has not been accepted by the World Health Organisation, does not appear in the DSM -IV (has been rejected in every review where, since its invention in 1985, an attempt has been made to include it) or in the ICD-10, both Diagnostic and Classification Manuals of Mental Disorders.

However, in this report, this task force attempts to justify as rigorously as possible, through the sciences represented by each of our experts, the reasons given for its rejection, alerting of the harm that its indiscriminate use can cause, as it has done in the past four years in Spain.

The so-called *PAS* is a construct that emerged in the sphere of the courts as an *ad hoc* instrument for use in that sphere only.

Its inventor, Richard A. Gardner, established as a sine qua non condition that there had to be a judicial process for the custody of children and/or an accusation of incest for the so-called *PAS* to be diagnosed. Therefore, there is no so-called *PAS* diagnosis without litigation. This, no doubt, allows us to safely affirm that the so-called “*PAS*” is the only clinical disorder exclusively created to proliferate in the realms of the justice system. If it weren’t for the fact that its use has such grave consequences for children, adolescents and those who try to protect them, we might have thought that this so-called syndrome was a joke in bad taste. But its consequences, the pain and the often irreversible harm that it causes obliges us to take the matter seriously and try to demonstrate, as rigorously as possible, the inconsistencies on which this alleged theory is based and the contradictions that it creates to sustain itself.

The so-called *PAS* and those who implement it try to brush aside concepts and evidence that are not irrelevant. We have found that whenever the term *PAS* or any of its euphemisms, among them, “parental alienation”, “family alienation”, “parental interference”, “contact impediment”, “fantasy ideas”, “self-fulfilling prophecy”, “false memory”, “malicious mother”, crop up in court records, all histories, evidence or previously predicted or predictable

consequences are pushed to the background (or simply disappear from the scene) and, from that moment on, the attention is diverted to the assessment of the conduct of the parent who reports — who is accused and labelled victimiser, when the minute immediately prior to that, that same person was “the victim”.

Another phenomenon that we have observed is that, because it is both an ideology and a strategy, the *PAS* makes itself invisible by metamorphosing itself and taking on different shapes and names, but retaining its “therapeutic proposal” and its action mechanism, which does away with the most fundamental human rights of children and their custodians. This therapeutic proposal is the coercion therapy or, as Richard Gardner called it, “*Threat Therapy*”, which collides head on with the fundamental and inescapable elements of all therapeutic treatment, such as consent and absence of pressure, coercion or punishment.

Years of research on Development Psychology, theories that earned a prominent place in the history of Child Psychology and the study and evolution of emotions and behaviours, are now buried under a blanket of doubts generated by the so-called *PAS*. In the same way, all judicial proceedings, including earlier sentences for violent offences, are ignored and become invisible to judges who have read and have been convinced by the Argument of the so-called *PAS*.

«The so-called *PAS* is a paradigmatic example of causal attribution»...”, affirms Miguel Lorente Acosta, «A single cause is attributed to the objective reality of the child’s rejection of the father – manipulation by the mother --, confining the discussion to this reason, whilst reinforcing the traditional position based on the myths of the wickedness and malevolence of women». This enables men to position themselves «as victims, given that the entire process also responds to the main objective of women, which is to take advantage of men.» > ¹⁵⁸. According to the same author (Government Representative for Gender-based Violence since April 2008): «The elimination of the individual, to the point of de-structuring his psychic organisation and replacing it with another that is perfectly coherent with his milieu, except in his behaviour toward the alienated parent, is practically impossible».

¹⁵⁸ Lorente, M. *Los nuevos hombres nuevos*, Destino, Barcelona, 2009.

In May 1996, in response to a resolution adopted in its fifth session, the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice published the Handbook on Justice for Victims, which states:

“A person may be considered a victim, under this Declaration, regardless of whether the perpetrator is identified, apprehended, prosecuted or convicted and regardless of the familial relationship between the perpetrator and the victim. The term “victim” also includes, where appropriate, the immediate family or dependants of the direct victim and persons who have suffered harm in intervening to assist victims in distress or to prevent victimisation.¹⁵⁹”

This definition covers the legitimate right of children of violent men, since they are also considered victims of the violence inflicted on their mothers. We believe that children are irrefutable and direct victims of the violence suffered in their families, given that they emotionally depend on the aggressor and the woman victim. Furthermore, witnessing their mothers being physically punished makes these children feel that they too are on the tightrope. As in the case of “exemplary punishments”, which are perpetrated on a member of a group in front of the other members, children of a violent man who have witnessed or heard their mother being battered and threatened are also victims and must therefore be protected.

On another front, children who grow up in an environment of violence are deprived of the necessary protection for healthy development and maturation. Violence from a parent who is expected to protect and care for his or her children prevents them from having a confident attitude towards the world and feeling safe, two essential factors for healthy growth and development.

In 1992, the American Psychological Association commissioned a group of experts¹⁶⁰ to investigate and recommend guidelines to follow in custody and domestic violence cases. Among other points, it addressed the subject of how the alleged theory of the so-called *PAS* was being applied by the justice system. Among its conclusion and recommendation, the following stands out:

¹⁵⁹ In its fifth session, the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice adopted a resolution to draw up a manual on the use and application of the Declaration of the Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power (ECOSOC resolution 1996/8).

¹⁶⁰ “Issues and Dilemmas in Family Violence”. American Psychological Association. Presidential Task Force on Violence in the Family (1996).

“Although most people believe that fathers should have equal access to their children after the termination of a relationship between the parents, the equal-access option is based on the assumption that the fathers will act in their children’s best interests. However, that is a naive assumption where family violence has occurred. Fathers who batter their children’s mothers can be expected to use abusive power and control techniques to control the children.”

In most of these families, prior to the separation, the man did not play an active role in raising his children, but in order continue dominating the woman after the separation these fathers will tend to use their children as instruments to demand disproportionate rights to a joint role in their upbringing. Frequently, if not always, children exposed to violence in the family are fearful of the negative or abusive behaviour of their fathers, because after the separation the mother is no longer there to protect them.

These conclusions are similar to those published by Dallam and Silberg through the Leadership Council on Child Abuse & Interpersonal Violence in 2006¹⁶¹:

“(...) children who allege abuse are at great risk of not being protected when there is a custody dispute between the parents. Many of these children are victims of incest (...)”

Despite the geographical distances and cultural differences, in Spain we can endorse each and every one of these conclusions.

In this country, children who say that they don’t want to go with their fathers, whom they saw and heard battering and/or threatening their mothers, whom they obviously fear and refuse to be alone with, are “accused” of suffering from the so-called Parental Alienation Syndrome (or disorders with substitute names) and punished with the threat of having to go and live with those fathers, even in cases of suspected incest, and some of these children have even been threatened with being sent to Juvenile Centres run by the autonomous regions where they live.

Currently in Spain, any mother who is informed by a paediatrician or psychologist that there are good reasons to believe that her child has been sexually abused, is at risk of being silenced under the accusation of having

¹⁶¹ Myths That Place Children At Risk During Custody Litigation”. Dallam, S. J., & Silberg, J. L. (Jan/Feb 2006). Myths that place children at risk during custody disputes. *Sexual Assault Report*, 9(3), 33-47.

“alienated” her child in order to distance the child from the father (even if the accusation does not mention who the author of the abuse is). The accusation is processed at an unprecedented speed in our justice system, and the mother can soon be deprived of the custody of her children, which is granted to the father. In line with the *Threat Therapy*, which is applicable in these cases, the mother is prevented from having any contact with her children for months, following which a one-hour visit to her children is arranged in a Family Meeting Point, under the supervision of a member of the staff. The so-called *PAS* and its metamorphosis (mentioned above) are used, among other things, to:

- Discredit the word of the children and the mother.
- Prevent the protection of the children by the mother.
- Cover up and silence incest.
- Hide violence in the family.

And, lastly, to create the myth of the “false accusations”. All of which in violation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted by the UN General Assembly in its resolution 44/25 of 20 November 1989.

A further aim of the so-called *PAS* in Spain is to put at great risk the progress achieved in favour of the rights of women and seriously harm children by producing iatrogenesis and defencelessness, whilst making several legal provisions ineffective, in particular, Organic Law 1/2004 of 28 December, as regards Comprehensive Protection Measures against Gender-based Violence, and Organic Law 3/2007 of 22 March, on effective equality for women and men.

In order to understand the reactions of children who have experienced gender-based violence, we first need to explain that the human rights of children are unsustainable with the deep-rooted sense of property that some parents have toward their children, and then analyse childhood, since it is a stage in life when, obviously, the child does not possess the psycho-emotional maturity of an adult, but has nevertheless adequately developed the protection mechanisms and therefore has the necessary capacity to send out alert signals in keeping with the child’s age. Adults must be ready to hear and deal with these signals, otherwise they will be negligent of ignoring or denying the fundamental care, attention and safety needs of children.

From the above, we can gather that, in a majority of cases, children can develop selective mutism, characterised by an apparent selection, of emotional origin, of the way the child chooses to speak. The child in question will sometimes speak normally but at other times, normally when the child manifests great anxiety, shyness or negativism, will not speak at all. This does not mean that these children have speaking delays or psychological articulation problems. These anomalies are due to emotional processes whose origin tends to lie in gender-based violence, of which they are direct victims.

Likewise, in these cases a reactive attachment can appear as a result of a lack of parental affection or having suffered maltreatment and abuse, and the children show maladaptation characteristics. Consequently, these children may react to the demands of adults with a distant attitude or otherwise by showing nervous agitation and a constant refusal to have any contact with the person whose behaviour caused him or her direct harm. In cases of gender-based violence, that person is the mother's as well as the child's aggressor, since the child never ceases to be a direct victim of gender-based violence.

The most frequent symptoms displayed by child victims of this kind of violence are emotional alterations such as apparent sadness, apathy, loss of adequate responses or aggression. The loss of emotional responses is very often interpreted by evaluators as if the child had not been affected by the father's violence toward the mother in the family environment and, as a result, these evaluators issue reports recommending the joint custody of the children – ignoring the mandates established in article 92 of the Civil Code, revised by Law 15/2005 - or experts advise an extensive visitation schedule with the non-custodial parent, who in these cases is the mother's and the child's aggressor.

In situation where the child manifests strong rejection toward the father, the person who issues the expert's report often mistakes the child's behaviour for the inexistent so-called parental alienation syndrome (*PAS*).

According to a declaration made by the American Psychological Association (APA) in 1996, there is no scientific evidence confirming the so-called *PAS*. This Association criticises the bad use made of this term in cases of gender-based violence. In its report, entitled *Violence and the Family*, it states:

“Terms such as “parental alienation” may be used to blame the women for the children’s reasonable fear and anger toward their violent father”¹⁶².

“The popularity and references made in recent times to this so-called syndrome, as well as the dangerous repercussions that it is having on separation and divorce processes, led a very large number of solvent Medical and Mental Health professionals to sign a manifesto in 2007 on the psychological and legal phenomenon of the so-called Parental Alienation Syndrome, in which, among other affirmations, they categorically state that the ideology behind the so-called *PAS* is openly pro-paedophile and sexist, as well as a dangerous scientific fraudulent instrument that is creating dangerous situations for children and giving rise to an involution in the human rights of children and their mothers”. . ¹⁶³

Maltreatment of children in the domestic environment would fall under, based on the experiences of these children, the abuse or maltreatment that is perfectly defined in the following postulate of the International Children’s Centre in Paris, which affirms that each and every action that deprives a child of his or her rights and liberties and has a negative impact on the wellbeing and integral development the child, causing intense suffering to the child, whose negative effects increase as the situation becomes more chronic, is abuse.

The damage caused to all children and adolescents who live in a house where violence against the mother is exercised by the aggressor must be recognised. If these minors live in an environment of violence it is unacceptable to believe that, in spite of this and regardless of their age, they cannot identify the perpetrator of the violence against the mother and against the minors themselves.

When a child spends most of the time feeling afraid, his limbic system is blocked in one extreme of the spectrum: he or she feels too much or too little, loses the capacity to tune in, to self-regulate, to live peacefully inside his or her skin, cannot manage to reach an emotional balance because he or she is fleeing from the painful emotions received from the aggressor, who is also his or her father, and this obviously confuses the child to the point of emotional paralysis. In extreme cases, thought and emotion become disconnected. The child loses contact with himself/herself.

¹⁶² “Issues and Dilemmas in Family Violence”. American Psychological Association. Presidential Task Force on Violence in the Family (1996).

¹⁶³ Sentence number 256/08 passed by the provincial court of Bizkaia. Section 6, Senior Judge responsible for drafting the opinion, Mrs. Nekane San Miguel Bergaretxe.

The constant symptoms of lack of emotional balance in children affected by this type of abuse are the following;

- a) Underdeveloped self-regulation attitudes.
- b) Inability to control strong emotions, anger, rage, anxiety and sadness.
- c) Absence of ability to regulate conduct.
- d) Inability to overcome circumstances alone.

The body does not distinguish between physical danger and emotional stress, therefore the response associated with fear makes the body react by pumping adrenaline and other chemical substances to stress, accelerating the heartbeat, contracting the muscles and altering breathing, as the body prepares itself to flee or fight. For children who are direct victims of gender-based violence, these grave alterations can cause physical (somatisations) and emotional disorders.

The ability to flee or put an end to the traumatic situation would prevent the child from subsequently suffering post-traumatic stress disorder, but they cannot do so for obvious reasons of age and dependence.

The first childhood sensations, positive, negative or traumatic, have a strong impact on the formation of the synapse. The brain grows at a spectacular pace in the early years of life, as our experiences are woven into our nervous system and become the neural base of emotional self-regulation. Childhood traumas disrupt this process, causing a serious disruption in their learning to self-regulate their emotions. "Because the brain of a child is developing, trauma has a far stronger and deeper impact on the child's sense of self, his way of relating to the world and his regulation capacity" (Van der Kolk 2007). Consequently, even if the acute stress or trauma element disappears, the damage caused gives rise to the same response.

This is only an overview of what is happening with the so-called *PAS* as a social phenomenon, based on which we can safely affirm that a series of children's rights are being violated, because they are not considered citizens with full rights.

In short, children who experience gender-based violence are exposed to permanent risk and impoverished and traumatic development. Apart

from being afraid, the child loses the figure of the person who, under normal conditions, should be the child's referent, making the child feel confused and betrayed and causing him anxiety, fear and therefore rejection. With regard to the figure of the perpetrator of gender-based violence, he is a stressful element that affects every member of the family.

This chaos of family tension and stress is the culture medium for the psychological and emotional development of a child victim of gender-based violence. When a close analysis is made of the child's learning in this family climate we find that the child has developed a very deficient and unsteady survival mechanism, where the mother's submissiveness and the father's violence can be reproduced.

4 INTRODUCTION OF THE SO-CALLED PAS IN THE LEGAL SCENE.

ORIGIN AND SUBSEQUENT DEVELOPMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

Pseudo-science or, as coined by the North American scientist, Dr. Paul Fink¹⁶⁴, “junk science”, emerged in the 1980s. Dr. Paul Fink, President of the Leadership Council on Child Abuse and Interpersonal Violence and a former President of the American Psychiatric Association, affirmed that: “science tells us that the most likely reason that a child becomes estranged from a parent is that parent’s own behaviour. Labels, such as Parental Alienation Syndrome (*PAS*) serve to deflect attention away from those behaviours”... “children suffer when law embraces a ‘syndrome’ just because a so-called ‘expert’ coined a snappy phrase”. “Increasingly, courts are seeing through the *PAS* charade and refusing to allow the courtroom to be used as a theatre for the promotion of junk science”¹⁶⁵.

But let us examine the position adopted by North American courts after 20 years of experience in the consequences of the so-called *PAS* in the judicial arena, and the position of its legal operators. Jennifer Hoult¹⁶⁶ a renowned American lawyer, conducted an exhaustive analysis of 64 court decisions *PAS*sed by US courts up until July 2005 where the so-called *PAS* was referenced. Only two of these decisions, both originating in the state of New York, focused on evaluating the so-called *PAS*, and both ruled that it was inadmissible to present the so-called *PAS* as evidence in a court or to present testimony or expert opinion supporting the presence of the so-called syndrome.

¹⁶⁴ Palabras de Paul Fink, antiguo Presidente de la Asociación Americana de Psiquiatría vertidas en una entrevista a la revista Newsday.com en 2003 http://www.ipce.info/library_3/files/PASyndrome.htm

¹⁶⁵ Afirmaciones de Paul Fink recogidas en el artículo de U.S. Newswire, 2006 . <http://w3.icr.com.au/~kids/files/child%20applaud.pdf>

¹⁶⁶ HOULT, J. (Spring 2006). The Evidentiary Admissibility of Parental Alienation Syndrome: Science, Law, and Policy, *Children’s Legal Rights Journal*, 26(1) pp. 1-61.

In the *People v. Fortin* criminal case of 2001, which involved a man charged with sexually assaulting his 13-year old niece and in which Gardner himself stood as the only witness for the defence to demonstrate that this syndrome was present, the court ruled that the so-called *PAS* was inadmissible because it lacked general acceptance within the relevant professional community. The appellate court upheld this ruling and confirmed that the trial judge had been correct in considering Gardner's significant financial interest in having his theory accepted.

Despite the outright rejection by the scientific community and the judicial branch, Gardner persisted in his efforts to justify his construct and found 50 court decisions that he claimed recognised his theory. Twenty-three of these were unpublished and did not set precedent; thirteen did not satisfy Gardner's definition of the so-called *PAS*; eight decisions mentioned *PAS* only in reference; one decision did not mention *PAS* at all; and the four remaining decisions discussed the admissibility of *PAS* in court. None set precedent on this issue because none of the first-instance court decisions were challenged. Therefore, no court decision accepted the admissibility of the so-called *PAS*.

In short, none of the court decisions supplied by Gardner to accredit the existence of the so-called *PAS* set precedent recognising such existence and its admissibility in court.

After engendering his theory, in 1999, Gardner accepted that his so-called syndrome made it possible to cover up maltreatment and abuse. In an article published in the *American Journal of Family Therapy*, Gardner recognised that it was true that, "with increasing recognition of *PAS*, abusive-neglectful parents have been claiming that the children's animosity toward them has nothing to do with abuse-neglect but is a manifestation of programming of the children by the alienating parent. This has become a common rationalisation and a diversionary manoeuvre of abusive parents. Some of these parents have successfully convinced the courts that they are not abusers and that the *PAS*-inducing parent is responsible for the alienation."

According to Hoult¹⁶⁷: "tany psychological evidence that may affect the protection of a child must be subjected to "*peer review*", publication and rigorous scientific testing. Accordingly, psychological evidence concerning children used in a court must be subjected to rigorous empirical support and validity controls to ensure that the rights of children are not violated and

¹⁶⁷ HOULT, J. "The Evidentiary Admissibility of Parental Alienation Syndrome: Science, Law, and Policy", *Children's Legal Rights Journal*, 26(1) pp. 1-61.

that their psychological and physical wellbeing is safeguarded. Fathers have been awarded sole custody of their children based on claims that mothers alienated these children due to a pathological medical syndrome called Parental Alienation Syndrome (*PAS*). Given that some such cases have involved stark outcomes, including murder and suicide, *PAS*'s admissibility in courts deserves scrutiny".

A similar phenomenon has also been observed in Spain. There are forums that support the existence of the so-called *PAS* and claim that it is recognised by the European Court of Human Rights. One of the most frequently mentioned cases is *Esholz v. Germaby*, Application No. 25735/94. However, a close examination of the decision reveals that there is no mention of recognition of the so-called *PAS* or its admissibility as court evidence. The only references to the so-called *PAS* are in the form of allegations by one of the parties. In this case, the father alleged that the child was suffering the Parental Alienation Syndrome and claimed that that was the reason for the child's rejection toward him. In the decision, the court accepts that the father's right of defence to obtain the opinion of an independent expert in order to assess the child's rejection was violated, since the District and the Regional courts refused to order an independent psychological report as requested by the father, but no syndrome was mentioned in this context.

Some states in the USA have legislation in place regulating the type of evidence that can be presented in court. The Federal Rules of Evidence establish that judges may only accept evidence based on proven and valid scientific theories. These rules act as a legal base to prevent admissibility of any evidence that mentions the so-called *PAS*.

In the judicial arena, this so-called syndrome has had a devastating effect on many children and their mothers, labelling the children liars and the mothers mentally disturbed.

North American prosecutors have also spoken out against the so-called *PAS*. The association of North American prosecutors, under the umbrella of the American Prosecutors Research Institute¹⁶⁸ has strictly prohibited the use of the so-called *PAS* as court evidence by North American prosecutors, stating that:

¹⁶⁸ "Parental Alienation Syndrome: What Professionals Need To Know" Part 1 of 2 By Erika Rivera Ragland 1 & Hope Fields 2. American Prosecutors Research Institute, Update – Volume 16, Number 6, 2003) [http: Words of the retired judge, Sol Gothard, in the documentary "Breaking the Silence", which reveals, through the testimonies of children who were subjected to Gardner's theory, the suffering and psychological harm suffered by these children. //www.ndaa.org/publications/newsletters/update_volume_16_number](http://www.ndaa.org/publications/newsletters/update_volume_16_number)

“PAS is an unproven theory that can threaten the integrity of the criminal justice system and the safety of abused children. Prosecutors should educate themselves about PAS and be prepared to argue against its admission in court. As more criminal courts refuse to admit PAS evidence, more protection will be afforded to victims of sexual abuse in our court system”.

“...Any testimony that a party to a custody case suffers from the syndrome or “parental alienation” should therefore be ruled inadmissible and/or stricken from the evaluation report”.

The National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (in its Guide, which evaluates custodies and visitation in cases of gender-based violence) also criticises the so-called PAS.

At the same time, American judges are beginning to raise their voices against the so-called PAS. The now retired judge, Sol Gothard, heard 2000 cases of child sexual abuse accusations. According to him, the so-called PAS has caused children emotional harm, physical harm and in some cases, even death¹⁶⁹. This is why minors who have suffered the effects of judicial application of the so-called PAS and separated from their mothers and, in many cases, forced to live with the abusive father, have set up associations to lend support to other “victims of the so-called PAS”¹⁷⁰.

The US Supreme Court has declared that courts may not admit witnesses who claim theories not validated by validation and reliability standards, affirming the inexistence of the so-called PAS because it fails to meet all of the scientific validation and reliability requirements. The theory of the so-called PAS is currently totally discredited, even the state of California plans to prohibit its use by the justice system

INTRODUCTION OF THE SO-CALLED PAS IN THE SPANISH JUDICIAL SCENE.

In recent years, the so-called “Parental Alienation Syndrome” has stormed into the Spanish judicial scene, leading to disturbing consequences

¹⁶⁹ Words of the retired judge, Sol Gothard, in the documentary “Breaking the Silence”, which reveals, through the testimonies of children who were subjected to Gardner’s theory, the suffering and psychological harm suffered by these children.

¹⁷⁰ There are several associations of adolescent victims of the application of the so-called PAS: Children Against Court Appointed Child Abuse: www.CA3CACACA.blogspot.com or Courageous Kids Network <http://www.courageouskids.net/>

for children and adolescents not only in civil proceedings but also criminal. As it happened in the USA, as soon as the possibility of applying for joint custody through the courts was introduced into our legislation (Law 15/2005 of 8 July)¹⁷¹, and the Comprehensive Law against Gender-based Violence was approved on 28 December 2004, this theory began to gain strength and has spread to all parts of Spain.

Gardner failed to gain the support of the scientific community. Not even now, twenty-four years later, is the so-called *PAS* recognised by the WHS or the American Psychiatric Association. However, both its creator and his followers have turned to the justice system in an attempt to give legitimacy to the so-called syndrome for the purpose of using it as grounds for child custody transfers.

There are many cases in Spanish courts where lawyers put the so-called *PAS* forward as basic evidence (in the shape of allegations by one of the parties or reports) in child custody disputes and/or cases of child sexual abuse. However, there is no consensus on the admissibility of the so-called *PAS* in court decisions.

Different bodies have openly criticised the admissibility of the so-called *PAS*, for example, the Prosecutor of the Special Court for Violence against Women, Soledad Cazorla¹⁷²: “In my opinion, it is a rather unfortunate to base a withdrawal (by the public prosecution) on an illness or a syndrome which lacks consolidation and the accreditation of international organisations”.

In this respect, in 2008, the Spanish General Council of the Judiciary¹⁷³ laid down the criteria for dealing with cases of gender-based violence, establishing the approach to the theory of the so-called *PAS* by the justice system, and concluding:

“... to sum up, accepting the ideas of Gardner’s theory in court proceedings for the care and custody of minors, means subjecting these minors to a coercive theory and violating their rights on the part of the institutions with are precisely there to protect them”.

As argued by Paloma Marín López, Senior Judge and Head of the Observatory on Domestic and Gender-based Violence Section of the

¹⁷¹ We should remember that the current regulations on joint custody were expressly introduced into article 92 of the Civil Code on 8 July 2005.

¹⁷² Annual Report of the Chief State Prosecutor’s Office.2007. page 365

¹⁷³ 3rd Congress of the Observatory on Gender-based Violence. “Algunos problemas en torno a la guarda y custodia de menores”. Resistencias a la aplicación de la Ley Integral. El Supuesto SAP y su proyección en las resoluciones judiciales.

Spanish General Council of the Judiciary¹⁷⁴ the selected route through which the so-called *PAS* finds its way into court decisions is the reports by experts “especially through their uncritical approach.”

In order to decide whether or not the so-called *PAS* is present, the lawyers or the judge, on his own initiative, can request an expert’s report from the Psychosocial Teams or a private report from one of the parties. In Spain, the principle of free appraisal of evidence by the judicial authority prevails. The admissibility of evidence and its appraisal are in the hands of the judge

According to Article 283 of the Rules of Civil Procedure, the admissibility of evidence must satisfy three criteria: pertinence (it must relate to the subject of the case - the events in dispute), necessity and usefulness (it must be decisive to the accreditation of the court’s final decision).

The Law establishes that useless evidence which, according to the rules and reasonable and reliable criteria, in no way helps to clarify the events in dispute, shall not be admissible.

The Rules of Civil Procedure also establish that, whenever necessary, the Judge or the parties may request the opinion of specialists when technical knowledge is needed to clear up the subject in dispute, which, in the case that concerns us, mostly makes reference to the Psychosocial Teams or the Judicial Technical Team. According to a presentation given by Paloma Marín, Senior Judge and Head of the Observatory on Domestic and Gender-based Violence Section of the Spanish General Council of the Judiciary, the reports issued by the Psychosocial Teams attached to the Courts of the autonomous regions of Madrid, Murcia and Asturias, as well as the provinces of Barcelona, Alicante, Oviedo, Zaragoza, Jaén, Málaga, Sevilla, Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Ourense, Pontevedra, Soria and Valencia, embrace the theory of the so-called *PAS*. (Third Congress of the Observatory on Domestic and Gender-based Violence. “Some problems regarding the care and custody of minors. The so-called *PAS* and how it is reflected in court decisions).

It is expert evidence and should be valued as such. Article 347 of the Rules of Civil Procedure and Article 478 of the Rules of Criminal Procedure establish that any expert evidence must be included after presenting the factual elements which the expert evidence is about, that means the factual background of the events.

¹⁷⁴3rd Congress of the Observatory on Gender-based Violence. “Algunos problemas en torno a la guarda y custodia de menores”. Resistencias a la aplicación de la Ley Integral. El Supuesto SAP y su proyección en las resoluciones judiciales

Many reports lack information on the parent's background or history of violence. On another front, children's feelings of anxiety or fear toward that parent are downplayed, undermining their credibility. These reports include witnesses or events that are sometimes not mentioned in the court orders and escape jurisdictional control (other psychologists intervening in the case, professionals of the child's school/college, etc.). All the relevant facts obtained in the judicial process must be the starting point of the expert's report.

Sometimes, the conclusions of the appraisals of the parent and child visitation scheme in the Family Meeting Points are presented without the signature of the professional who was present.

The reports presented by the Psychosocial Teams of the courts are only signed by a social worker, despite the fact that they include psychological diagnoses that should only be signed by a clinical psychologist.

Many accept the principles of the so-called *PAS* theory, when most psychologists' deontological codes emphasise that no method or procedure that has not been sufficiently contrasted within the limits of scientific knowledge should be used. Very often, the appraisals on which these reports are based consist of observing the child for just 20 minutes or half an hour, and sometimes private reports diagnosing the so-called *PAS* are issued without having seen the child or the mother.

We find that most of the court decisions where presence of the so-called *PAS* is accepted are based on the reports by social workers or a psychologist attached to the court. After the reports are issued, court decisions should state the reasons for accepting the contents of the reports. In this respect, Spanish Constitutional Court Decision 193/1996 of 26 November, states that, "it must explain the reasons for the conviction reached with regard to the facts as founds, i.e., in that concerning the appraisal of the evidence based on which the judicial body arrived at the existence of facts as found, as well as in that related to the fundamental points of law...explaining the reasons for classifying the facts as found under the respective applicable laws".

It is worth highlighting that for years, since its Decision of 6 March 1948, the Supreme Court has been making the same affirmation "with regard to the Lower Courts, in the use of their powers, are not obliged to fully adhere to the opinion of experts, given that expert opinion is simply one more piece of evidence".

As affirmed by Nekane San Miguel, Senior Judge of the Provincial Court of Vizcaya, "there is no legal reason for giving preeminent value to the opinions of these experts over those supplied by the parties or over other means of

evidence...there is the attitude (or belief) that because the persons who issue them are public servants or persons attached to the courts, these reports come with some kind of legitimation in origin, as a guarantee of impartiality, and in many court decisions the reports of experts commissioned by the parties are discredited precisely for having been presented by one of the parties to the case, however I don't share this appreciation which, because it entails a pre-judgement, goes against the most basic rules of objectivity and impartiality".¹⁷⁵

The reports by the Psychosocial Teams cannot replace the court decision, as established in the Supreme Court's Decision of 19.7.2007 "an expert psychological opinion on a testimony is not a document that evidences, based on its direct accreditation power, the veracity of a testimonial declaration.... the opinion of the psychologist can never replace the Judge's", therefore we find the free appraisal of evidence in our justice system.

Since 2002, there have been decisions adopted by Provincial Courts accepting the theory of the so-called *PAS*. However, the decision that made the so-called syndrome more widely known as a result of the huge media coverage it received, and consequently made a deep impression on the public and the judicial scene, was the Decision adopted by the First Instance Court No. 4 of Manresa on 4 June 2007¹⁷⁶.

In this case, the court decision adopted in second instance by the Provincial Court of Barcelona on 17 April 2008 made a veiled rectification, granting the mother the right to visit the child every other weekend and half of the school holidays, despite upholding the so-called *PAS*. It is worth highlighting that the mother had alleged that the father had abused the daughter, which she claimed was the cause of the daughter's rejection of the father.

The diagnosis of the so-called *PAS* comes from the Psychosocial Teams attached to the Courts and/or psychological reports presented by one of the parties where sometimes the mothers and children are not even examined by the psychologists. The psychological report presented by the father in the Manresa case "diagnosing" the child as suffering from the so-called *PAS*, which

¹⁷⁵ XXI National Co-ordinator of Female Lawyers, November 2008, Oviedo, Round Table; "The psychological-legal phenomenon of the so-called Parental Alienation Syndrome, Communication to the round table by the speaker, the Senior Judge, Nekane San Miguel

¹⁷⁶ In the legal reasons for the decision, the judge states that "it remains demonstrated that the child is suffering from if not a severe phobia about her father, a syndrome of parental alienation.", it rules that the child who had been living with the mother who held the custody, and the mother had alleged that the father had abused the child, that the child should have no contact with the mother or the extended family for a minimum period of 6 months as of the notification of the decision."

was used by the First Instance Court to rule in favour of the father, was called into question by the Provincial Court, highlighting: “the mentioned psychologist did not see and wasn’t even with the child before he issued the report”.

The same thing is seen in many of the judicial proceedings that we have examined that make reference to the so-called *PAS*.

There are other cases similar to the one judged by the First Instance Court No. 4 of Manresa. Despite been recognised, in the decision of 4 June 2007, that the so-called *PAS* is not a scientific syndrome, it rules that there could be a possible fomentation of Parental Alienation Syndrome in the minor, and gives the custody of the minor to the father, due to the mother’s reiterated refusal to facilitate visitation.

During the process, the reports and declarations of six experts were presented, all whom agreed that the daughter felt a phobia, hostility and fear toward the father, but disagreed on the origin of those feelings. Three of the experts attributed the phobia to the fact that the father ill-treated the mother and that the daughter felt threatened; therefore basing that fear on the logical consequence of the daughter’s traumatic and negative experiences with the father. On the other hand, the other three doctors (two of them appointed by the court), attributed the daughter’s rejection of the father to the so-called Parental Alienation Syndrome, in which the mother (as well as close relatives) was the alienating element, exercising a negative influence on the daughter.

Having arrived at this point of dissent, in the Fourth Fundamental Point of Law 3) of the decision, the judge gives explicit reasons for her position in favour of the so-called *PAS*:

“With regard to the origin of the young girl’s phobia, this Judge accepts without any doubt the position of doctors ..., over the position of doctors... because the latter base their conclusions on information concerning alleged family violence, which refers to a long time ago and has never been demonstrated either judicially or scientifically, whilst the first three doctors base their conclusions on observations of the young girl’s conduct at the present time (...)

(...) This Judge considers that existence should not be denied in advance to a syndrome described and studied in depth outside our borders, which the fact that it is not considered an illness but a relational problem could explain why it is not found in the classification of the WHS, which could also occur because that organisation necessarily lags behind reality in the recognition of new pathologies – a logical occurrence, on the other hand, in scientific advances-.

(...) It is not up to this Judge to go into or anticipate the recognitions of the highest medical authorities or to –not being my profession- take part in a discussion between doctors in the controversy over the existence of the mentioned syndrome...”

As a result, this judge accepts that the positions of the doctors who defend the existence of the so-called syndrome are more scientific because one of the doctors appointed by the court..., as stated in the case, “has dedicated many hours of work and study” to the subject.

It is worth highlighting, as argued by Ana M^a Pérez del Campo¹⁷⁷ that “the law that empowers the judge to seek judicial aid does not recognise the judge authority to legitimate practices alien to the expertise requested or recognise symptoms and assumptions excluded from that expertise (fundamental rule in the “fair criticism” requirement)”..

The Provincial Court of the Balearic Islands (Section 4), Court Decision No. 47/2008 of 7 February, shared and ratified the decision of the lower court judge, establishing the existence of a “severe” or “moderate-severe” Parental Alienation Syndrome and granting the custody to the father.

It is horrifying to discover that the grounds for dismissing the appeal filed by the mother was a book written by an “expert” psychologist in the so-called *PAS* (constantly mentioned in the decision’s different fundamental points of law) and the expert’s report issued by a psychologist attached to the First Instance Court No. 12. The latter psychologist only saw the mother once and the only thing that transpires from the report is “that the mother’s position at the time was that she wanted to request a significant reduction of the visitation rights (...)”. The book on which the Court bases its decision becomes an axiom, to the point of helping to define the type of so-called *PAS* the child is suffering. The decision’s Third Fundamental Point of Law literally says:

“The psychologist, D. F., defines the so-called Parental Alienation Syndrome (*PAS*) as a disorder characterised by a cluster of symptoms that are the result of a process by which a parent transforms the conscience of his or her child through different strategies, with the aim of impeding, hindering or destroying the child’s relationship with the other parent, to the point of making that conscience contradictory to what one would expected from a son or a daughter.

¹⁷⁷ PERÉZ DEL CAMPO, A., “El grave conflicto del *SAP*”, 2009

The psychologist who wrote the mentioned book on the parental alienation syndrome explains that the so-called *PAS* is a process and, as such, needs time to implement (...).

(...)We must manifest our agreement with the allegation formulated in the appeal, that to make an adequate diagnosis of parental alienation it is important to analyse the existing situation prior to the cohabitation crisis. In this respect, in the book F. points out that it is essential to make an extensive assessment that includes not only the circumstances associated with the problematic conduct but also a global vision of the child..."

The Decision's Sixth Fundamental Point of Law goes on to say:

"(...)With regard to the types of so-called *PAS*, the psychologist, Mr. F., in the book referred to above, which the appellant also refers to in different points of the appeal application, draws a distinction between: mild, moderate and severe."

"Based on the conducts or situations covered when referring to each one of them, in this case, we cannot consider that we are facing a mild type of *PAS*, since we must already class it as moderate to severe, whose solution must be the one adopted by the lower court judge in his decision. Given that, according to F. ..., the interventions in moderate and severe types of so-called *PAS* must be accompanied by strict judicial and police support to enable the separation of the alienated child from the alienation sources - parent and extended family-, all of which under the supervision and commitment of the responsible professionals."

With regard to the reports issued by the Family Meeting Points, they cannot serve as documentary evidence.¹⁷⁸ They must therefore be taken to proceedings through the means of proof admitted in law (pertaining to testimony) and force whoever signs them to appear in court and be subjected to the principle of contradiction.

It has been observed that the above-mentioned reports sometimes include slanted information on the events, absence of grounds for their conclusions, absence of accounts told by the children when they arrive or leave the Family Meeting Points, the emotions manifested by the children during the time spent in the Centres are downplayed: fear, crying, anxiety attacks, refusal to see the father, etc. The reports are very brief. (Provincial Court of Lugo, 17 December 2007).

¹⁷⁸ As established by the Supreme Court in decisions of 20 January 1987 and 14 February 2002, the information contained must be unquestionable and irrefutable

It is essential that the signatories of these reports are summoned to appear in court in order to ratify them and explain any term contained in the report, and that they are subjected to the principles of defence, immediacy and contradiction.

Children are forced to continue visitation despite their outright refusal, which is a violation of articles 9 and 12 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

It is worth highlighting that very often, as the renowned North American psychologist, Lenore Walker, pointed out after conducting exhaustive studies on the farce of the so-called *PAS*: “Although admonitions are given to carefully assess each situation individually and proceed with caution, the custody literature strongly suggests reintegration of an alienated child with the rejected parent even when the parent has serious problems that have contributed to the child’s rejection”¹⁷⁹.

This is mirrored in the cases we have examined in this country, and despite the current rejection of the theory of the so-called *PAS* by the international mental-health organisations, professionals continue to issue reports based on the ideology behind the so-called *PAS* but without actually naming it, making it easier to accept and believe and harder to criticise.

Gardner also based his theory of the so-called *PAS* on the figure of the “*Friendly Parent*”¹⁸⁰, “which he had already invented years ago. According to this principle, the custody of the child should be granted to the parent who is “friendliest” with the other parent, i.e., the parent who encourages the child’s relationship with the other parent the most and does not stand in its way. Accordingly, it is believed that the Friendly Parent acts “in the interests of the child”. However, yet again, this principle was created to silence victims of maltreatment or sexual abuse, to neutralise an accusation of maltreatment or abuse by one parent against the other, given that, in general, these accusations are difficult to prove and very often, according to the principles of the so-called *PAS*, they are proof of the accusing parent’s bad faith and obstructing attitude toward the father and child relationship. The accusing parent is considered the “unfriendly” parent and the one likely to lose the custody of the child in favour of the other.

¹⁷⁹ WALKER, L. “Analysis of Parental Alienation Syndrome and its Admissibility in the Family Court.”

¹⁸⁰ ZORZA, J. “The friendly parent concept –another gender biased legacy from Richard Gardner”. Domestic Violence Report, vol 12.

Following the mentioned theory, many court decisions explain to the mother how a “good mother” ought to behave, which is to take on the role of carer and protector of her children, something intrinsic to motherhood, but they must also help and encourage a close and cordial father and child relationship or otherwise face the threat of losing the custody of the children to the father. All of which regardless of the father’s attitude towards the children from the time they are born to the time the events are brought to trial. It is clear that the creation of this misogynous theory is based on the prehistoric concept of malicious and perverse women.

This is evident in different court decisions, such as Court Order No. 487/06 of 8 June 2006 of Section 17 of the Provincial Court of Madrid, which dismisses the mother’s appeal against an order that agreed the temporary stay of proceedings of preliminary enquiries initiated as a result of the mother’s accusation against the father for the type of offence covered in article 224.

The Order confirms the appealed decision and recalls the emergence of the so-called *PAS* which, it states “was discovered” a quarter of a century ago “in the United States of America, bolstered by very particular sociological circumstances”.

And adds that “Although from the initial studies it was believed that the syndrome mostly affected mothers (to the point of coming up with the disturbing name “*Malicious Mother Syndrome*”), the most recent statistical data does not allow us to establish with scientific certainty the prevalence of the syndrome in one sex over the other”.

As Paloma Marín pointed out at the Third Congress of the Observatory on Domestic and Gender-based Violence, the so-called *PAS* has gone beyond the framework of civil law where its creator had placed it, and has now entered the framework of criminal law, mainly showing up in disobedience offences and sexual abuse and aggression offences.

- Of the 16 criminal convictions analysed by the senior judge, 9 (56%) related to mothers and 7 (44%) to fathers.
- Of the 21 acquittals, 15 (71%) related to mothers and 6 (29%) to fathers.

Therefore “we can gather that most of the individuals who are to appear before the Justice Administration as accused in cases where the so-called *PAS* is alleged are women”, generating a direct contradiction with the

fundamental points of law established in the above-mentioned Court Order No. 487/06 of 8 June 2006, from Section 17 of the Provincial Court of Madrid.

As already mentioned, there is no judicial consensus on the criterion for applying this syndrome, since although there is (as we have been able to document) abundant case law where decisions are based on this so-called syndrome; we also find case law that rejects it and does not admit it as evidence, based on the fundamental points of law analysed below.

Nekane San Miguel, the Presiding Judge of the Provincial Court of Vizcaya (Section 6), in Decision No. 256/2008 of 27 March, judging an appeal against Court Order 85/07 adopted by the Criminal Court of Bilbao, overruled the verdict of guilty on grounds of the “Parental Alienation Syndrome” *PAS*sed in first instance. The Presiding Judge heard the case and rejected the idea of the so-called syndrome on the basis of the clear and categorical arguments established in the Second Fundamental Point of Law a), which reads:

“The so-called *PAS* has not been recognised by any professional or scientific association, and its inclusion in the DSM-IV and the ICD-10 has been rejected by the American Psychiatric Association and the WHO, respectively. These and other institutions that give priority to clinical and investigative objectives base the inclusion of a new diagnostic entity on the existence of solid empirical support, and the so-called *PAS* does not meet any of the qualifying criteria.

According to a 1996 declaration by the American Psychological Association (APA) there is no scientific evidence to back the so-called *PAS*. This Association criticises the bad use made of this term in cases of gender-based violence. In its report, entitled *Violence and the Family*, it affirms: “Terms such as ‘parental alienation’ may be used to blame the women for the children’s reasonable fear and anger toward their violence father”. *Navigating Custody & Visitation Evaluations in Cases with Domestic Violence: A Judge’s Guide*, published by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, created in the USA in 1937, in its 2006 edition warns of the syndrome’s scientific discredit (...)

The “popularity” and references made in recent times to this so-called syndrome, as well as the (so described) dangerous repercussions that it is having on separation and divorce processes, led a very large number of solvent Medical and Mental Health professionals to sign a manifesto in 2007 “on the psychological and legal phenomenon of the so-called Parental Alienation Syndrome”, in which, among other affirmations, they categorically

state that “the ideology behind the so-called *PAS* is openly pro-paedophile and sexist”, as well as a dangerous pseudo-scientific fraudulent instrument that is creating dangerous situations for children and giving rise to an involution in the human rights of children and their mothers (women).”

In any dissertation and/or course given on this subject reference is made to the attitude and ideology of its “creator” or formulator, as it is “common knowledge” that his writings included affirmations that have been associated with his attributed paedophilia (Gardner, *True and false accusations of child sex abuse*, 1992, p. 549) and his view of the mother (woman) as alienator who makes the father invisible.

As highlighted in the above-mentioned court decision, Richard Gardner’s paedophile ideology is common knowledge. He held such beliefs as “the child might be told about other societies in which such behaviour was and is considered normal” (Gardner, *True and false accusations of child sex abuse*, 1992, p. 549) or “paedophilia may enhance the survival of the human species by serving procreative purposes” (Gardner, *True and false accusations of child sex abuse*, 1992, p. 24-5), as well as “There is a bit of paedophilia in every one of us”.

Going back to the above-mentioned court decision, the Second Fundamental Point of Law a) emphasises: “The risks of accepting this theory and applying the therapy indicated by its creator and followers have also been alerted by the Spanish Association of Neuropsychiatry (The theoretical construction of Gardner’s Parental Alienation Syndrome (*PAS*) as a basis for judicial child custody transfers - Analysis of its scientific base and application risks).

There are increasingly more psychology and psychiatry professionals who view the formulation of the syndrome as another form of violence against women, and remind us that “Science tells us that the most likely reason that a child becomes estranged from a parent is that parent’s own behaviour. Labels, such as Parental Alienation Syndrome, serve to deflect attention away from those behaviours (Dr. Paul Fink) and forget that the ambivalence or rejection toward a parent may be associated with many different factors” (Dr. Gaber) which are not relevant to this case and therefore not mentioned or examined in this decision; however, its attribution and formulation is serving to blame mothers for the “abnormal” conducts of their children.”

Children’s hostile attitude toward visits by the non-custodial parent may be due to many factors that have nothing to do with any syndrome, such as normal

anxiety after a separation process, uneasiness during the communication and visitation scheme or the possibility that there was violence by the father toward the mother during the marriage, where the children were also direct victims of the pushing and shoving or full-blown violence perpetrated by the father all the years the couple lived together.

In this same light, the Provincial Court of Barcelona (Section 18), Decision No. 305/2007 of 19 June, denied an application to change the visitation scheme on the grounds of lack of evidence to support that the mother had breached the visitation scheme and that the children were suffering parental alienation syndrome. In the Second Fundamental Point of Law, the judge affirms:

“(...) from the report by the Civil Technical Advice Team of the Directorate General of Relations with the Justice Administration which was actually requested by the appellant, we cannot conclude that the situation is substantially different from what is common in cases of conflict between separated spouses. Both children feel that they are in the middle of a family conflict and react in a normal way toward the attitude of the parents, which in the report is described as “excessive protection” with regard to the mother and “possessive and inflexible” with regard to the father, causing the children to “physically, but not emotionally, drift away” from the father, and this reaction does not suggest any kind of pathological conduct. In these circumstances, and particularly based on the results of the examination of the children by this Court, during which they stated that the visitation scheme was observed since Friday, and that the mother had in no way breached that scheme, we must maintain the visitation scheme established in the agreement although with the mentioned observation, without going ahead with extension requested, not only because it would give rise to sources of controversy between the parties, bearing in mind the existing conflict between them, but because of the manifestations made by the children in the above-mentioned act, which are worth bearing in mind in view of their age, therefore on this point we partially uphold the examined appeal.”

As mentioned in Decision Number 256/2008 of 27 March by the Court of Vizcaya, Section 6, the so-called *PAS* is being used as grounds for judicial child custody transfers.

This view was also shared by the Provincial Court of Sevilla (Section 4) in Decision No. 607/2008 of 11 December, in which it states: “such emphasis on the so-called syndrome suffered by the married couple’s children can only be explained as an argument to discredit the incriminating testimony of the accuser”. In the First Fundamental Point of Law 6), the judge explains:

“...the understandable efforts made by the defence to attribute the charge to a conspiracy by his wife to deprive him of his relationship with the children they have in common stumbles with the fact that in said conspiracy the accuser would have had to involve not only her mother and brother, which could be easily explained, but the eldest of the mentioned children, which already seems more implausible after having taken the argument of the “Parental Alienation Syndrome” to pieces, as well as a girlfriend, a former house maid, two downstairs neighbours of the married couple, one Local Police agent belonging to the “Grupo Diana” and one legal advisor from a support association.”

“All these persons provide testimonies that, to a greater or lesser extent, in a more direct or peripheral way, with reference to dates closer or further in time to the accusation, confirm conducts by the accused which are totally consistent with the charge of maltreatment, mainly physical, made against him, in the expressive terms included in each case in the minutes of the hearing and which are summarised in the third fundamental point of law of the challenged decision, whose content can be referred to and therefore deemed reproduced here”.

Another perverse objective of the so-called *PAS* is to silence child sexual abuse and maltreatment, creating a diabolical effect by inverting the principle of the burden of proof. Contrary to the principle of law, the accuser is not required to prove anything, but it is up to the accused to prove his or her innocence. Gardner confirms this when he says, “The denial of the *PAS* is the primary defence of the alienator”. This is how it was understood and applied by the Provincial Court of Sevilla in the previously discussed decision (Decision 607/2008 of 11 December) where the following is explained:

“It is indeed worth making an incision to emphasise that Gardner himself was forced to add a final clause to his initial definition of the so-called syndrome, as a negative diagnostic criterion, according to which “when ‘sexual abuse’ is present, explaining the child’s hostile behaviour as a consequence of the parental alienation syndrome is not applicable”.

After that incision, it follows, in pure logic and scientific rigour, that a previous “report” of “Parental Alienation Syndrome” should not be used without further ado as an exculpatory means of proof in a criminal case of maltreatment. The process should be the other way around: first of all, the inexistence of abuse or maltreatment by the alleged “alienated” parent should be established, and only then, according to the postulates of the theory in question, can the existence of the so-called syndrome in the children be

sustained in the family process for the custody of the children, which is the sphere in which the concept has its origin and its scope of application. And, in this case, not only does the defence try to put the cart before the horse (the syndrome is used to deny the existence of maltreatment, instead of the absence of maltreatment enabling the “diagnosis” of the syndrome), but the experts’ reports, which observe the so-called syndrome in the children of the accuser and the accused, lack objective data that would allow us to affirm or deny the existence of maltreatment which the diagnosis depends on, as expressly recognised in the hearing (folio 675) by Mr. and Prof. (...) and is also gathered from the background information of the report by the psychologist of the Family Courts (folio 599), who did not have, among the documents examined, the documentation entered into the record of this case”.

As mentioned in the manifesto signed by lawyers and civil society against the psychological and legal phenomenon of the so-called parental alienation syndrome (10 December 2007) if a child’s mother accuses the father of sexual abuse, it is seen as evidence of the so-called *PAS*, whereas if she fails to make the accusation, she is seen to be covering or co-operating with the abuser.

In this manner, the mother’s actions to safeguard and protect the rights of her children are “neutralised”. The diagnostic criteria of the so-called syndrome become a powerful instrument to silence abuse and maltreatment of children and mothers, whilst the aggressor is guaranteed exemption from his acts and the opportunity to continue abusing; therefore the so-called syndrome contains serious prejudices in favour of the alleged abuser.

The diagnostic criteria of the so-called *PAS* to establish the treatment to be followed by the child are based on the mother’s conduct - never the father’s. As Hoult points out, the father’s conduct is never examined or questioned, nor is his psychiatric history or violent behaviour. To establish the treatment to be followed, which is to withdraw the mother’s custody of the children, Gardner created a series of diagnostics that are centred on the conducts frequently seen in women who have experienced situations of violence, wish to protect their children from abuse or maltreatment and fight to defend them.

According to Gardner, the so-called *PAS* is present when:

- A woman frequently goes to litigation. It is logical for mothers to report and actively defend their rights and those of their children. But to the American theorist, this is a sign of the unbearable hysteria of women who are full of psychiatric pathologies.

- A woman files complaints to the police or social services.
- A woman violates orders of protection.
- The so-called *PAS* is considered a kind of hysteria or pathology that affects the woman and, therefore, Gardner gives her the title of alienator. This behaviour in women aggravates their condition of alienators and programmers of their children, since the so-called *PAS* concludes that the culprit of children's rejection toward their fathers is the conduct of the mothers. HE NEVER HAS DOUBTS ABOUT THE FATHER AND FAILS TO CONSIDER THE DIFFERENT DEVELOPMENT STAGES OF THE CHILD OR ADOLESCENT. Starting from the premise of the friendly father and the mentally disturbed mother.

Observations:

To avoid being labelled a so-called "*PAS* mum", many women refrain from reporting the sexual abuse or maltreatment suffered by their children, particularly when the custody of the children is in dispute during divorce litigation. If a woman in the process of a divorce files an official complaint in our courts, alleging that her children are or were maltreated or abused, there is currently an underlying assumption in popular belief that she is lying and using the proceedings to get back at the father and that the children are suffering the so-called *PAS*.

The so-called *PAS* creates the perverse effect of inverting the principle of the burden of proof. Furthermore, it violates the basic principle of the Rule of Law, which is the presumption of innocence established in article 24.2 of the Spanish Constitution, and also violates the constitutional right of effective protection of the court.

The courts are asked to assume that a child's refusal or hesitation to be with his or her father lacks a real reason or cause, and brush under the carpet the abusive behaviour or maltreatment that the father may have displayed with his children or partner.

And we cannot ignore that, according to the study "Family violence in the judicial sphere" conducted by Themis, an association of female lawyers, violence is present in 64% of contended divorce cases. Children who witness violence are also direct victims of that violence, which in court is buried under the diagnosed so-called *PAS*.

Other information to bear in mind was provided by the Senior Judge, Marín, in the presentation she gave at the Third Congress of the Observatory on Domestic and Gender-based Violence held in Madrid on 21, 22 and 23 October 2009. In her presentation she addressed the percentages of court decisions supplied by the Judicial Documentation Centre containing references to the concept of the so-called *PAS*, which number more than 200 decisions adopted by different Provincial Courts between 2002 and 2009. Among these, «the so-called *PAS* is present both in the civil (77% of the decisions examined) and the criminal jurisdiction (23% of the decisions examined), in light of which the Senior Judge affirmed that «the so-called *PAS* has gone beyond the civil framework in which its creator had placed it, and entered the criminal jurisdiction. It has been reached the contentious-administrative jurisdiction (1 decision). Marín warned of «the profound difference that exists between a society that guarantees formal equality between women and men and the society of the future that not only affirms but makes effective material equality between them. The presentation steered toward specific guidelines for intervention and interpretation, to allow, among other things, the detection of the reactions that arise in certain groups in our society which are opposed to effective and real equality, as well as its consequences, manifestations and projections»¹⁸¹

The Decision of the First Instance Court No. 7 in Oviedo of 13 June 2005¹⁸² is one of the many examples of the lack of protection and the danger that children are subjected to when the so-called *PAS* is applied. The custody of the children was granted to the father on the grounds of the so-called syndrome suffered by the children, despite the fact that, at the time, there was a restraining order in place, Court Order dated 23 October 2004, to stop the father from going near his ex-wife and children.

The above-mentioned Criminal Court Decision confirms that, according to a report issued by the Family Meeting Point, “the children are afraid of their father”, that there is a previous accusation by the mother against the father of threats and injuries witnessed by the children, and that the father repeatedly failed to pay the maintenance

¹⁸¹ Marín López Paloma. Senior Judge and Head of the Observatory on Domestic and Gender-based Violence Section of the Spanish General Council of the Judiciary. “Resistance to the application of the Comprehensive Law, the so-called *PAS* and its effects on court decisions”, Third Congress on Violence of the Observatory on Domestic and Gender-based Violence.

¹⁸² The Psycho-technical Team attached to the Courts of Oviedo diagnosed a Parental Alienation Syndrome in the mother, in her relationship with the children, recommending a custody transfer to the father. The visitations to the mother are stopped for two months and the children are supervised by the informing team. To carry out the custody transfer, the Judicial Police is asked to pick the children up from school and take them to the father. The mother is banned from communicating with the children by any means.

allowance established by a court at the time of the separation in 1997.

In some of the reports issued by the Psycho-technical Teams of the Courts of Oviedo, which monitored the family situation, the mother wasn't even interviewed, although they affirm that she "continues to hold a delirious interpretation of the circumstances and (the children) are vulnerable to maternal manipulation", when the mother-children visitation scheme was taking place under the supervision of a Family Meeting Point a few hours a month.

The diagnosis of the so-called *PAS* in children presupposes that they are lying, their statements are disregarded and situations of abuse and maltreatment are downplayed. No credibility is given to the statements of the children or the mothers.

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There is a first-instance court decision¹⁸³ which finds a father guilty of sexually abusing a child, followed by a second-instance court decision¹⁸⁴ that acquits him, stating:

"...Everything told by the child cannot be a product of the imagination...we can conclude that there is an element of truth in what the child says, but we don't know exactly what it is. There was some kind of stimulus, but it wasn't necessarily sexual - it could have been neutral."

The court records also confirm that the father was found guilty of abusing his ex-partner. In a later decision¹⁸⁵ concerning the modification of the measures, the custody of the son was awarded to the father and a mother-son visitation scheme supervised by a Family Meeting Point was established, after the father had alleged in his counterclaim that the son was suffering the so-called *PAS*, diagnosed in a report issued by a psychologist who hadn't even interviewed the son.

¹⁸³ Decision by Criminal Court No. 5 of Bilbao, 2001.

¹⁸⁴ Decision by the Provincial Court of Vizcaya, 10 January 2002

¹⁸⁵ Decision by the First Instance Court No. 14 of Bilbao as regards modification of measures 507/07

Not much credibility is given to the minor's manifestations regarding the situations experienced with his father, even when the minor is examined:

"...This Judge has appreciated the minor's insistence on explaining what his father did to him, describing conducts of a coproghagic nature that are indeed unpleasant...and describing a violent episode (not covered in any court decision) in which the accused threatened him with throwing him out of the window" his refusal to see his father is persistent and this Judge concludes that "considering very likely that his discourse has been reinforced and appreciating a symbiosis between mother and son" the Psychosocial Team of the Court accepts that the adolescent "lives under great fear of his father" and that the reason for his fear is "the anxiety that he suffers in light of the possibility .. that at the end of this process, the close relationship that he has with his mother may be jeopardised."

The therapeutic intervention recommended in the so-called *PAS* is legal coercion, not medical treatment. The devastating repercussions of accepting the so-called *PAS* in a court decision range from granting the custody to the "alienated" parent to possible fines combined with the prohibition of both the mother (in a majority of the cases) and the maternal family to have any contact with the child. In the most extreme cases, there is even the possibility of going to jail.

On this subject, with such destructive consequences for the child and the cause of continuous suffering by the mother, the author, Lorente Acosta, affirms: "especially with regard to the separation from the mother and the granting of the custody to the abusive father, through which the children are simultaneously subjected to a compulsive therapy to modify a conduct born of their feelings and traumatic experiences. All of which is indeed true alienation in keeping with what psychology has defined as coercive and violent procedures similar to those used by sects in some cases of torture»¹⁸⁶

Court Decision of 4/06/2007 adopted by the First Instance Court No. 4 of Manresa, (mentioned above) is a clear example of the application of the *Threat Therapy*. In this decision, the mother's and maternal family's communication and visitation scheme with the minor was suspended for a minimum period of six months. However, the Provincial Court of Barcelona ruled that part of the appeal was appropriate. After analysing the evidentiary material presented in the proceedings and the legal reasons given, the judge concludes that there was insufficient justification for agreeing a measure as drastic as the one established, which entailed totally isolating the young girl from her mother.

¹⁸⁶ Lorente, M. Los nuevos hombres nuevos, Destino, Barcelona, 2009

The Decision's Third Fundamental Point of Law 1) argued that:

.... "First of all, we should highlight, as affirmed by the counsel of the claimant father in the hearing of the appeal, it is not up to the forensic sphere to take a position on whether or not the so-called Parental Alienation Syndrome (*PAS*) exists, from a scientific point of view, and accordingly the Court will not issue an opinion on the so-called syndrome but will only examine the appraisals carried out by the experts to assess the relationship problems between the father and the daughter".

In this case, regardless of whether or not the so-called *PAS* has a scientific base, they use it as a base to, on the one hand, resume the communication and visitation scheme (as it was "extremely unfair") and, on the other, oppose the custody transfer, manifesting that it would be detrimental to the minor's development, who needs calmness and wellbeing at this stage of her life and therefore continues with her father.

Such examples as that of the Provincial Court of Zaragoza, which dismissed an appeal against an Order adopted by the First Instance Court No. 5 of Zaragoza on 26 February 2009, or that of the Provincial Court of the Balearic Islands (Section 4), in the above-mentioned Decision No. 47/2008 of 7 February, which also justifies and implements the coercive therapy: "she may not communicate with ... by any means. She may not go near the school..."

All of which based on the opinion of professionals, who either believe the declarations of the minors or class them as alienated. The opinion of these professionals becomes dogma and if the minor is believed to be alienated, the custody is immediately withdrawn and the threat therapy applied. The custody of the minor is granted to the rejected parent, and any communication with the alienating parent, who must be treated by an expert in the so-called *PAS*, is radically interrupted. But, on what grounds is the custody transferred? The mechanism that is set in motion is definitely not a therapeutic measure that will improve the minor's or the mother's health, but a coercive measure without a legal base.

In short, as mentioned above, there is no judicial consensus on the admissibility of the so-called Parental Alienation Syndrome. The consequences of the court decisions that accept the so-called *PAS* "can violate" several fundamental rights of the other party and, in particular, of the

children, such as those classed in articles 14¹⁸⁷ and 24.1¹⁸⁸ of the Spanish Constitution - equality and the right to receive effective court protection.

In 95% of the cases, the alienating parent is the mother. Why? Is it a specifically feminine syndrome? Or is it a syndrome used by a neo-machismo movement to put an end to the rights accomplished by women and children in the *PAS* years? Court decisions cannot be based on hypotheses, but on true and contrasted facts. Otherwise, wouldn't this be a case of fraud?

As Ana M^a Pérez del Campo affirms, “the so-called *PAS* is a new strategy which has the usual elements of inequality, discrimination and violence instrumented through sons and daughters, whom it turns into hostages of its revenge”. “But all of this is mere manipulation and “politicisation” of a combative strategy whose discussion only evades the core problem, which is not of a legal or jurisdictional nature, but medical and consequently scientific”.

The perverse belief in the ideology of this theory, as we have found, is making its way into a large number of judicial proceedings in which the rights of children are at stake. Judges are beginning to omit the abbreviation *PAS* in court decisions but, despite this, as a reaction to the fight to unmask the so-called syndrome, the *PAS* is becoming increasingly latent in reports in which mothers are diagnosed as manipulative, alienating and perverse, automatically applying the LEGAL COERCIVE treatment to the so-called “UNDERCOVER *PAS*”.

We cannot have more cases like the María S. case.¹⁸⁹ which caused a public outcry:

- Where the mother lost the custody of her daughter to abuser (convicted for regularly abusing the mother in a final judgement beyond appeal).
- Where the public prosecutor requested the joint custody, in violation of art. 92. 7 of the Civil Code, and where the judge not only said that he didn't prohibit the sole custody to the father (granting it him on the grounds that the abuse was not “relatively serious”), but he punished the mother for the minor's refusal to see the father.
- Where the report by the technical team of the Family Meeting Point said “the young girl finds it difficult to say that she wants to be with her

¹⁸⁷ Article 14. All Spaniards are equal in the eyes of the law, and may not be discriminated against in any way for reasons of birth, race, sex, religion or any other personal or social condition or circumstance.

¹⁸⁸ Article 24.1. All persons have the right to obtain effective protection from judges and the courts in the exercise of their rights and legitimate interests, and in no case may there be a lack of defence.

¹⁸⁹ Decision adopted by the First Instance Court of Dos Hermanas, 31 July 2009.

father, but not because she doesn't want to be with him, which she does, but because of the loyalty she feels toward her mother, given that she has lived with her mother all her life".

- We cannot have more cases where children are caught up in a battle (friendly parent).

As recognised in the statement of reasons of Organic Law 1/2004 of 28 December, on Comprehensive Protection Measures against Gender-based Violence:

"situations of violence against women also affect children who find themselves in that family environment, direct or indirect victims of that violence".

Therefore, if in cases of abuse inside the couple relationship, these minors are direct victims (as recently approved by the Senate), how can cases like the one mentioned above happen? Where does this leave the right of the child to a home where he or she feels safe and protected, when custody is granted to abusers? This constitutes a backward step in the rights of the child and mothers, and a violation of Organic Law on the Protection of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The functions exercised by the social services of the autonomous regions and the municipalities in the area of the protection of minors in situations of risk or neglect are in keeping with the distribution of competencies established in our constitutional text and other applicable legislation. On the one hand, article 148 of the Constitution empowers the autonomous regions to assume all competencies in the area of social assistance, by virtue of which the laws on the protection of minors are developed in the different autonomous regions; and, on the other hand, Law 7/1985, which regulates the bases of local government, provides that municipalities shall exercise competencies in line with that established in the national and autonomous region legislation on the provision of social services and on social promotion and insertion. On another front, these competencies are exercised under basic legislation, of national and international scope, among which, in this context, the most salient is Organic Law 1/96 on the Legal Protection of the Child.

And since the application of the so-called *PAS* and everything that it entails partly has its roots in reports issued by the psychosocial teams attached to the social service departments of municipalities and autonomous regions, it might be worth making a detailed analysis of the correct exercise of the publicly-owned competencies assumed by virtue of, among others, our

constitutional text, which are often executed through different indirect public services management formulas. Family Meeting Points, Child Care Centres and the various formulas that the different Public Administrations involved design to offer a publicly-owned service by awarding its management to private enterprises. We have already mentioned several times here the enormous deficiencies found in reports issued by workers of the different organisations discussed, but perhaps we should take a closer look and reflect on the open debate of the legitimacy and legality of workers alien to the public service, who have not been invested with the obligatory “authority”, exercising the Public Administration’s powers of coercion and restriction of citizen rights. The restriction (or prohibition) to exercise the custody of your child is no doubt a limitation of citizen rights. In this area we also detect a lack of control by the public administrations, both externally and internally, and suggest more supervision of government policy in this area, as well as the establishment, implementation and enhancement by the public administrations of supervision and control mechanisms aimed at publicly-owned services carried out indirectly by private enterprises.

5

THE SO-CALLED PAS FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF ITS SOCIAL IMPACT.

DISSEMINATION CHANNELS OF THE IDEOLOGY OF THE SO-CALLED PAS. NEO-MYTHS: A SPIDER WEB.

The ideology behind the theory of the so-called Parental Alienation Syndrome is in keeping with the ancient patriarch infused with new blood. It draws a distorted picture of the stereotype that it constructs - the wicked, manipulative and vindictive mother who will go to any lengths to separate the friendly father from his children. This vision gives rise to serious gender discrimination in all spheres and, because of its many guises, almost escapes the inexperienced eye. Clearly, it is the victims (mother and child) who endure the consequences of this ideological strategy.

In any country where the ideology of the so-called *PAS* has crept in, mothers who are courageous enough to report the maltreatment or sexual abuse suffered by their children at the hands of their father are at risk of losing the custody. Increasingly more women and children are enduring these situations under the accusation of alienators and/or vindictive.

The so-called *PAS* (in all its versions, including those that go by different names but apply the concepts of the so-called *PAS*) is a new form of violence against women. The spider web woven by this theory enables the aggressor to trap the woman in long and exhausting trials (querulous), where he accuses her of all kinds of neglectful and spiteful behaviour, whilst skilfully exonerating himself of his violence by alleging that it is “part of the separation conflict” or a “false accusation”. These disputes in the courts leave the woman impoverished and physically and psychologically exhausted, whilst the thought of losing the custody of her children or, if she has already done so, how to protect them, keeps her under constant pressure.

To the Senior Judge, Paloma Marín López, Head of the Observatory on Domestic and Gender-based Violence Section of the Spanish General Council of the Judiciary, the so-called *PAS* “in its formulation and meaning, is a product at the service of sectors of society that are opposed to women’s progress. It has deep derivations which go far beyond the mere verification of a son’s or a daughter’s refusal to have a relationship with his or her father. The meaning of the parental alienation syndrome is somewhat different from the mere verification of a result (the minor’s rejection)”. Paloma Marín defines the so-called *PAS*, “as an instrument created to stigmatise women, it therefore serves to oppose any law or practice aimed at enabling women to enjoy their rights”. The author of the presentation “*Resistance to the application of the Comprehensive Law. The so-called PAS and its effects on court decisions*”, continues her analysis of the entitled parental alienation affirming that it is “in any event, a manifestation of resistance to the effective application of women’s rights. It is framed in the organised response system of those who combat progress towards effective equality between women and men, and naturally, in an environment that lends itself to maintaining the sexual division of labour, such as the family.”¹⁹⁰

As mentioned above, the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges once again voiced its refusal to accept the so-called Parental Alienation Syndrome in a recent communication:

“(…) the court must not accept testimony related to parental alienation syndrome, or *PAS*. **The theory positioning the existence of PAS has been discredited by the scientific community**”¹⁹¹

“The discredited “diagnosis” of “*PAS*” (or allegation of “parental alienation”), quite apart from its scientific invalidity, inappropriately asks the court to assume that the children’s behaviours and attitudes toward the parent who claims to be “alienated” have no grounding in reality. It also diverts attention away from the behaviours of the abusive parent, who may have directly influenced the children’s responses by acting in violent, disrespectful, intimidating, humiliating

¹⁹⁰ Third Congress of the Observatory against Domestic and Gender-based Violence. Judicial. Paloma Marín. “Resistance to the application of the *Comprehensive Law*. The so-called *PAS* and its effects on court decisions”.(2009)

¹⁹¹ “A Judicial Guide to Child Safety in Custody Cases”. National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judge. University of Nevada. 2008. Pag. 12.

and/or discrediting ways toward the children themselves, or the children's other parent.”¹⁹²

If scientific organisations and institutions with solid histories and reputations like the ones mentioned here, the American Prosecutors Research Institute (APRI) ¹⁹³ and even the Spanish General Council of the Judiciary are not only utterly rejecting the scientific nature of this theory but also warning of the danger entailed in accepting it in judicial processes, why then are its principles taking strong root in our country?

It is a strategy to, in the name of equality, impede that theoretical equality materialises into practical equality. In short, stop progress toward a fair society, without discrimination between the sexes, i.e., effective, real equality.

The theory of the so-called Parental Alienation Syndrome weaves a spider web in the sphere of the judiciary and around it. This web traps victims of sexist violence — women and children — for years, leaving them with practically no way out. In the fabric of this complex spider web, Richard Gardner's brainchild, the neo-myths of post-machismo play a crucial role.

One of the best ways to ensure that such a destructive theory is successfully applied in the justice system and social services like the Family Meeting Points, is to fertilise the soil by training and informing professionals of all fields, the media and sectors with decision-making power, indoctrinating them with false ideas that catch the public imagination as an absolute and irrefutable truth, based on the false neo-myths: “false accusations of abuse are very frequent” or “the laws against violence toward women and in favour of equality are going too far and giving rise to serious discrimination against fathers” etc. These premises used in all parts of the world by what experts call “*male supremacist groups*” are nothing but a new camouflaged version of the old prejudices of the patriarchy, which now emerge adapted to the new times using as bait the search for “real equality”, a false “demand for the exercise of masculine paternity” and a deceitful and false “search for the interests of the child” with clumsy touches of “scientificity”.

The neo-myths surrounding the so-called *PAS* originated in the 1980s in the USA, fathered by Richard Gardner and the post-machismo countermovement. Today, these neo-myths continue to be spread in other countries with the principal aim of neutralising the achievements being accomplished in the area of women's rights and safeguarding the privileges of the patriarchy, all of which without society noticing.

¹⁹² *Idem.* Page. 13

¹⁹³ http://www.ndaa.org/publications/newsletters/update_volume_16_number_7_2003.html

Like the most ancient patriarchy, the so-called *PAS* and the myths that surround it endeavour to destroy the credibility of the victims - women and children.

These false ideas are taking root in such societies as North America, Argentina and Spain. The organised countermovement and the media which spread the messages that convey the essence of the new myths and the patriarchal substratum that survives, adapting to the social changes, are the channels that hijack the thoughts of individuals receptive to these ideas.

After losing the custody of their children, the mothers begin to live a nightmare; the aggressor has accomplished his objective: to retain control of the lives of the woman and the children through the use violence, while the woman is punished by the system.

The weapons of the so-called *PAS* are not only used by abusive men but also by other men who, under the umbrella of these ideas, seek to gain advantages in the courts in the financial negotiations that take place in separation or divorce processes. This is because the threats of the so-called *PAS*, based on winning the custody of the children and indefinitely banning all contact between the mother and the children, becomes a coercion and blackmail instrument to make the woman give up her claims to what is rightfully hers.

These neo-myths convey various messages aimed at stopping the defence of women's rights, silencing the voices of women and their children - to the point of making possible maltreatment or sexual abuse invisible, and maintaining the patriarchal privileges. We will now look at the most commonly used neo-myths in detail.

NEO-MYTH 1. FALSE ACCUSATIONS.

Myth. False accusations of maltreatment and sexual abuse of children . made by their mothers against their partners or ex-partners during separation or divorce processes **are an “epidemic”**. In Spain, the *Comprehensive Law* is bolstering this phenomenon.

Reality. With this myth Richard Gardner built one of the major pillars of the theory of the so-called *PAS*. He was aware that, by diminishing the credibility of victim women and children, he would manage to neutralise the accusation, and by inverting the burden of proof, he would make the accusation backfire on them¹⁹⁴.

This myth was taken to pieces in a recent report published by the Spanish General Council of the Judiciary. Of 530 court decisions analysed, only one could be suspected of possibly being false, and of the dismissed accusations “many of them” were dismissed because the victim failed to declare against the accused, under art. 416 of the Rules of Civil Procedure.¹⁹⁵

Miguel Lorente, current Government Representative against Violence affirmed:

“The invisible is mistaken for the inexistent. The invisible cannot be seen, but it is there. This is what happens in most cases of violence against women. An accusation of an invisible event that cannot be demonstrated does not mean that it is false, even if the judicial procedure cannot arrive at a conclusion. False accusations take place in all kinds of offences and nobody stands up to complain. To insist on the «false coin» means preventing many women from achieving their freedom, and calming those who choose not to believe whatever makes them feel uncomfortable.”¹⁹⁶

Those who spread this myth fuel the mistake of identifying false accusations with complaints where the proceedings are discontinued without closing the file and those where the accused is acquitted due to lack of evidence.

¹⁹⁴ GARDNER, R. True and False Accusations of Child Sex Abuse. Creative Therapeutics, Cresskill, NJ, 1992, 748 pp.

¹⁹⁵ “Estudio sobre la aplicación de la Ley Integral contra la Violencia de Género por las Audiencias Provinciales”. Consejo General del Poder Judicial. <http://www.observatoriocontraviolenciadomesticaydegenero.es>

¹⁹⁶ <http://www.abc.es/hemeroteca/historico-11-07-2004/abc/Nacional/miguel-llorente--el-90-por-ciento-de-las-mujeres-maltratadas-oculta-su-drama-e-incluso-se-sienteculpable>

On another front, accusations made by women against their ex-partners for sexually abusing their children during custody disputes are far from an epidemic. Research studies have demonstrated that the frequency of these cases is very low, between 1% and 5%.”¹⁹⁷ J. L. Silberg and Stephanie Dallam, renowned North American experts in child abuse, argue that:

“Our analysis indicates that the problem of abusers or batterers obtaining custody is widespread and well documented by research. (...) Many researchers are finding that children whose mothers report sexual abuse by the father are at risk of not being protected when they are in a custody litigation context.”¹⁹⁸

And, still on the subject of research studies, several studies by judges found that it was more frequent to find fathers, not mothers, who fabricated accusations¹⁹⁹. In terms of the accusations made by women, only 1.3% of these were believed to be false by family courts, compared with 21% of the accusations made by men.

Furthermore, a report by the Arizona Coalition Against Domestic Violence revealed that, paradoxically, these complaints have a negative impact on children: “A study of 300 cases over a 10-year period in which the mother sought to protect the child from sexual abuse, found that 70% resulted in unsupervised visitation or shared custody; in 20% of the cases the mothers completely lost custody, and many of these lost all visitation rights.”²⁰⁰

NEO-MYTH 2. PARENTAL ALIENATION SYNDROME.

Myth. The woman very frequently manipulates her children against the father during the divorce or separation process until they finally refuse all contact with him.

Reality. The American Psychiatric Association refused to include the so-called *PAS* in the DSM-IV because it could not pass the indispensable scientific tests. Spain’s General Council of the Judiciary has manifested its rejection of the supposed theory. It has also been denounced by the

¹⁹⁷ Myths That Place Children At Risk During Custody Litigation. Dallam. S. J., & Silberg, J. L. (Jan/Feb 2006). Myths that place children at risk during custody disputes. Sexual Assault Report, 9(3), 33-47. http://www.leadershipcouncil.org/1/res/cust_myths.html

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²⁰⁰ Arizona Coalition Against Domestic Violence. Battered Mothers’ Testimony Project: A Human Rights Approach to Child Custody and Domestic Violence (June 2003), pp. 33-34, 47-49.

Presidential Task Force on Violence and the Family of the American Psychological Association and by the Commission on Domestic Violence of the American Bar Association, etc^{201 202}

According to the National District Attorneys Association:

“PAS is an unproven theory that can threaten the safety of abused children”, “PAS can threaten the integrity of the justice system (...) it is an untested theory that can have long-term repercussions on children who seek protection in the courts”.²⁰³

There are many possible reasons why a child may reject a parent. Research shows that most often the reasons lie in the behaviour of the rejected parent.²⁰⁴ The so-called *PAS* is a legal strategy used by lawyers to get their clients out of the predicament of being accused of maltreatment, sexual abuse or negligence in the exercise of paternity, or when, after inflicting gender-based violence on the wife, they simply refuse to accept the divorce petition presented by the wife. This concept developed by Richard A. Gardner is mainly based on his misogynous belief, which is shared by many professionals of different disciplines, that women often lie and act in a vindictive way, brainwashing their children against the father. As a result, evidence of maltreatment or abuse, including medical evidence and expert testimony, is rejected because it is believed to come from the mother's vindictive denigration campaign against the father, instead of seeing it as the responsible action of a mother who seeks to protect her children from violence.

In its rejection of the so-called *PAS*, The National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges argues:

Abusive parents commonly blame their partners for turning their children against them and rarely take responsibility for the impact of their behaviour on the children”²⁰⁵

²⁰¹ Dallam, S.J. (1999). Parental Alienation Syndrome: Is it scientific? In E. St. Charles & L. Crook (Eds.), *Expose: The failure of family courts to protect children from abuse in custody disputes*. Los Gatos, CA: Our Children Our Future Charitable Foundation. <http://www.jeadershipcouncil.org/1/res/dallam/3.html>

²⁰² Weiser, I. (2007) The Truth About Parental Alienation. www.stopfamilyviolence.org/442

²⁰³ National District Attorneys Association, Update - Volume 16, Number 6 & 7, 2003 “Parental Alienation Syndrome: What Professionals Need to Know.

²⁰⁴ Johnston, J. (2005) Children of divorce who reject a parent and refuse visitation: Recent research and social policy implications for the alienated child. *Family Law Quarterly*, 38, 757-776.

²⁰⁵ National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges. “Navigating Custody and Visitation Evaluations in Cases with Domestic Violence: A Judge's Guide”. 2007.

The American Judges Association has found that: “approximately 70% of batterers succeed in convincing authorities that the victim is unfit for or underserving of sole custody.”²⁰⁶

In this respect, according to the expert, Carol Bruch:²⁰⁷

“PAS shifts attention away from the perhaps dangerous behaviour of the parent seeking custody to that of the custodial parent. This person, who may be attempting to protect the child, is instead presumed to be lying and poisoning the child. Indeed, for Gardner, the concerned custodial parent’s steps to obtain professional assistance in diagnosing, treating and protecting the child constitute evidence of false allegations”.

“Dr. Paul J. Fink, a former President of the American Psychiatric Association and current President of the Leadership Council on Mental Health, Justice, and the Media, was very frank in his affirmation that “PAS as a scientific theory has been excoriated by legitimate researchers across the nation. Judged solely on his merits, Dr. Gardner should be a rather pathetic footnote or an example of poor scientific standards”.

NEO-MYTH 3. PARTNER CONFLICTS, NOT GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE.

Myth. *The number of cases of abuse is exaggerated. The persons responsible for violence in the family can be both the man and the woman, in equal shares.* Family conflicts are being dragged through the courts.

Reality. The figures clearly show that in an overwhelming majority of cases it is the woman who suffers violence in partner relationships²⁰⁸. To seek to balance the statistics by artificially spreading the “blame” for violence responds to the post-machismo’s need to minimise the scale of gender-based violence.

Joan S. Meier, law professor at George Washington University in the USA and an expert in domestic violence and child custody court evaluations, who has

²⁰⁶ American Judges Association. “Domestic Violence and the Courtroom: Understanding the Problem . . . Knowing the Victim” <http://aja.ncsc.dni.us/domviol/page5.html> (at “Forms of Emotional Battering. . . Threats to Harm or Take Away Children”).

²⁰⁷ Carol S. Bruch 2002. Parental Alienation Syndrome: Junk Science in Child Custody Determinations, 3 EUROPEAN J L REFORM 383 (2001) and Carol S. Bruch, Parental Alienation Syndrome and Parental Alienation: Getting It Wrong in Child Custody Cases, 35 FAMILY LAW QUARTERLY 527 (2001).

²⁰⁸ Estadísticas trimestrales del Consejo General del Poder Judicial. (<http://www.observatoriocontraviolenciadomesticaydegenero.es>)

participated in many state research studies on the subject, shares the widely held view that: most cases going to court as high conflict contested custody cases have history of domestic violence”, “studies clearly reveal that in 75% of the child custody evaluations by the court, domestic violence is involved; “and studies show that 2 out of 3 accused or sentenced abusers achieve sole custody in the courts (2005)”.

According to Peter Jaffe, a renowned expert in childhood and domestic violence, in a review of evaluations of parents involved in contested child custody cases, found that domestic violence was present in 75% of these cases.²⁰⁹

NEO-MYTH 4. THE COMPREHENSIVE LAW IS DISCRIMINATORY AGAINST MEN.

Mito. *The Comprehensive Law is discriminatory against men and demonises them.* Men are being denied the presumption of innocence. ***“Protection orders are issued like hotcakes”*** which have a very negative impact on men. ***“Women are taking advantage of these laws”***.

A study of 1,600 custody cases in New York revealed that fathers restrained by orders of protection were more likely to secure visitation orders than not and that courts rarely denied visitation orders to fathers restrained by orders of protection.²¹⁰

According to data compiled by Spain’s General Council of the Judiciary, of the 33,656 accusations filed in the first quarter of 2009, orders of protection were only requested in 10,228 of the cases, i.e., 30.1%. Of these, 29.5% were not adopted, i.e., the order of protection was not issued. Therefore, these figures refute the myth that orders of protection are granted willy-nilly. In fact, the opposite is true. In more than half of the accusations of violence against women an order of protection is not requested, and when requested, the order of protection is granted in approx. 73% of the cases²¹¹

²⁰⁹ Peter Jaffe, Michelle Zerwer, and Samantha Poisson, “ACCESS DENIED: The Barriers of Violence and Poverty for Abused Women and their Children After Separation” (2004), p. 1 y en Jaffe, P.G. & Austin, G. (1995). The Impact of Witnessing Violence on Children in Custody and Visitation Disputes. Paper presented at the Fourth Internacional Family Violence Research Conference, Durham NH (Rep. No. July 1995)

²¹⁰ Rosen, L; O’Sullivan, C (2005) Outcomes of Custody and Visitation Petitions When Fathers Are Restrained by Protection Orders. Violence Against Women 11 (8) 1054-1075.

²¹¹ Spain’s General Council of the Judiciary. Data on registered accusations and criminal and civil proceedings and orders of protection requested in Violence against Women Courts (JVM) in the first quarter of 2009. <http://www.observatoriocontraviolenciadomesticaydegenero.es>

Depreciating and discrediting the orders of protection that are adopted can give rise to some professionals of the judiciary, law enforcement agencies and social services not taking them seriously and, consequently, failing to treat women and children victims of violence adequately by adopting the necessary measures to safeguard their safety in due time.

However, the reality is very different from the picture painted by these groups. Studies of family courts in Massachusetts conducted by the Wellesley Centers for Women have concluded that:

“Many studies have found an overall bias against women in child custody litigation. This finding directly contradicts the popular misconception that if gender bias does exist in child custody cases, it is in favour of mothers. The experiences of battered women and empirical research show that women who allege abuse are clearly the losers in custody litigation.”

“Found that the Massachusetts family court system violated human rights through: failure to protect battered women and children from abuse, discrimination and bias, degrading treatment and denial of due process.”²¹²

²¹² Gender Bias Study of the Court System in Massachusetts, 24 New Eng.L.Rev. 745, 747, 825, 846 (1990). Wellesley Centers for Women Battered Mothers' Testimony Project, Battered Mothers Speak Out: A Human Rights Report on Domestic Violence and Child Custody in the Massachusetts Family Courts (Nov. 2002).

NEO-MYTH 5. ABUSE HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH CHILDREN. IT DOESN'T AFFECT THEM. AN ABUSER CAN BE A GOOD FATHER. THE FAMILY MEETING POINT SHOULD IGNORE THE FATHER'S HISTORY OF VIOLENCE, IF THERE IS ONE.

That children and adolescents exposed to macho violence at home are direct victims and not, as was until recently thought, mere witnesses, has already been recognised not just by different international child protection and battered women protection organisations but also by the Spanish Senate, the Congress of Deputies and the Ministry of Equality.

On 17 September 2009, the plenary session of the Senate approved a motion that calls for the statutory recognition of children as direct victims of gender-based violence: "Children exposed to the terror of gender-based violence suffer life-long psychological problems." Furthermore, the Senate affirmed that approximately 800,000 Spanish children experience situations of gender-based violence on a daily basis, and that gender-based violence was the cause of nine child deaths last year and ninety child deaths in the last decade²¹³.

The Committee on Child Abuse and Neglect attached to the American Academy of Paediatrics (AAP) affirmed that: "Abuse of spouses and intimate partners is a paediatric issue, even when children are not being physically assaulted. Paediatricians should be aware of the profound effects family violence has on children who witness it or even overhear it." "Witnessing violence in the home can be as traumatic for children as being the victim of physical or sexual abuse".

According to UNICEF, children and adolescents who are exposed to violence in the home are 15 times more likely to be psychologically, physically or sexually abused themselves²¹⁴.

Studies show that children suffer direct abuse in 30% to 60% of the gender-based violence cases. ("The Overlap between Child Maltreatment and Woman Battering." J.L. Edleson, Violence against Women, February, 1999).

According to the United States Department of Health and Human Services, children whose mothers are victims of abuse are twice more likely to be abused themselves.

²¹³ <http://www.adn.es/sociedad/20090916/NWS-0832-Senado-violencia-tratados-machista-victimas.html>

²¹⁴ Behind Closed Doors. The Impact of Domestic Violence on Children". UNICEF. 2006. (http://www.unicef.org/about/annualreport/files/Annual_Report_2006_EN_The_Body_Shop.pdf)

Most physical abuse fatalities are caused by enraged or extremely stressed fathers or other male caretakers, according to the U.S. Advisory Board on Child Abuse and Neglect.²¹⁵

According to the American Psychological Association: “Family courts frequently minimise the harmful impact of children witnessing violence between their parents, and sometimes are reluctant to believe mothers.”

The Spanish legal system recognises these minors as victims of the aggressor’s violence. According to ORGANIC LAW 1/2004 of 28 December, on Comprehensive Protection Measures against Gender-based Violence:

“Situations of violence against women also affect the children in the family setting, direct or indirect victims of this violence. To protect these children, the Law not only protects the rights of the child but also effectively guarantees the protection measures adopted with regard to women.”

Furthermore, this Law recognises the right of these minors to integral social assistance and specialised care:

“Minors who are under the parental authority or custody of the assaulted person shall also be entitled to receive integral social assistance through these social services. For such purposes, the social services must have personnel specifically trained to assist these minors in order to effectively prevent and avoid situations that may lead to psychological or physical harm to minors living in family settings where gender-based violence is present.”

Contrary to popular belief, after the separation, the aggressor/abuser tends to intensify his violence. When the mother ends the relationship with the aggressive father, the children become his new instrument of control over the mother. As affirmed by the US Leadership Council on Child Abuse & Interpersonal Violence:

“Parents who have been abused by a spouse often fear for the safety of their children – especially after separation when they are not present to mediate for the child. Some have suggested that this fear is baseless by claiming there is no significant correlation between wife battering and various forms of child abuse. Abundant research,

²¹⁵ Junta Asesora del Maltrato y Negligencia de Niños de EEUU, Departamento de Salud y Servicios Humanos de EEUU., *A Nation's Shame: Fatal Child Abuse and Neglect in the United States: Fifth Report*, 1995).

however, fails to support this position finding that the power dynamics that lead to domestic violence may also result in abuse of a child. As a report by the American Psychological Association pointed out, fathers who batter their children's mothers can be expected to use abusive power and control techniques to control the children too (APA 1996)".

As the US National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges²¹⁶ rightly points out in its Judges' Guide to custody cases with domestic violence, abusive fathers:

- Routinely deny and minimise their use of violence, blaming the children and the mothers for their behaviour.
- Are persuasive, manipulative and display an ability to act under observation: during psychosocial evaluations or social supervision (as in Family Meeting Points).
- Can often appear charming, "in charge" and sincere in their commitment to their families even when their behaviour, if we knew it, would tell another story.
- There may be a very sharp contrast between their public and private behaviour. The children may even feel more comfortable with the abusive parent when they are in a public place.

NEO-MYTH 6. FRIENDLY PARENT

Richard Gardner invented the trick concept, "Friendly Parent" (FP), twenty years before he came up with the so-called *PAS* theory. This term, which in Spain is extending like wildfire (as it did in the USA) with the help of the Post-machismo countermovement, explains that the custody of the child should be granted to the "friendly" parent, i.e., the parent who fosters a good relationship between the minor and the other parent. On the other hand, the non-friendly parent is the one who "hinders" the relationship between the child and the other parent, with accusations or complaints. At first sight, the use of the FP concept may seem like a reasonable yardstick to use in settling judicial custody conflicts. However, this first impression is very misleading because the trick concept of the FP puts child victims of violence (maltreatment or sexual abuse) and mothers who try to protect them at great

²¹⁶ National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges. "Navigating Custody And Visitation Evaluations In Cases With Domestic Violence: A Judge's Guide." 2006.

risk. First of all, because the behaviour of these mothers is interpreted as obstructionist, not “friendly” at all, whilst the aggressor/abuser appears not to place any obstacles in the relationship between the mother and the child and, to the justice system, comes across as a loving parent who only wants the best for the child; and secondly, because the FP concepts incites the courts to see evidence of violence, abuse or neglect as elements that are part of the “partner conflict”.

In practice, the trick concept of the FP has the effect of dissuading mothers who try to protect their children from the father’s violence or neglect from reporting for fear of being labelled the “unfriendly parent” and, as a result, losing the custody. For example, if during a meeting in the Family Meeting Point a mother manifests that she is there on the instructions of the judge but that she is actually afraid that the father may assault or abuse the children, this attitude would frequently be interpreted as “obstructionist”.

As Joan Zorza, a renowned American lawyer and author of articles published in the Domestic Violence Report, points out:

“Friendly parent provisions encourage men to control women using the most powerful weapon, threat of the loss of custody of their children, for even daring to articulate their opposition to men’s involvement with co-parenting or visitations.”²¹⁷

According to the Women’s Institute, in Spain there are two million women who suffer abuse and, of these, at least 80% do not report for fear of the aggressor (because he threatens them or their children) or because they are emotionally dependent on the aggressor. This means that many mothers who go to court for the custody of their children or for visitation rights do so without evidence of a single prior accusation of the father’s violent behaviour.

Another large number of women victims present accusations but after, or even before, the judicial process their ex-partners are cleared without charges for lack of evidence or simply because the court agrees to temporarily discontinue the proceedings without closing the file. All these women continue to be ex-partners of abusive men. However, in the eyes of the law, they are “innocent” men and good fathers. When these women try to explain their ex-partners’ violence behaviour to the judge or to the technical staff of the Family Meeting Points, they are not believed. The violence by these men is interpreted as a normal part of the separation conflict.

²¹⁷ ZORZA, J. “Friendly Parent” Provisions in Custody Determinations. En National Center on Women and Family Law, Inc. Vol 26, No.8. 1992.

Many of these women are pressured into accepting Family Mediation, either in the courts or social resources like the Family Meeting Points. If they are seen to be reluctant to accept or refuse mediation by alleging that they cannot hold a conversation with their ex-partner because of his aggressive behaviour, they can be labelled the Non-friendly Parent - who does not facilitate the relationship between father and child, does not seek dialogue but judicial conflict, which is so detrimental to the child - and therefore runs the risk of losing the custody of the child.

More and more mothers who are victims of gender-based violence are losing the custody of their children as a result of “PAS” concepts like the Friendly Parent.

Zorza goes on to say:

“Friendly parent provisions guarantee the abuser continued contact with his victim. They even encourage abusers to continue to use the children as pawns in custody fights, because even false claims of denied access to the children frequently result in the abuser winning custody. Friendly parent provisions increase the risk that the abusers will continue to batter their victims, (women and children). Consequently, they subject children to bad role models that perpetuate the cycle of violence.”²¹⁸

Dalton (1999) already revealed the plot of the FP concept back in the 1990s:

Mediators, guardians ad litem, custody evaluators, and judges confusing abuse with conflict may also conclude that the parents who oppose shared parenting are acting vindictively and subordinating the interests of the children to their own rather than expressing their legitimate anxieties about their own and their children’s ongoing safety. Ironically, within the friendly parent framework, a mother’s proper concern about her abusive partner’s fitness to parent will negatively affect her chance to win custody, not his. At the same time, the abuser’s willingness to share the children, which assures his ongoing access to his partner and allows him to continue to

²¹⁸ Ibid

manipulate and intimidate her, will, within the same framework, make him appear the more attractive candidate for custody.”²¹⁹

“The intent of “friendly parent” preferences is to guarantee that children go to the parent most likely to facilitate the child’s relationship with the other parent. Although this goal is laudable; in practice, the result has been to penalise parents who raise concerns about child abuse or domestic violence (Dore 2004). Friendly parent preferences tend to favour abusers who rarely object to the nonabusive parent having access to the child. Protective parents, on the other hand, frequently seek to curtail a violent parent’s access to the child. Moreover, the very act of raising concerns of abuse, suggests to the court that the protective parent is inherently “unfriendly” and should therefore be denied custody” (Dore 2004)²²⁰

NEO-MYTH 7. FORCED FAMILY MEDIATION. Prevents violence and settles partner conflicts.

Reality. Instrumentalisation of Family Mediation by the so-called PAS: a weapon to control the woman.

Directly associated with the concept of the Friendly Parent, the post-machismo ideology has made its own version of Family Mediation as another weapon to undermine the protection measures for women victims of violence and their children in order to allow the aggressor to continue to exercise power over the woman. Naturally, this directly contradicts the reliable opinion of specialists, who affirm that mediation is completely counterproductive, or at the very least inadequate, in cases where violence is present.

Janet R. Johnston, expert in domestic violence, affirms: “Among custody litigants referred to mediation, physical aggression had occurred between 75% and 70% of the parents ... even though the couples had been separated.”²²¹

Following the opinions of R. Gardner, some senior judges and psychologists associated with or belonging to the Countermovement, consciously or unconsciously present family mediation under the guise of an instrument that “facilitates dialogue” and “reduces partner conflicts”,

²¹⁹ DALTON, C., When Paradigms Collide: Protecting Battered Parents and Their Children in the Family Court System. 37 Fam. & Conciliation Courts Rev. 273 (1999).

²²⁰ Ibidem.

²²¹ JOHNSTON, Janet R. “High-Conflict Divorce,” The Future of children, Vol. 4, No. 1, Spring 1994, 165-182.

defending it with zeal in the face of such laws as the *Comprehensive Law*, which, according to them, criminalises::

“Nowadays, priority is given to settling social conflicts by means of exacerbating emotional confrontation, sometimes going as far as criminalising it”²²²

But these defenders of the so-called *PAS* turn Family Mediation into “family coercion”, given that it becomes an intimidation instrument against women who have suffered abuse and find themselves in a position of inferiority and subjection to the aggressor. Pro-SAPs disseminate the false idea of low-intensity violence taking place as a result of separation, which can be easily settled through Family Mediation aimed at reaching agreements.

Nothing could be further from the truth, given that in many cases what apparently seems to be an isolated incident of “mild” violence as a result of conflict in the separation process is in fact a case of regular very serious or incipiently serious abuse. The combination of the facts that the persons who evaluate these situations very often lack the necessary information on the dynamics of this type of violence, that regular psychological abuse is overshadowed by the last reported incident, and that these professionals hold unconsciously-assimilated sexist prejudices, means that real situations of gender-based violence very often are ignored in the judicial sphere and the Family Meeting Points.

The instrumentalisation of Family Mediation by pro-SAP groups is giving rise to many mothers being forced or coerced into accepting FM in court or Family Meeting Points to avoid being labelled “obstructionists” or vindictive and blamed for refusing to engage in dialogue. However, if the child continues to show an attitude of rejection towards the father, the mediator will inform the court, interpreting it as a direct result of the mother’s manipulative or un-cooperative behaviour. Therefore, under the so-called *PAS*, the interpretation of these FM situations is combined with the same interpretation of the reports issued by the Family Meeting Points, in many cases leading mothers to lose the custody of their children.

The so-called *PAS* hides that its concept of Family Mediation violates three essential principles of all family mediation:

- **Willingness** of the parties to seek mediation (in Family Meeting Points,

²²² International Congress on Mediation. From Confrontation to Collaboration. A New Complementary Approach to Judicial Procedure. Seville 2007.

the parents are forced to go to mediation under a court decision or provisional measures)

- **Confidentiality** (he reports and the transfer of information from one parent to the other without consent violate this principle)
- **Neutrality** of the mediator, qualified professional, impartial and without capacity to make decisions for the parties with the aim of facilitating dialogue (apart from lacking training, the behaviour of these professionals is tendentious, sometimes going as far as to suggest their position on the measures to be adopted, “indicating” their diagnosis.)

In the practice of mediation the so-called PAS is a dissuasive measure for women who have suffered abuse, who are often denied their condition of real victims. The abused woman is dissuaded from reporting, alleging that it is “unnecessary” and a possible “trigger” of more serious conflict. So, whilst the woman and her children are left totally unprotected, the aggressor goes unpunished.

NEO-MYTH 8. – FMP (FAMILY MEETING POINTS) AND SOCIAL RESOURCES FOR CHILD PROTECTION ARE IDEAL, NEUTRAL AND SAFE PLACES FOR CONTACT BETWEEN PARENTS AND THEIR CHILDREN IN CASES OF PARTNER CONFLICTS.

As an example of the infiltration of the so-called *PAS* ideology into family policies, we have found the instrumentalisation of many Family Meeting Points (FMPs) - a resource which this ideology has managed to define and manipulate at its will. As a result of the training given to FMP staff by followers or disciples of the so-called *PAS* current, many FMPs have become centres where victims of gender-based violence are ignored, unprotected, and abused by being forced to meet and converse with their aggressors.

APROME, the first association to open a FMP in Spain, was pioneer in importing the vision of the theory of the so-called *PAS*, as announced in an article published in 2002 in the journal, *Revista de Psicopatología Clínica, Legal y Forense*, in which it cites Gardner²²³. In 2006, APROME published the *Guía de Intervención en los Puntos de Encuentro de Castilla León*²²⁴ (Guide to Intervention in the Family Meeting Points of Castilla León), used today by FMPs in other autonomous regions. The guide is clearly an instrument of acceptance and application of the so-called *PAS* theory. The following is an extract from the guide:

“There is one basic assumption: the so-called *PAS* is detrimental to all the family, especially children. The rejection of a child toward a parent must be curbed.” “(In *PAS* cases) Work with the rejected parent on refocusing the reasons for the rejection: his son rejects him because he loves him, not because he doesn’t, but he can’t help acting as he does.”

As of the late 1990s, and especially since 2004, Spain has witnessed an unstoppable proliferation of FMPs. At the same time, we have seen a steady increase in the number of testimonies that speak of varying degrees of lack of protection and negligence suffered by these victim mothers and children every day in many autonomous regions (Madrid, the Basque Country, the Canary Islands, Aragón, Catalonia, Valencia, Murcia and Castilla y León, as

²²³ SACRISTÁN, M.L., Programa Punto de Encuentro de APROME: una propuesta para facilitar las relaciones familiares después de la separación. *Revista Psicopatología Clínica, Legal y Forense*, Vol. 2 N°3, 2002, pp. 125-135.

²²⁴ Regional Government of Castilla y León, Department of the Family and Equal Opportunities (2006): *Guía de Intervención en los Puntos de Encuentro de Castilla y León*. Graficas Andrés Martín, S.L. Valladolid.

well as in communities and municipalities where the theory of the Parental Alienation Syndrome is applied or interpreted). These Family Meeting Points are managed with the tendentiousness marked by their interpretation of the so-called *PAS* theory on the execution of child custody or visitation rights which the courts entrust them with.

The view that the so-called *PAS* theory imprints in the staff, and in the definition of the Family Meeting Points where the theory is established, turns the staff into instruments of coercion and threat to victims of gender-based violence.

Mothers who have suffered abuse continue to be terrified by the threat of FMP staff who share the *PAS* ideology or the justice system of losing the custody of their children, should they consider that she is “obstructing” the relationship between the father and the child under the so-called *PAS*.

On another front, the reports issued by FMP staff trained in the so-called *PAS* and sent to the respective family court have become a weapon against these mothers and children, and, in practice, covert psychological expert opinion where the focus is placed on the mother and the children through the filter of the so-called *PAS* theory. Because of these reports, many mothers are losing or risk losing the custody of their children to the neglectful, abusive or aggressive parent.

As we have found, from the perspective of the so-called *PAS*, the first objective of the FMP – in practice, its only objective - is to make the children and adolescents referred to these centres maintain a relationship with one of the parents, normally the non-custodial parent. This is the philosophy that the persons who manage these centres have been technically trained in, which we will come back to later. Under the euphemism of “facilitating the relationship between the minor and the parent” very often hides an atypical method of forcing the child to “love” the violent, neglectful or alien parent.

Any other consideration or possibility is put behind the fundamental objective: communication between father and child. It is therefore assumed that, in most cases, this relationship is beneficial to the child, in spite of the abuse inflicted by the father during and after the cohabitation relationship. It is also assumed that the father is up to the job of exercising parenthood, without any doubts.

Very often FMP personnel are not trained to detect the hidden dynamics of gender-based violence, how it affects children or the neglect or abandonment that children may have suffered during the visitation scheme. The ideology of

the so-called *PAS* teaches that gender-based violence has practically nothing to do with FMPs, that in these cases the FMP will only ensure the physically protection of the woman - nothing else. The aggressiveness of the abuser is often even justified and misinterpreted as “part of the separation conflict”, overlooking the signs that point to the danger of the aggressor’s behaviour.

The FMPs are faced with an overwhelming majority of cases in which varying degrees of gender-based violence is present. However, the theory of the so-called *PAS* hides these figures by interpreting them as cases of traumatic separation conflicts between equals. The managing entities of these centres recognise that more than half of the cases come from violence against women courts, although there is no reliable study confirming this figure. The managing entity of the FMPs in Castilla y León, APROME, recognises that in more than 90% of the cases received up until November 2008 an order of protection had been decreed by a court²²⁵. If we also take into account that between 80% and 85% of women victims of gender-based violence do not report their aggressor, we can assume that the number of mothers and children victims of this type of violence in FMPs is much greater.

FMP personnel who share the so-called *PAS* ideology have been and continue to be trained to interpret this violence as an infrequent phenomenon that only affects the mother. Accordingly, the children are simply treated as victims of a separation conflict between equals, without comprehending that such violence is evidence of inequality in the couple relationship and of the subjection of the woman, which has a serious effect on the children before and after the marriage separation, since the children are used by the aggressor as a weapon against the mother and as an independent objective and instrument in his violence.

On another front, FMP professionals appear not to be trained to detect the dynamics of gender-based violence in the family setting, given that they are incapable of adequately detecting the sequelae and symptoms in child victims and the responsible behaviour of their mothers in trying to protect their children.

FMP personnel are trained in seminars and courses²²⁶ to apply Gardner’s *Threat Therapy* in cases diagnosed by them as afflicted by the *PAS*. Most often FMP personnel employ coercive and intimidating language and, in many

²²⁵ Page visited on 17 November 2008. <http://www.diariodeleon.es/noticias/noticia.asp?pkid=422253>

²²⁶ State Seminars on Meeting Points and Family Violence. <http://www.creuroja.org/general/jepevf/inicisp.asp>

cases, use force to retain the children against their will to persuade them to talk to the violent and/or neglectful or alien father, whilst the mother is forced to accept this without complaints, resistance or reporting such pressure, under the terrifying threat of losing the custody of her children, which would leave the children unprotected from the aggressive parent.

But the fact is that the aggressor's violence persists after the breakup of the relationship and even increases during the visitation scheme. The reports issued by the FMPs do not mention the complaints or accusations of child abuse alleged by the mothers or the children, since, as these professionals are taught, everything is to be interpreted, based on the parameters of the so-called *PAS*, as part of the conflict between the parents and as a symptom of the mother's manipulation, thereby aggravating the mother's and the children's lack of protection. This interpretation dissuades victims from reporting and, therefore, from seeking protection from the local and state authorities.

Lastly, the Ombudsman of the Autonomous Region of Valencia, settling complaint no. 083062 about a Family Meeting Point in Gandia, affirmed, "what cannot be ignored is the use of the so-called Parental Alienation Syndrome (*PAS*) by the professionals of the FMP in Gandia, a syndrome referred to, in this specific case, in a document dated 22/09/2008 signed by the co-ordinator of the centre":

"On the so-called syndrome and its use by the personnel of the Family Meeting Points we must manifest, on behalf of this institution, that we cannot accept its use by the professionals who work in these public service centres because, despite its dissemination and popularity, the so-called *PAS* has not been recognised by any professional or scientific association, and its inclusion in the two largest mental-health diagnostic systems used throughout the world has been denied - the DSM IV of the American Psychiatric Association and the ICD-10 of the World Health Organisation. The Ombudsman makes reference to a statement made by the Spanish General Council of the Judiciary, included in its guide to judicial procedure criteria which contains the conclusions reached in a training course on "Evaluation of damage to victims of gender-based violence", and textually transcribes: "The parental alienation syndrome is not a clinical category, in medicine or psychology, it should therefore be understood as a description of a situation characterised by a series of symptoms and conducts which do not have a single cause".

“In cases where there are signs of relationship and rejection problems of children toward the father, from a scientific point of view, the first step is to ensure that violence is not present, and then the problem must be addressed as an adaptation or relationship problem of the child or the family setting, and not a disorder”.

The Ombudsman, José Cholbi Diego, considers that, in light of their sensitive role, Family Meeting Points should have specialised and qualified staff to assist each family individually, and makes the following observation, “If we really want these centres to be a neutral and ideal where relationships between children and their families are fostered”. “We must generate sufficient trust to ensure that these centres do not become a place of even more suffering and incomprehension for the users than they already are for reasons of family conflicts”.

Thereafter, referring to gender-based violence, he said the following, “Therefore, in some cases, such as this one, with a history of domestic violence and even a restraining order in place, the children’s rejection of the father could be due to that violence, they should therefore already be considered victims and witnesses of that violence”.

“Therefore, considering that after a traumatic separation the rejection toward the father may be due to many different causes, as emphasised by the Spanish General Council of the Judiciary, we must conclude that the (unscientific) so-called *PAS* “Diagnosis” may in no way be applied to explain the rejection toward the non-custodial parent”.

The Ombudsman considers that the use of the so-called *PAS* “goes against the spirit of the law against gender-based violence and especially against the consideration and prudence that is required when evaluating the emotional reactions of children, particularly when they have suffered the experience of family violence, and fails to observe the Universal Declaration on the Rights of the Child”.

6

TO CONCLUDE: SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A) GENERAL CONSIDERATION

The events have unfolded in such a way that the debate on the so-called PAS has focused primarily on aspects of procedural dynamics, evading or putting in second place the real heart of the matter, *which is of a medical and, consequently, scientific nature, even if the so-called PAS was introduced into the legal and judicial system out of self-interest.*

B) FROM A SCIENTIFIC POINT OF VIEW (MEDICAL-PSYCHIATRIC)

The exhaustive study carried out by Dr. Escudero and the psychologists, Vaccaro and Naredo, on the complicated construct fabricated in its day by Gardner, has revealed so many absurdities that this has even impeded the healthy task of embarking on an analytical tour that would shed a little light on the shadowy and intricate labyrinth that Gardner set his mind on building in a manifestation of his unbelievable detachment from reality and, therefore, from the human condition. It is a never-ending obstacle course that, to put into some kind of order to be able to synthesise it, ranges from *disrespect for the most reliable and consolidated diagnoses* by those who like Piaget, M. Klein, Hanna Freud, Ainsworth, Winnicott, Bowlby, Levobici, Ajuriaguerra, Diatkine, Anzieu, Erikson, Wigotski, Spitz, Wallon, Malher, etc. – and we cut the list short here— have helped us to establish the bulk of what we know about ourselves through the mind of the child – an irreplaceable wealth of complex knowledge on the human psyche in the framework of clinical research which Gardner took the liberty of simplifying to unbecoming extremes with the murky objective of introducing his unusual and extravagant diagnosis--, to the *dogmatic effects and inflexible irreversibility* of the so-called PAS; the mutation which the application of the “syndrome” went through when

it became a so-called *institutional PAS of opposing tendency*, in short, the inertia of an automatism emerged from practice, with a mechanism able to sequentially connect the alleged “*purity of the syndrome*” to the “*perdurability of the diagnosis*” to the “*Threat Therapy*”, as we will illustrate below.

- a) The existence of a purely theoretical and speculative syndrome is established, founded on psychological mechanisms and rictuses lacking scientific support in their meaning, based on which real punitive measures (both for the custodial parent - generally the mother - and the child in her custody) are justified, measures disguised as a corrective treatment but which in fact have no therapeutic efficacy, and establishing as a premise of the so-called *PAS* the assumption that the non-custodial parent is rejected out of mere animosity and for no justified reason, *guided by the prejudice of considering him, on principle, the ideal person to assume the custody*.
- b) Having established the pathological nature of the rejection toward the non-custodial parent, the custodial parent - generally the mother - is marked by the shadow of the *clinical diagnosis*, with its heavy toll on her subsequent legal action as a party in court proceedings on account of the alleged damaging effect on the wellbeing of the child, including on the always questionable prospect of challenging the expert opinion.
- c) To understand the construct of the so-called *PAS* the key point is the indissoluble link that is established between the affirmation that the construct is a *pure syndrome* (a unidirectional cluster of symptoms, and therefore univocal) and the “*threat therapy*”, understood as the only corrective measure of the artifice, constructed as the target of healing. The artifice consists of the purely interpretative reasoning that the signs annotated in the evaluation only have meaning in the light of children who are turned against the non-custodial parent as a previously designated target, followed by with total intellectual impunity, the axiom that the *indoctrination necessarily entails the pertinent custody transfer through the therapeutic support of the threat*. In this manner, the trinomial of this mechanism remains established with “logical” association: *PURITY OF THE SYNDROME-PERDURABILITY OF THE DIAGNOSIS-THREAT THERAPY* with the nature of an indestructible co-ordination framework.

- d) In the judicial process this trinomial takes on the consistency and conclusiveness of a court decision, enabling the so-called syndrome to deploy its full force and effect.
- e) Although the androcentric values that invaded the legal system have in recent years been reduced and almost eliminated, that mentality continues to influence the opinion of the agents and, of course, “gender beliefs” are fully installed in the diagnosis of the so-called *PAS*, such a connection –like it or not—can in practice turn the judicial decision into a *dissuasive measure* for victims of gender violence in separation process where aggression is present, leading the victims to *turn down* the option of reporting the violence for fear of the accusation being interpreted as another symptom of the so-called *PAS*. Circular dynamics in the full meaning of term.
- f) The operative force of the so-called *PAS* lies in that having placed the “syndrome” label on the construct, the pathologic factor is consequently made to reside in the child parent binomial as alienated, giving rise to *the justification for the custody transfer as the only ideal therapy* in the litigious family relationship.

This brief summary of the explanation given by Dr. Escudero leaves the answers to the following questions up in air: *What is the reason for the survival of the so-called PAS in the judicial sphere, despite the monumental antiscientific load that the so-called syndrome carries?* What forces, reasons or circumstances maintain the so-called *PAS* unscathed despite the lack of scientific base to hold up the construct? The mere “logical appearance” of its argument, the incentive for field professionals to embark on new areas of specialisation; or perhaps, together with these attractions, the pressure exercised by certain groups of people actively interested in keeping the invention of the so-called *PAS* alive as an effective means of combatting the establishment of equality between the sexes which the women in our society are working towards.

May the shrewdness and empirical testing of each individual provide the answers.

In the study conducted on the issues that concern psychiatry and psychology, the following conclusions are reached:

The “therapeutic” nature of the “*Threat Therapy*” is supported by its creator explicitly on the strength of his authority and experience.

The framing of the so-called *PAS* in the legal system has far-reaching repercussions in our country:

- The so-called *PAS* has no demonstrated capacity to distinguish true from false abuse or maltreatment.
- The threat of a custody transfer in a possible so-called *PAS* diagnosis, particularly in victims of gender-based violence, or a joint custody application, has two objectives: dissuade the woman from reporting suspicions or evidence of maltreatment or abuse to her children out of fear of losing the custody and, in the case of joint custody, continue to exercise control over the woman’s personal life, as is happening in a majority of the few cases where a joint custody arrangement has been agreed.
- The structure of the so-called *PAS* allows us to predict psychological harm to adults and children, namely, the permanent observation of the diagnosed child and parent does away with the spontaneity of the bond. This is consistent with the so-called *PAS*, which considers the bond “pathological”. Children’s trust in adults, as the people who protect them, is broken. In the mothers we interviewed, we saw the effects of the defiance of logic in their state of mind, essentially as a result of the effects of the differential diagnosis, which establishes that everything that is said and done is considered a symptom and a constant confirmation of the diagnosis.

Hermetic and exceedingly simplified, the so-called *PAS* claims to be self-sufficient in diagnosing and treating. The official professionals who consider themselves independent and objective issue their reports based on the internal logic of the so-called *PAS*. The system even closes its doors to ethics and, thus, the way in which the therapeutic measures derived from the so-called *PAS* are applied in our country, as they were in Gardner’s country of origin, without any prior scientific support, is a bioethically inadmissible exception. The Declaration approved by the General Assembly of the World Psychiatric Association (WPA) held in Madrid on 25 August 1996, affirmed, «Research that is not conducted in accordance with the canons of science and that is not scientifically valid is unethical. Research activities should be approved by an appropriately

constituted ethics committee. Psychiatrists should follow national and international rules for the conduct of research (...) ».

Lastly, this work does not answer an initial question. If the absence of empirical support could have put an end to the debate on whether or not the so-called *PAS* is valid (or at least stopped the use of the measures until support was provided), why has it survived and with it – something unthinkable in clinical practice- its use as a therapy? Perhaps part of the answer is that the so-called *PAS* seems to be based on “logical” (so-called) evidence. There are pressure groups set up to force the inclusion of the so-called *PAS*, not from science, in the future classification manual of mental disorders DSM-V, with the aim of gaining credibility in the courts. Probably, the opening of new avenues for professional development is also an incentive.

C) FROM A LEGAL-JUDICIAL POINT OF VIEW

Just as the Achilles heel of the so-called *PAS* is, from a medical point of view, the absence of an aetiology of the syndrome sought to be described, the judge, in the exercise of his or her jurisdictional function, is faced with the problem of ruling in favour or against child custody applications on the basis of a technical opinion of a clinical symptomatology not accepted by official science.

On another front, the professional who issues an opinion on his or her subject of expertise *lacks authority to establish the so-called diagnosis*. Not even as followers of a “doctrine” in the making would these professionals have authority to *invest their current practices in the courts with science*, not until the protocols they apply are approved by the Organisations or Centres legally recognised to do so²²⁷.

In the meantime, the deponent in the court of law, even if acting in the capacity of a medical expert, diagnosing a syndrome that remains

²²⁷ Note: The organisation with universal competence to “shape the research agenda and stimulate the generation, translation and dissemination of valuable knowledge”, and “set norms and standards, and promote and monitor their implementation” is the WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION (WHO – Eleventh General Program of Work “Engaging for Health”, for the period 2006-2015); the ICD-10 (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems), in its V Category which refers to “Mental and behavioural problems” (F00-F99), does not address morbidity in judicial litigation at all, and the DSM-IV (Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders) of the American Psychiatric Association has so far not included in the list of studies on behavioural pathologies any section that refers to the behaviour of litigants in family breakup processes (which is precisely what the advocates of the *PAS* have been seeking, so far without success).

excluded from the legally accepted standards, shall be responsible for *executing a practice that violates the norms established by the competent authority to provide leadership on global health matters, and for abusing the process of the court.*

Neither the judge should hide, to justify his or her reasons for accepting the “diagnosis”, behind the scientific authority of the expert who informs based on his or her own *personal opinion of a syndrome whose symptoms lack scientific recognition*, nor should the respective expert evade his or her responsibility with the justification that the judge approved the idea, after failing to make a critical analysis of the “syndrome” *based on the knowledge accepted as such by medical science, an indispensable requirement for legitimate medical practice.*

The expert must draw a similarity between the factual symptoms that he describes and the characteristics assigned to the pattern recognised by official science, *because that certification is the key data in the exercise of his or her expertise.*

There can be no medical diagnosis without approved morbidity, and without the expert’s diagnosis the judge will not receive the aid of the specialised knowledge which justifies the concept of “expert evidence”.

All of which, as a conclusion of the aspects developed by the exponents of the legal section of this report, transfers the current discussion on the judicial application of the so-called *PAS* mainly to the field of civil but also criminal law.

D) FROM A PSYCHOSOCIAL POINT OF VIEW

Having highlighted the impact of the so-called *PAS* on the spheres of civil and criminal law - the characteristics of gender-based violence in the systematics of modern law - it seems obvious that information on the so-called *PAS* should be supplied as broadly as possible to those who come across it in the exercise of their judicial functions. It concerns an area of interpersonal relationships that, because of its recent discovery in the development of the psychosocial disciplines, has been absent from the *specific training* given to future administrators of justice. However, it should be introduced into the curricular programmes, not as a speciality different or alien to law, but in the same way that complementary information on subjects like genetic engineering or environment conservation is introduced, which, unlike before, must now be addressed by the judicial system in the pertinent court decisions.

The same applies to complementary information supplied to all other professionals who are to intervene directly or indirectly in the investigation and settlement of accusations or are involved in the subject of gender-based violence

The social conflict sparked by the so-called *PAS* calls for an immediate explanation of the technical inaccuracy and lack of scientific support on which the construct is based, in order to ensure that the dysfunctions caused by the introduction of the construct into family proceedings are not interpreted by public opinion as having the inexistent consent of the judicial authority

Quality education on gender-based violence should be obligatory to all professionals directly or indirectly involved in investigating, processing and resolving accusations of gender-based violence. This would prevent the application or acceptance of the so-called *PAS* - a theory that keeps victims of violence hidden.

E) SUMMARY OF THE PREVIOUS POINTS OF VIEW

The matrix of the theory –whatever the euphemistic denomination adopted in lieu of Gardner’s original “parental alienation” and as is applied in Spanish courts— consists of extracting from the behaviour of litigant mothers with their children a series of concurrent manifestations on which the so-called “syndrome” is built, based on *psychologically evaluating as behavioural disorders* such events as the mother’s alleged objective to turn her children against the father, prevent them from communicating with him, etc. Having “*diagnosed*” that behaviour as “alienation syndrome”, the next step is to subject the “alienating” mother to the respective therapeutic treatment with such corrective devices as the withdrawal of the custody of her children, whilst subjecting them to instructive indoctrination, including fines and other coercive measures under the formula of the so-called “threat therapy”.

The methodological dynamics proceeds: having established the theory of *disturbed conduct*, the mothers are treated in the family courts as affected by a *morbid syndrome* (“syndrome” = concurrence of expressive signs or symptoms of a defined disease), in a kind of *subjugation to a judicial order of therapeutic treatment*; a syndrome which no medical or psychiatric authority has endorsed outside Gardner’s imagination, because, after establishing the symptomology (the syndrome), Gardner was unable to determine the defined disease to which it corresponded

(what is “diagnosed” is not the symptoms or the signs, these are described, what is diagnosed is the disease that causes them).

The hypothesis behind the alleged syndrome of the so-called *PAS* corresponds to health professionals.

Its application turns its suppositions and predictions into highly dangerous weapons for the development of the child’s personality.

Once the diagnosis of the so-called *PAS* is made by the respective professionals, its essence can be incorporated into court decisions, both civil and criminal, despite lacking scientific validity.

For this reason, all the professionals that may possibly intervene in these cases should be sufficiently trained to know and detect the construct of the so-called *PAS* and prevent its propagation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

For this purpose, and as suggestions, our recommendations are aimed at the following areas and aspects:

First: To the Ministry and Justice and the Autonomous Regions with transferred powers, we recommend designing a standard training programme in line with this report aimed at forensic doctors, psychosocial teams and Integral Forensic Evaluation Units which provide immediately aid to jurisdictional bodies in the identification of the so-called *PAS* and its true meaning.

Second: To the Spanish General Bar Association, we recommend that it ensures that the training received by every one of its members includes the tools to enable them to know and detect these constructions and their meaning in line with this report.

Third: To the institutions that finance training activities aimed at Spanish Bar Associations, we recommend that they exercise control over the content of the training activities to members in line with this report.

Fourth: We make the same recommendation to associations of psychologists, doctors and social workers.

Fifth: The same recommendations on knowledge and training in the so-called *PAS* go to Legal Medicine Institutes and Integral Forensic Evaluation Units.

Sixth: To agencies authorised to prepare and review the lists of topics to study before sitting public administration entry exams for professionals who in the future will be intervening in these cases, our recommendation is that they ensure the most comprehensive training on the construct of the so-called *PAS* in line with this report.

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ANNEX TO CHAPTER 2

STATEMENT FROM THE SPANISH ASSOCIATION OF NEUROPSYCHIATRY ON THE SO-CALLED PARENTAL ALIENATION SYNDROME

THE SPANISH ASSOCIATION OF NEUROPSYCHIATRY MAKES THE FOLLOWING DECLARATION AGAINST THE CLINICAL AND LEGAL USE OF THE SO-CALLED PARENTAL ALIENATION SYNDROME²²⁸

It is a well-known fact that litigation for the custody of children after separation or divorce is increasingly frequent and complex. These litigation situations for power in the relationship through the custody of the child place the child in a conflict of loyalty that can culminate, if not properly addressed, in situations that undermine the mental health of the child.

It is in these cases where co-ordinated work by mental-health and justice professionals, based on common criteria, is more necessary and urgent.

The essence of the so-called parental alienation syndrome, according to the author who invented it and gave it the status of “medical” syndrome (Gardner, 1985), refers to the “programming” or “brainwashing” of the child by one parent, with the aim of “denigrating” and “vilifying” the other parent (combined with fabrications “constructed” by the child) in order to justify the child’s reluctance to hold a relationship with the parent described as alienated.

In the last few years, like in other neighbouring countries, Spain has seen an infiltration into court decisions, under the alleged scientific rubric of Paso arguments for custody transfers or other legal actions with far-reaching repercussion on the child and the family; albeit such arguments are not accepted by a large majority of mental-health professionals.

We believe that the reason behind the success of the PAS in the judicial sphere is the simple (and simplistic) answer that it provides to a serious problem that concerns and saturates family courts, offering pseudo-scientific arguments (Escudero, Aguilar and de la Cruz, 2008 a, b) to the lawyers of parents litigating for the custody of their children. This argument may explain why the PAS has been accepted without questions, despite its lack of scientific rigour.

The current risk of this “construction of reality” also finding its way into the international diagnostic systems, such as the DSM V, has prompted many

²²⁸And other terms under which the same contents and practical orientations of PAS are reproduced: “The use of the so-called “Parental Alienation Syndrome” (hereinafter PAS) or of an alternative denomination with the same potential, to explain and attempt to solve relationship problems between father and children after a situation of matrimonial crisis – one of the reactions referred to – is an increasingly common and worrying reality” 2008 Guide to Judicial Action against Violence of the Spanish General Council of the Judiciary.

associations and professionals from different countries to raise their voices against this supposed syndrome.

IN THE OPINION OF THE SPANISH ASSOCIATION OF NEUROPSYCHIATRY

The pillars on which **the “sandcastle” of the PAS** is built are the descriptions made by R. Gardner in 1985 based on his own personal opinions and self-citations. In one of his articles, considered “seminal”, of 16 bibliographic references, 15 are self-citations of works by Gardner himself (2004).

The PAS is a **dangerous attempt to medicalise what is in fact a power struggle** for the custody of a child. With this aim in mind, the complex dynamics of family interaction are explained as the “programming” of the child by the so-called “alienating” parent, for the purpose of denigrating the “alienated” parent. It entails the abusive use of “psychiatry and psychology” so as to evade the role also played in the conflict by the spouse considered the “victim” of the “alienator”. The PAS also rejects other explanations, such as that the child’s conduct may be an expected or justified reaction after a parental separation, which in a majority of cases where family violence is not present, the child will overcome in due time.

The descriptions of the PAS are unquestionably **gender biased**. A majority of the “alienating” spouses are, in Gardner’s opinion, “women who hate men”. Any attempt by these women to rebel against the idea of losing the custody of their children is taken as fresh proof of the alienation and the programming that they are subjecting their children to. On another front, any attempt by these children to protest is interpreted, under the diagnostics criteria invented by Gardner, as new symptoms of the child’s programming. Even therapists who argue against the PAS are also, according to Gardner, subjects vulnerable to programming, who, in the words of Gardner (1999) become part of a “folie à trois”. In other words, as opposed to any scientific theory, the PAS is built in such a way that it can never be refuted, because any attempt to do so backfires and makes it more credible.

On the basis of the PAS, the child’s (and the mother’s) protests or accusations of maltreatment or abuse are ignored. Although Gardner specified that the PAS diagnosis was not applicable in cases of abuse, the danger of leaving a child, whose complaints are discredited and ignored because they are believed to be a product of programming, in the hands of an abusive parent is very high. On top of this, the efforts by the other parent

to protect the child are interpreted as lies and new attempts to “program”, and the child is left in the hands of a potential abuser, isolating the child from his or her only source of protection.

In an exhaustive study of 530 court decisions, the Spanish General Council of the Judiciary (CGPJ) has shown that, of all 530 court decisions, only one – where the woman herself denied the veracity of her first testimony – could be classified as a false accusation. According to the same body, the study (2009) confirms that the alleged false accusations of gender-based violence are a “myth” (13 October 2009).

The “therapy” suggested by Gardner to put an end to this supposed “programming”, which he coined **“threat therapy”**, leaves no way out for the child victim of abuse to escape from the dreadful situation. The threats of imprisonment or losing visitation rights, aimed at the parent (normally the mother) whom the child feels closest to, leave the child with no other choice but to accept a relationship with the litigant parent.

IN VIEW OF THE ABOVE, THE SPANISH ASSOCIATION OF NEUROPSYCHIATRY CONCLUDES

That the PAS, as invented by Gardner, has no scientific base and its application by the courts of justice entails serious risks.

THE SPANISH ASSOCIATION OF NEUROPSYCHIATRY RECOMMENDS

The complex, often violent or, to say the least, highly conflictive family dynamics that lead to litigation for the custody of a child, must be individually examined, on a case-by-case basis.

Mental-health professionals cannot assume the role of judging the veracity or falseness of a case, which is for the courts to decide. At the same time, the technical teams attached to the courts or, when called, mental health professionals, should not employ constructs such as those contained in the PAS (whether under this or any other rubric) because of their rhetorical and unscientific conceptual origin, therefore with enormous potential to cause harm to children and adults - who are deprived of all means of defending themselves (given that once “diagnosed”, any attempt to defend themselves is interpreted as self-confirmation of the assigned diagnosis).

The arguments that mental-health professionals like us provide to justice professionals must be based on scientifically contrasted literature, and not mere repetitions of simplistic recipes taken from one case and extrapolated to another.

Dissemination in mental-health and justice professional circles of information on how the construction of this supposed syndrome came about, the serious consequences of its application and the recommendations for co-ordinated work in the professionals fields of mental-health and justice.

Given the tradition of the Spanish Association of Neuropsychiatry and its human capital of professionals, and aware of the risk of pseudo-scientific concepts, such as the one addressed here, proliferating in response to different interests alien to mental health, we recommend and offer our capacity to set up a task force with the objective of examining the subject in depth from a professional point of view.

25 March 2010

The Board of Directors of the Spanish Association of Neuropsychiatry

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- Notification from the Spanish General Council of the Judiciary dated 13 October 2009. The CGPJ informs: *The myth of the alleged false accusations of gender-based violence is broken. Only 1 of the 530 court decisions examined could be classed a false accusation.* (It refers to the above-mentioned study conducted by the group of experts of the CGPJ).

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STORK: Those birds unsettle me; in the soul
they reconstruct my broken joys;
in my spirit they bring back the calm;
the august calm of better days.

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